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43d Division Joins Army; 3 Billion Defense Request; Thai-Indo Truce Renewed

The World's Day—Feb. 24, 1941

New England: 43d Division Is 'In the Army'

The 43d Division of the National Guard, comprising units from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, was inducted into the Army today. [Details: Page 9.]

Square dances, which have been revived in small towns and rural areas, will be sponsored by the City of Boston commencing tonight. [Details: Page 9.]

A pay-as-you-go policy is to be tried in an attempt to save the famous old New England Museum of Natural History. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Changes in Massachusetts election laws were urged at a legislative hearing. [Details: Page 1.]

Compulsory audit of the accounts of every Bay State city and town was proposed at another hearing.

The question of new and higher taxes on dog and horse racing came before the Massachusetts Legislature today in strong argumentative statements by both proponents and opponents. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: President Asks $3,812,311,197

President Roosevelt asked Congress for an additional $3,812,311,197 for national defense purpose for the balance of the current fiscal year. [Details: Page 18.]

The President also asked Congress for $150,000,000 to build community facilities in towns where he said an acute shortage impeded "essential national defense activities."

The Red Cross cabled $10,000 to Lisbon for the relief of hurricane victims in Santander, Spain.

The War Department said that contrary to previous reports no military observer was being sent to the Netherlands Indies.

The Government announced it would purchase an undisclosed quantity of South American canned meat for the expanding Army and Navy, a move expected to help cement relations with such beef-producing nations as Argentina.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said he had asked Congress for 700 additional special agents immediately to protect the defense program against spies and saboteurs.

The Democratic National Committee announced that the annual Jackson Day dinners of the Democratic Party would be held March 29.

Far East: Thailand-Indo-China Extension

Thailand-Indo-China armistice was extended as negotiators failed to reach an agreement, the difficulty believed resulting from French refusal to grant large territorial concessions to Siam.

Japan's Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu, called on Prime Minister Churchill and was said to have sought clarification of London's attitude in the Far East, particularly in view of the British mining of approaches to Singapore.

British warning to Japan against any aggressive move against Singapore, Britain's Far Eastern naval stronghold, or the Netherlands Indies was reported in various London quarters.

In Africa: Additional British Captures

British capture of Margherita and the port of Gelib, north of the occupied port of Kismayu, on the Juba river in Italian Somaliland was reported. [Details: Page 5.]

British reinforcements came in the shape of Senegalese troops from the Free France territory of French Equatorial Africa. These detachments, having traveled 1,500 miles by truck, joined the British force operating against Cheren in Eritrea.

Americas: Honduras Cancels Nazi Visas

Tegucigalpa, Honduras (AP)—The Government cancelled visas for 35 German tourists which had been granted by the Honduran Consul at Hamburg.

Santiago, Chile (AP)—President Aguirre Cerda vetoed a bill outlawing the Communist Party, explaining that he regarded the measure as "contrary to the democratic principles which inspire my Government."

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—The United States and Mexico agreed to co-operate in a large-scale experiment on the possibilities of growing rubber here, it was reported.

Air and Sea: British-Spanish Meeting at Algeciras

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Edward-Collins of Britain's Mediterranean Fleet paid an official visit to Gen. Agustin Munoz, Spanish military commander of the Algeciras zone, which is near British Gibraltar.

British bombers carried out their 74th raid on the German-held French channel port of Boulogne, and their 61st such raid on Calais. [Details: Page 6.]

Nazi night air attacks were reported by the British Air Ministry to have been "not heavy" and to have caused "few casualties."

Eight enemy supply ships totaling more than 35,000 tons were reported by the British Admiralty to have been sunk in recent weeks in the Mediterranean. [Details: Page 6.]

Sea warfare losses in merchant shipping as compiled by the Associated Press show that a total of 1,337 vessels aggregating 4,958,418 tons have been sunk in the war so far.

In the Balkans: Turkey Firm to Germany

Turkey's reply to German moves toward Bulgaria was a statement from Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu that Turkey could not be "indifferent to foreign activities that might occur in her security zone." [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

London received the statement as a sign that Ankara was determined upon strong resistance to any further German advances in the Balkans.

Recent reports that the Germans were spanning the Danube with pontoon bridges leading into Bulgaria were denied in Berlin.

Restaurant affair in Sofia involved United States Minister George H. Earle, who received a bruised arm and in turn gave minor injuries to an unidentified German in a dispute over the playing by the orchestra of "Tipperary," British war song of the World War.

Men in the News: Willkie to Australia?

Acting Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden announced that the Australian Government had invited Wendell L. Willkie to visit Australia.

Adolf Hitler threatened a new type of submarine warfare. [Details: Page 1.]

Benito Mussolini, speaking unexpectedly in Rome, disclosed that German tanks were aiding the Italian forces. [Details: Page 5.]

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End Is Sought To Nomination Paper Frauds

Measure in the Bay State House would place penalties of perjury upon fraudulent signatures.

Legislation to reduce the possibility of fraudulent signatures on the nomination papers of candidates for various Massachusetts elective offices was strongly supported today before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws.

Under the bill filed by Senator Eugene A. Giroux (D) of Somerville, persons circulating nomination papers would be required to sign a statement under the penalties of perjury that the names of the voters appearing on the certificate or nomination papers were signed by those persons.

Mr. Giroux's bill, which was also backed by George Cook, representing the Massachusetts Civic League, was one of several bills proposing changes in the election laws considered by the Committee today.

Mr. Cook said the bill would be a step toward preventing fraudulent signatures such as those as appeared on the nomination papers of William H. McMasters, National Pension Party candidate for Governor. Mr. McMasters was ruled off the ballot at the November 1940 gubernatorial election because of the number of fraudulent signatures found on his nomination papers.

Senator Giroux explained that his bill would extend to nomination papers the same provisions now applying to referendum petitions and initiative petitions.

There was no opposition to the bill.

Representatives of both the Republican State Committee and the Democratic State Committee supported legislation which would prevent persons from seeking more than one party nomination for any State office or for the office of Representatives in Congress.

At present, the restriction applies only to State-wide nomination. Extension of the law to include all State offices and Representatives in Congress, was urged by John F. Cahill, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Rodney S. Adams, of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Cahill said that when a man seeks more than one party nomination to an elective office he "upsets true democracy."

Representative J. Philip Howard (R), Westminster, petitioner for the legislation regarding the post of Representative in Congress, said that multiple nominations "make a joke of the two-party system."

The legislation was opposed by Floyd Macey of Boston, who argued that such legislation would educate the people to adhere to party ties instead of to vote on issues.

Representative Walter G. Baker, (D) of Winthrop, also opposed the bill.

Compulsory Audits

Municipal losses resulting from dishonesty would be reduced and thousands of dollars in bonding costs would be saved through compulsory State audits of municipal accounts every two years, Nathaniel M. Nichols, Secretary of the Massachusetts Collectors and Treasurers Association, told the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance today.

Mr. Nichols supported legislation filed by the Association to make biennial State audits mandatory. At present such audits are permissive. Mr. Nichols, town collector of Winchester, said that collectors and treasurers now pay $131,000 in bonding costs and he insisted this amount would be cut sharply through more frequent audits.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, favored the aim of the legislation, but pointed out that unless additional funds were appropriated to provide more auditors in the State Division of Accounts the proposed legislation would be superfluous.

Call for 'Tipperary' By U. S. Envoy Irks Sofia Nazi

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 24 (AP)—The United States Minister, George H. Earle, suffered an arm injury and a man described as a German in civilian clothes suffered head cuts early yesterday in an altercation in a Sofia restaurant following a dispute over the song "Tipperary." Mr. Earle, former Pennsylvania Governor, requested the restaurant orchestra to play the song and he said in a statement after the incident that "a German threw a bottle at me."

"I warded it off," his statement continued, "and retaliated by injuring his features. The incident was regretable but I saw no other course."

Ocean Ferrymen



Wide World

Pilots Congratulated in England

These American and Canadian fliers who "ferried" American bomber planes across the Atlantic are being congratulated by Air Vice-Marshal H. H. Peck, Chief of the British Air Staff. This method has solved one of the problems of transportation of war material through the danger zones.

U. S.-British Production Seen Topping Nazis' by Fall

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, told a press conference today that American and British production of planes and war materials would surpass Germany's output by September.

Sir Walter, who has just returned from a tour of the United States, said, however, the peak of American production would not be reached until the middle or end of 1942.

He said he believed that Americans failed "to approach the problem of training workers in the right way" and explained there was "no real national effort of training in the same sense as ours."

American defense production has been hampered, he asserted, by "continuous rivalry" between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—An American crew flew to Canada, yesterday, a 20-ton, B-24 Consolidated bomber, which arrived here last week following a non-stop flight from San Diego, Calif.

The plane is scheduled to be flown to England. Before its departure at dawn, there were reports at La Guardia field that it would be taken to Canada to be fitted with guns.

George J. Newman, Consolidated Aircraft test pilot who was in command, returned by transport in mid-afternoon from Montreal and reported he had delivered the plane at an undisclosed town in Canada. A crew of four other Americans made the trip.

The bomber is a four-engined, high-winged monoplane, one of 26 ordered by the British Government.

Turkey Bars Aggression Within Its 'Security Zone'

By the Associated Press

In what was interpreted as a reference to the expected movement of German troops into Bulgaria, the Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, said in a statement just published that Turkey would find it impossible "to remain indifferent to foreign activities which might occur in its security zone."

"Turkey will oppose with force any and all aggression which might be directed against its territorial integrity or its independence," Mr. Saracoglu added.

Turkey always has considered Bulgaria to be a part of its own security zone but diplomatic observers were puzzled over the exact interpretation of the words that Turkey, a nonbelligerent ally of Great Britain, would be unable to "remain 'indifferent.'"

They expressed belief, however, that the statement was prompted by Bulgaria's seeming inclination to interpret its week-old nonaggression pact with Turkey as an indication that Turkey would be indifferent to a Nazi march into Bulgaria so long as no violation of Turkish frontiers occurred.

Motor Traffic Halted

Mr. Saracoglu's statement, published in the Government newspaper Ulus, followed close upon reports reaching Ankara that German troops already had begun filtering into neighboring Bulgaria.

In Bulgaria, meanwhile, all automobile traffic in the Sofia district was halted by police as they began a nation-wide hunt for Bulgarians spreading anti-German leaflets, one of a number of signs interpreted by observers as indicating impending Nazi troop movements into and across the country.

Reports from Hungary said that still more German soldiers were moving across that country into Rumania, next door to Bulgaria, whose border regions, including the area along the Danube River facing the Rumanian shore where Nazi troops are massed, were forbidden to foreigners.

Sofia was ordered to be ready for a blackout at a moment's notice, beginning Tuesday.

Nazi Film Shown

German diplomats presented in Sofia the Nazi motion picture depicting Germany's triumph on the Western Front. The Bulgarian Premier, Bogdan Philoff, and members of his Cabinet attended the showing of the film—which was similar to one shown in Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium just before the Germans marched into those countries.

Meanwhile, General Staff officers of the German Army which has been waiting in Rumania apparently for a thrust southward, began arriving in Sofia.

Wearing civilian clothes they took over the best suites in Sofia's leading hotel while groups of radical students demonstrated in front of the Royal Palace against the "German occupation."

In Berlin a Nazi spokesman, asked about reports that the Germans were building pontoon bridges across the Danube, replied that no more information could be expected from him than the denial already made by Bulgarian authorities.

There have been Belgrade reports that German engineers in Rumania had thrown pontoon bridges across the Danube to the Bulgarian bank in practice operations.

Whirligig of Balkan Nations: Each Stands — and Falls — Alone: Page 5.

Subversion in Textbooks? Teachers Hit Robey Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—A study of the contents of public school textbooks sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers under direction of Dr. Ralph West Robey, Assistant Professor of Banking at Columbia University, intended as an unobtrusive digest describing the attitudes of textbook authors on existing American economic and political systems, today had become a spark setting off one of the most heated educational controversies in years.

Dr. Robey said his study, comprising abstracts of about 600 textbooks, representing approximately 90 per cent of all books used in American classrooms, was not designed to "black-list or white-list" any American study books, but was made to provide a "valuable source of reference" in discussion and study of such writings.

Summing up his own position in regard to the study, however, Dr. Robey declared that a "substantial proportion" of the social science textbooks now used in the high schools of the Nation tended to criticize the present form of government and held in derision the system of private enterprise. Dr. Robey's position was backed by several writers and businessmen.

On the other side of the dispute stand textbook writers, a committee of 10 social scientists headed by Dr. Ned H. Dearborn, Dean of New York University; members of the Progressive Education Association, which closed its annual convention in Philadelphia on Feb.

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Educators discuss textbooks: Page 3.

Hitler Warns Of New Type U-Boat War

Tells of relentless sea campaign by Axis—Says 215,000 tons of ships sunk in two days.

MUNICH, Germany, Feb. 24 (AP via Radio)—Reichsführer Hitler warned his enemies today that a joint German-Italian submarine campaign would be loosed upon them next month and almost in the same breath announced that an already expanded U-boat campaign had sunk 90,000 tons of enemy warships within the last two days.

He said the destroyed naval craft had been convoying supply ships which also were sunk, bringing the total destruction of the sortie at sea to 215,000 tons.

The new underwater thrust starting next month will employ "new types" of submarines, Herr Hitler declared, adding:

"One thing is sure: where British ships will appear, and where Britain will fight us, we will fight them and destroy them."

Battle at Sea to Start

"Our battles at sea can only begin now. The reason was that we wanted to school the new U-boat crews for the battle to come."

"Victory will follow the marching feet of our soldiers," he said, indicating that major land operations might also be imminent.

The Reichsführer spoke on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the National Socialist Party.

The address, made in the Munich Hofbrau House, and consuming 89 minutes, was the first time that Germany had heard the Führer's voice since Jan. 30, when in the Berlin Sportspalast he warned the world that every ship approaching the British Isles would be sunk in a tightening of the counter-blockade

He failed today to repeat the Jan. 30 assurance of victory in 1941, but said it would be a "year of great decisions."

Great Decisions Ahead

"We all know that this year will bring great decisions," he declared. ". . . as Providence up to now has blessed our battles, so will it make our cause prosper in the future. Look to the future with fanatical confidence."

With these words Herr Hitler ended his address to the clamorous cheering of his hearers.

He had failed to mention again the previously heralded invasion of England. He explained that he would not set definite dates for major operations.

[This address was picked up in the United States by NBC and CBS short wave monitors, but was not rebroadcast in full.]

Warning to World

Every nation — including the United States—must realize that Germany is an "immensely powerful factor" in world economics, Herr Hitler said in a warning that Germany must be "reckoned with."

"We are going to do business solely on the basis of German advantage," he asserted. "if it's good for Germany, we shall trade, and no American or British interests are going to put a stop to our way of doing business."

"We must be reckoned with and whether we deal on an exchange

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Duce tells of increased aid from Nazis: Page 5.

'Gas Attack!' London Laughs

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Officials tried today to show London how a gas attack works, but Londoners didn't pay much attention, except for a laugh or two.

Gas was sprayed in a bombed street area while 200 citizens looked on.

"Gas," yelled a warden and gas masks popped out everywhere.

A stray dog, unmindful of the importance of the occasion, appeared on the scene. The procedure was halted while wardens dashed about crying: "Who owns the dog?"

The owner was not found and a bobby chased the dog away as spectators laughed.

A loudspeaker explained what was happening.

"High explosives hit first," the speaker said, "then this gas is dropped. Many injured are in the buildings, some trapped."

Two helmeted and gas-masked figures in oil skins with strange curtains around their necks — rushed from the house carrying three girls and two tailors' dummies.

A stretcher gang arrived. So did the stray dog again. A bobby in gas clothes made after the dog.

"Stand back please," warned a warden, "this gas may be unpleasant as the wind has shifted."

The spectators paid no attention. Some moved up. An elderly woman tried to get through the gassed area.

"Halt, madam," warned a warden. "There's a gas attack going on."

"I don't care, I'm late to work," she cried.

Whipping on a gas mask, she pushed through, neatly stepping over the spots in the street where the gas had been dropped.

The gas was diluted but several got a whiff, suffering some discomfort although they were 75 yards away.

The gassed spots were covered with some special mixture. The crowd, which by now included three children in tiny masks, moved away, most of them laughing and joking.

A bobby returned leading the dog on a rope. The dog was sad but apparently ungassed.

Food to Stay Low, Report Says, But Rents Will Go Up

Only 2 to 3 P. C. rise in living costs is seen, and only big rents are in defense areas.

How America's rapidly expanding defense program is changing the Nation's internal economy is brought into focus by the following news items:

The Department of Labor hastens to assure the public that war-emergency living costs will rise not more than 2 or 3 per cent by spring.

The National Association of Manufacturers reports the wholehearted willingness of businessmen to abandon "business as usual" in a report on ways and means of expediting the defense program.

The Foreign Policy Association, however, warns the Nation's consumers that they must be prepared for an increasing measure of sacrifices in order that defense have the first claim on the country's resources.

The Twentieth Century Fund, surveying the defense labor situation, warns of a possible shortage of labor as the defense program reaches its zenith.

Living Cost Trend In 20 Large Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 24

The following table showing the trend of living costs in 20 large cities was prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor:

Area and city	Index as of Dec. 15, 1940 (1935-39 equal 100)	Nov. 15, 1940 to Dec. 15, 1940	Aug. to Dec. 15, 1939
Average for 33 cities	100.7	+0.6	+2.1
North Atlantic			
Boston	99.0	+ .5	+2.0
Buffalo	101.6	+ .7	+3.1
New York	100.9	+ .05	+1.9
Philadelphia	99.0	+ .2	+1.2
Pittsburgh	101.1	+ .5	+2.7
South Atlantic			
Baltimore	100.5	+ .7	+1.8
Savannah	101.5	+ .7	+2.2
North Central			
Chicago	101.0	+ .5	+2.3
Cincinnati	99.6	+ .5	+2.4
Cleveland	102.0	+ .8	+2.0
Detroit	100.9	+ .5	+2.4
Kansas City	98.6	+ .3	(z)
Minneapolis	102.2	+1.1	+2.5
St. Louis	101.0	+1.3	+3.0
South Central			
Birmingham	101.7	+1.2	+3.2
Houston	102.2	+1.4	+1.5
Western			
Denver	100.2	+1.2	+1.6
Los Angeles	102.2	+ .3	+1.7
San Francisco	101.6	(z)	+2.3
Seattle	102.0	+ .4	+1.7

(z) no change

Clark Asserts British Fight War of Greed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — Frankly conceding that the lend-lease bill which he is opposing will soon become law, Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho began the Senate's second week of debate today by attacking the very purpose of the measure itself.

Senator Clark did not argue that the bill would be ineffective or that it was unneeded to aid Britain. He argued that it would be too effective, that the United States ought not to aid Great Britain because, in his view, Britain is fighting neither for the freedom of small nations nor to defend its own democracy.

Britain, he asserted, is fighting for "commercial supremacy—for gold and greed," and he submitted the conclusion that there is little to distinguish between the motives of the British and the motives of the Nazis in this war.

What will pass this bill? asked the Idaho Senator. His reply was: "The current is now too swift. Money and money-made propaganda has become too much for us."

He charged that the bill would authorize President Roosevelt "to conduct an undeclared war anywhere in the world."

What They Are Fighting For

"Democracy," he exclaimed, "the freedom of small nations—not a power in Europe is fighting for these things. They are fighting for gold, trade, commerce and the maintenance in power of their ruling classes.

"German Naziism, Italian Fascism, Russian Communism, and British Imperialism; there is little to distinguish them. So let us see what we can do toward preserving democracy in America, and let the foreign 'isms' slaughter themselves as they wish."

Senator Clark described the lend-lease alternately as "only a tile in the total mosaic of war" and "only a link of a heavy chain now being forged."

"If I felt," he declared, "that nations in Europe or in Asia were fighting America's fight; that our Nation was in danger of being attacked . . . I would not quibble . . . I would not even be debating a measure of this kind. I would

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—America's housewives and wage earners were assured by the Department of Labor today that war-emergency living costs will rise by not more than 2 to 3 per cent by spring.

Bearing all manner of charts, tables and graphs, the Department's statisticians come forward with the welcome word that, thus far at least, the increase in cost of living "has been very moderate," particularly in view of the low level of food prices during the period before the war started.

They offer the conclusion that living costs as a whole will advance only slightly during the coming months.

One exception is noted. Rents in cities housing large defense industries are already up 8 to 16 per cent.

While the outlook for the consumer is for the present reassuring, the Department of Commerce issued a statement today which underlines something of the effect of the war on the country's internal economy.

It points out that the trend and character in the entire field of production "was formed largely by conditions emanating from the European war."

No Meatless Days in Sight

This is the principal factor cited to account for the fact that total industrial production in the United States in 1940 was larger than in any previous year of the Nation's industrial history and that the national income in 1940 reached $73,800,000,000, an increase of $4,400,000,000 over 1939.

But the war is still giving no prospect of reviving for America at least the meatless and wheatless days and the sugar shortages which occurred in the summer and fall of 1918 and such sweeping jumps in the cost of living that the value of the consumers' dollar was cut in half between 1915—while the United States was still at peace—and 1920.

Most increase in food costs which occurred after the early scare of buying at the very outbreak of the war have subsided because of domestic conditions, the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics observes.

Average food costs during December, 1940, were about 2.5 per cent above their level in the summer of 1939.

The second most important item in the consumer's budget, rents, is seen as being almost wholly governed by local conditions.

Rent Increases Are Spotty

Taking the large cities of the country as a whole, the Bureau finds that rents for all types of houses increased by less than half of 1 per cent from June, 1939, to December, 1940. However, in any areas where defense orders are large, there have been substantial advances ranging from $2.50 to $5 a month for the lower-priced houses renting for less than $30 a month. This represents an increase of from 8 to 16 per cent.

The average price level of clothing has moved up about 1.5 per cent since the outbreak of the war. The largest price advances at retail so far, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent in some cities, have been for woolen garments, including men's suits, overcoats, and sweaters, and women's coats. Certain types of cotton clothing, particularly work clothing, also advanced in price because facilities used in producing these garments have been partly diverted to defense orders.

The Week in Focus: Australians Man Singapore as U. S. Acts to Fortify Guam

Turko-Bulgar Pact in Balkans; Free Italians Aiding Britain

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The theme of freedom rang through last week, freedom not for one race but for all races, freedom under law for individual man to develop his highest contribution to the general welfare.

Britain and America, as the increasingly solid core of resistance to totalitarian aggression, served notice on the Axis by several actions that retreat in the Pacific is over.

Italians, whose nation is temporarily dominated by a system that scorns individual freedom, formed committees in London and New York to aid the democracies in overthrowing Fascism.

Australians arrived in their thousands at Singapore, singing as free men voluntarily supporting a British Empire that has fostered its own transformation into a Commonwealth of Nations.

Canadians, equally free, equally ardent in their support of Britain, opened a Parliament session that readily faced the economic sacrifices of a record war budget totaling $1,300,000,000.

New Zealand sped more troops into the overseas forces now making themselves felt on many British fronts.

Rumanians, unwillingly forced to tread the mills of the Nazi war machine, came into the open with freedom committees on the British island of Trinidad off South America, in London, and in Cleveland, Ohio.

Danes in London appealed to Danes in Canada for help to assure "British victory and liberation of Denmark" from Nazi domination.

Nazis Grapple With Sabotage

All free peoples had before them the object lesson of what happens to those who succumb to the Nazi claim of domination.

Norwegians are so dissatisfied under the German yoke that their sabotage caused an Oslo conference of 70 high police officials with Nazi SS agents, the dreaded Gestapo.

Clothes rations in German-occupied Paris, and disclosure that one railway car in every three in France had been requisitioned by the Nazis, added drops to France's bitter cup.

Another 1,000 Jewish residents of Vienna were banished to German-occupied Poland.

In Washington, official reports disclosed Nazi plans for ruthless exploitation of non-German labor and raw materials, if the heralded "New Order" could ever be consolidated for the benefit of those privileged by the Nazi system.

America Faces Responsibilities

Reading these signs of the times, Senators and Representatives in Washington began to throw aside cautions predicated on the assumption that America could remain free while shirking world responsibilities.

An unmistakable shift of opinion took place this week, reflected in unanimous House approval for the fortification of Guam, hitherto held back out of deference for Japanese protests.

In Europe, uncertain Balkan developments centered on a Turkish-Bulgarian pact of nonaggression. The week ends with earlier Nazi-Fascist claims of a crushing blow to Greece at least discounted by Turkish insistence on continued adherence to Britain's cause.

The week's strategic gains for the Reich in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia came as grudging concessions by those powers, underlining sharply the contrast between Nazi material force and the principle of freedom that unites Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and Americans in the broad purposes of Britain, their former imperial master who has learned—sometimes unwillingly—that free men make the best allies.

Guam: U. S. Disregards Japan

Decision by the United States House of Representatives to go ahead with fortifications on the island of Guam in the far Pacific within 1,560 miles of Japan highlighted Washington's growing determination to resist aggression. Twice in recent years the House has refused urgent pleas of Navy tacticians for developing Guam as an advanced defense base.

That the Guam action merely accents a broader movement in American policy is indicated by several events.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, reportedly told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that an unspecified number of planes is being sent "immediately" to strengthen the position of the Pacific Fleet.

In Hawaii, the $13,000,000 Kaneohe naval air station was dedicated and put in service Feb. 17, four months ahead of schedule.

Aussies at Singapore

These American initiatives in the Pacific paralleled British activities centering on Singapore. To that British stronghold at the commercial crossroads of the South Pacific came thousands of Australian troops in transport convoys that had safely negotiated 3,000 miles from ports of the Antipodes.

Observers saw in the arrival of this formidable force evidence of Britain's alertness to a possible Japanese land attack against Singapore by way of the Malay Peninsula. The fact that the Japanese Navy did nothing about the landings is also seen as proof that Japan is not ready to engage Britain in the Far East.

With the Australians were vast stores of supplies and of equipment. Planes added to the recently augmented force based on Singapore and elsewhere in Malaya were said to give Britain an advantage in the air power of that area over anything Japan can muster at present.

Britain sowed mines to guard sea approaches to Singapore, and closed ports in British Borneo, the northern portion of a large island shared with the Netherlands East Indies, and lying opposite Singapore.

Movements of Japanese warships were reported off French Indo-China, as well as landing of troops in that colony far beyond the number allowed by an agreement forced on the French some months ago.

Tokyo remained officially discreet, but military spokesmen openly labeled Britain's strengthening of Singapore as a "belligerent" act.

Pacific: War or Feints?

An atmosphere of preparation and of diplomatic excursions, rather than of immediate explosion, surrounded Far Eastern events. Lieut. Gen. Charles D. Herron, arriving at San Francisco after statutory retirement from his post as commandant of U. S. Army units stationed in the Hawaiian Islands, said he did not believe "anything will happen in the near future."

One discernible aim of American and British diplomacy is to keep Tokyo on edge, and to let the more ambitious Japanese imperialists know that any move southward would meet resistance.

Japan as Peacemaker

A strange offer to mediate any conflict "anywhere in the world" came out of Tokyo. The offer was contained in a statement handed to the press by Koh Ishii, official Government spokesman.

Tokyo unofficially admitted that there was little likelihood of its acceptance, and then Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka called a special press conference to deny that he had ever offered "mediation to any nation in the world for restoration of world peace."

As a member of the Triple Axis, Japan could hardly mediate between Britain and the two senior Axis members, Germany and Italy. There is no other major conflict to be mediated at the moment, except the one that seems to be brewing in the Pacific with Japan as the most prominent stirrer.

Nazi Berlin, whose war strategy is known to include the embroilment of America in war with Japan in an effort to reduce American aid to Britain in the months immediately ahead, warned the United States not to underestimate Japan's fighting abilities. Most impartial surveys indicate that Japan's involvement in China and the worsening economic situation at home have seriously depleted Japan's striking power.

'All-Out-Aid . . . Even War'

For the first time in public debate the Nation's responsible leaders passed beyond the dividing line between "aid to Britain short of war," and "aid to Britain . . . even if the Axis sees in this an act of war."

As recently as the Presidential campaign last October and November, no candidate for public office dared to breathe the possibility of armed involvement. Both Presidential candidates issued carefully worded disclaimers of any intention to involve the United States in war.

Swift events still leave the bulk of Americans resolved to stay out of war, but significant changes are occurring in national outlook as regards America's position in the world.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, assistant Republican floor leader in the Senate, took the momentous step of saying something Britain hesitated long to do, and finally did in an effort to turn Nazi Germany from its aggressive path: "If it ever becomes necessary for us to fight we will fight!"

Of the future Senator Austin declared: "A world that is enslaved in worse than war . . ."

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina frankly admitted that he no longer believes America can wash its hands of world responsibilities. On Oct. 27, 1939, Senator Bailey signed in a group of 30 Senators who said the war in Europe was none of America's business. He no longer subscribes to that view. He does not favor declaring war, but does favor intervention by all necessary aid to Britain.

Many others subscribed to the same view. Wendell Willkie, who hopes with millions of others that aid short of war may be enough, this week dedicated himself more earnestly to the work of uniting America for the supreme objective of helping Britain defeat Hitlerism.

In the Americas

Uruguay and Costa Rica curbed Nazi propaganda activities.

President Roosevelt sent President James B. Conant of Harvard to England as head of a new mission charged with expediting "scientific information of importance to national defense."

Conviction of Earl Browder, 1940 Communist Party Presidential nominee, on a charge of willfully using a passport obtained by false statements, was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Mexico's conservatively-inclined President Avila Camacho submitted a bill to Congress for reopening Mexico's oil resources to private exploitation. Re-entry of foreign firms was indicated. Reports circulated of moves toward restoration of diplomatic relations with Britain, broken in 1938 over the issue of expropriated British oil holdings.

Balkan Dilemma

With Fascist Italy crumbling and able to continue the war only because of German support, and with Japan bogged by the dual marshes of war in China and economic difficulties at home, the Nazis this week were forced to reconsider many elements of their world-girdling grand strategy.

The German Army and the Luftwaffe remain as the two most visible weapons still to be reckoned with by Britain before the Nazi bid for world domination is broken. In addition, neutral military observers expressed the opinion that Germany has prepared 600 submarines for use—300 at a time—in an all-out attack against British shipping.

Effectiveness of the German Army on the continent of Europe was illustrated again when Bulgaria and Yugoslavia felt the weight of German diplomacy backed by the darkening shadow of Nazi troops in Rumania. Yugoslav leaders hastened to Berlin on summons.

Signature of a nonaggression pact by Bulgaria and Turkey at first appeared directed against Greece and Britain.

The Germans strove to depress Allied hopes by such an interpretation.

Ankara, the Turkish Capital, explained that Turkey remained loyal to its pact of mutual assistance with Britain, while seeking to prevent the spread of war in the Balkans.

Military analysts pointed out that Turkey's strongest defensive line is on the Bulgarian frontier, so that only extraordinary circumstances would counsel an advance beyond this line into Bulgaria if Nazi troops started to cross. So far as aid to Greece is concerned, Turkey and Greece have a common frontier between Bulgaria and the Aegean.



Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times
Doesn't Want to Be an Ostrich



Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News
Nine Thousand Miles From Home



Russell, Los Angeles Times
—Nor Rises!

Dies Discloses New Moves To Curb Un-American Acts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Dies Committee plans three new steps in a renewed drive to expose un-American activities.

Reinvigorated by a 15-month extension of activity and a $150,000 grant of funds, the special House Committee considered:

1. Opening a new office at Philadelphia, and reopening offices at New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles.

2. Asking the Rules Committee for authority to bring proposed legislation directly to the House floor for debate.

3. Making its findings public through documented "papers" rather than in public hearings.

At the same time there were apparently authoritative reports that some Administration officials favored a firmer policy by Congress toward subversive elements and undesirable aliens. New legislation to plug loopholes in existing alien laws was said to be under consideration.

In this connection, informed legislators recalled that Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper told the House Merchant Marine Committee on Dec. 21 that he thought it advisable for Congress to investigate reports of subversive activity in the American Merchant Marine. He said that disloyal radio operators aboard ship could cause grave trouble.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Investigating Committee on Un-American Activities, announced he would ask his colleagues at an organization meeting this week to approve a request to the Rules Committee for authority to bring legislation directly to the floor for debate.

The Committee now has only powers of investigation and bills indorsed by it must be introduced by members as individuals and take the regular course, which sometimes takes months.

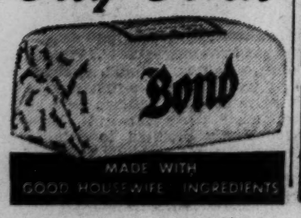
By substituting documented "papers" for public hearings, Mr. Dies said, "we will know exactly what is going out and there will be no danger of some witness unwittingly making a statement which might be offending to some person or another country."

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Farm Institute Puts Stress On Aid in British Victory

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 24—A keen awareness of the meaning of the world conflict to every farm home, and of the need for farm people to do their part to help bring about victory for the democracies, made itself felt at the National Farm Institute here. This meeting brought many leaders of the agricultural world to this city Feb. 21 and 22.

One might think that a farm gathering held in a city which calls itself the Nation's agricultural capital and which is the actual capital of the "Tall Corn State" might keep to strictly domestic subjects, how to raise the price of corn, hogs, and cotton might well be the questions to get the floor.

Such topics did, of course, come up for much discussion, but speaker after speaker pointed out the need for facing world problems if domestic situations are to be met. The voice of the isolationist was not heard here.

Speakers were high state officials, businessmen, farm leaders, economists, a representative of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and practical farmers. All came at the invitation of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce which now for five years has staged this agricultural Williamsburg with increasing success. This year's sessions overflowed all available hotel halls.

Close Attention Given

Interest ran so high at panel discussion groups (like the one in which spokesmen for labor, industry, and government took part) that members of the audience leaned like fans at a baseball game, watching every move and now and then voicing their own sentiments.

The Institute audience gave earnest heed to appeals from high Government officials for aid to Britain and for sacrifices to help the whole defense program. Among those who came to the Institute from Washington to make such a plea were the Vice-President of the United States, Henry A. Wallace, whom Des Moines people claim as a fellow-citizen; Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; and Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Wallace spoke in emphatic terms and with unusual emotion.

"The price of democracy and peace on this hemisphere," he said, "is based on our being more willing than the Nazis to sacrifice our goods, our time, and if need be, our lives." He avoided answering questions about agriculture put to him in a press conference, but in his evening address he made one clear-cut statement about the relation of the farm surplus problem to the war.

"The only hope," he said, "of keeping even a part of our prewar markets for wheat, cotton, tobacco, pork products, and other agricultural commodities is Hitler's defeat."

Effects of Axis Victory

Mr. Wickard, also a Middlewesterner, agreed with Mr. Wallace that the Central States would be hard hit by an Axis victory.

"If Hitler wins, the time would come when a plow and a permit would go together," he told the farm audience.

A Canadian editor, G. V. Ferguson of Winnipeg, invited by the Des Moines businessmen to address their Institute, frankly criticized the AAA program as "entirely inadequate" because based on a doctrine of isolationism. The only hope for a better future for Canadian and American farmers, he held, was a British victory and then freer trade among nations. He told Americans they would have to learn to make sacrifices for a democratic victory.

Need for sacrifice was stressed also by a businessman, a midwest editor, and an economist.

"There can be no 'business as usual' in the midst of a hurricane," said Morris Sayre, New York executive, and spokesman for business at the Institute. He begged all groups to stop saying "we'll do this if . . ." and give full effort to defense.

Price Equality Stressed

Along similar lines was the advice of J. K. Galbraith, Princeton University economist now on the staff of the Advisory Commission to the National Defense Council, and that of W. W. Waymack, an editor of the Des Moines Register-Tribune.

While giving so much attention to defense, aid to Britain and Hemisphere solidarity agriculture is not giving up its struggle for price equality with other economic groups, this conference showed. Spokesmen for the two largest farm organizations, the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, offered plans to boost farm income.

Edward A. O'Neal of the Farm Bureau put forward suggestions for higher commodity loans, while Albert S. Goss, speaking for the Grange, advocated some form of two-price system.

The Secretary of Agriculture gave much attention to this subject and urged more effort to increase consumption.

Women attending the Institute had a whole panel session to themselves and devoted it to a study of efforts to increase consumption. Miss Harriet Elliot of the National Defense Advisory Commission launched the subject, and Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Iowa farm woman, led the panel.

All speakers agreed that the problem of disposing of surpluses for which the export market has been cut off is a stiff one admitting of no easy answer. No effort was made to reach agreement on this or any problem discussed. The Institute fulfills its purpose when different groups interested in the problems of agriculture have a chance to learn each other's views, its sponsors believe. Next year's discussions will take up where this year's left off.

President Asks Congress To Help End Spoils System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—President Roosevelt asked for the cooperation of Congress today to bring to an end one of the great weaknesses of any democracy—the political spoils system.

The President urged that all Federal jobs be immediately placed under civil service classification except policy-making officials and appointments requiring Senate confirmation.

To give effect to this proposal he transmitted to Congress the detailed recommendations, designed to free Federal bureaucracy from the traditional defects of political favoritism, which were drafted by a distinguished committee of prominent Government officials, and business leaders after a two-year study.

The great social and technological advances of modern democracy have, the President said in a special message to Congress, made inevitable a large extension of governmental activity. He said that however much there might be differences over detail, all thinking men accepted this conclusion as a fact.

Committee Divided

To insure the highest possible standard for the administration of new and, he felt, necessary, Federal laws, Mr. Roosevelt called for an extension of civil service. He believed that such an extension was especially needed to "take care of these new undertakings."

The recommendations, presented in a 278-page report after a study that began Jan. 31, 1939, revealed an equal division of the President's committee on the procedure to be followed in bringing Government law positions within the classified civil service.

Justice Stanley Reed of the Supreme Court, Committee Chairman; Justice Felix Frankfurter, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, and Gano Dunn, an engineer, indorsed one plan. Justice Frank Murphy, who devised an effective civil service plan for Michigan while its Governor; Presidential Administrative Assistant William H. McReynolds, Prof. Leonard D. White, former Civil Service Commissioner, and Gen. Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., indorsed another. But all eight members agreed on the desirability of making Government law positions career ones.

The President frankly declared the Government had been laggard in extending the standards of civil service selections to many categories of Federal positions that urgently needed those standards.

Confident of Reform

"Since March 4, 1933," he told Congress, "many positions have been placed by executive order within the civil service, but for obvious reasons we have been rather laggard in extending it to those higher positions in the Government which are especially dependent on initiative, imagination and flexibility. We ought now to appraise the qualities necessary for those who discharge those highest functions, as well as to achieve for them an independence and security which assure the conditions for the best governmental service. These are after all the underlying elements of the civil service ideals. I have deemed it important to try to work out ways and means whereby the country would have the advantages that come from a professional and permanent public service even in the most exacting positions of the Administration."

Mr. Roosevelt was certain that the committee recommendations which he was transmitting would contribute "to the betterment of the national public administration" and that they would help develop a personnel service which would measure up to the requirements of complicated public business.

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Postwar Depression Seen If U. S. Production Lags

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—America's industrial productivity must be kept at a peak after the war crisis or the Nation will suffer a major economic collapse, Government economists told the temporary National Economic Committee today, which is preparing its final report.

Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, took the position that the cause of the 1929 slump is well known—that it was due to "oversavings" which he described as draining off too much of the purchasing power from industry into savings accounts of the upper economic classes so that consumers could no longer buy all the goods that were produced at the prices charged for them.

Fascist countries have conquered the problem of unemployment by organizing their people and resources into "a military economy," he said. America is conquering unemployment, he said, by the same means now; but this system cannot continue after the emergency unless a permanent "military economy" is proposed. He suggested three alternatives.

Permanent Board Urged

"You can close the gap between savings and investment," he said, "by (1) the Government borrowing the hoarded savings and spending them or (2) you can close the gap and at the same time keep the budget balanced by having the Government tax away the hoarded savings and spending them; or (3) you can close the gap without action by Government if business will so equalize the income as paid out to business that high-income groups no longer save amounts in excess of the amounts needed for investment.

"You can use any of these three ways or a combination of all three, but unless you do close the gap, buying power will not equal the amounts produced at full production and our economy will not keep people or plants fully employed."

Dr. Ezekiel recommended a permanent organization to study the matter of post war adjustment. He spoke hopefully, declaring that with proper planning, "we can so modify our capitalistic economy as to make it capable of maintaining full employment and full production even after the defense expenditures come to an end."

He also blamed concentration of economic power for the "oversavings" situation, through too high prices: "it is that concentration of power," he said, "and the restriction of competition that goes with it, that is responsible for much of the present inequality in the distribution of income and for the way that inequality increases as production and national income rise."

Central Consumer Agency

Donald E. Montgomery, Director of the Consumers Counsel Division of the Department of Agriculture, urged repeal of the Millard-Tydings price maintenance law, and increased effectiveness of anti-trust laws, and made two additional recommendations, that Congress establish a central consumer agency, and that it set up a widespread system of standards for consumer goods.

"What the consumer wants is more and more goods," he said. He strongly supported the recommendation of Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to set up industry councils to produce more goods.

Mr. Montgomery said the Government already possesses laboratories, research personnel and technicians to set up permissive "commodity specifications" so that consumers would know what they are buying.

"If they were authorized to do so," he said, "and were co-ordinated to this end, these Governmental units could make valuable contributions to progress in the development of consumer standards."

Oklahoma Roads Dispute Settled

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Federal and State officials have settled a prolonged dispute over road replacements necessitated by construction of the $22,750,000 Grand River Dam, and opened the way for restoration of highway connections to two isolated communities.

The towns, Grove and Wyandotte, must send their traffic through either Arkansas or Missouri to reach other Oklahoma points now that water impounded by the dam has covered their direct routes. As the water rose, Federal and State officials argued over which was responsible for relocation of roads.

Gov. Leon C. Phillips at one stage declared martial law in an attempt to prevent completion of the dam.

The agreement signed by Governor Phillips and highway commissioners provides for a $1,936,400 highway building program with the Federal Government paying $689,950. Signature of Federal attorneys was expected to be routine.

Other provisions call for revocation of the martial law order; dismissal of a Federal suit to enjoin Governor Phillips from interfering with completion of the dam and other litigation, and expenditure of $438,000 by the Work Projects Administration on projects related to road construction.

Envoy's Stay Extended

VICHY, France, Feb. 24 (AP)—Gaston Henry-Haye's "temporary mission" as France's Ambassador to the United States was extended today for six months from Jan. 30 by official decree.

Education Held Democracy Bulwark

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24—A heated discussion-debate on the subject "Are There un-American Activities in the Schools" highlighted and closed the four-day convention here Saturday of the Progressive Education Association.

Prof. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia University, whose social science textbooks have been under attack by certain lay organizations, met on the platform some of those who have led these attacks.

Of several critics invited to come and give their views, Merwin K. Hart, President of the New York State Economic Council and Alfred T. Falk of the Advertising Federation of America, were on the platform. Speakers defending Dr. Rugg's position included Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union; George S. Counts of Teachers College, Columbia, and President of the American Federation of Teachers; Kenneth Gould, Editor of Scholastic; Walter E. Myer, Civic Education Service; and Colston Warne, Consumers Union. Clyde Miller of Teachers College and Director of the Institute of Propaganda Analysis, was Chairman. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., sent a statement urging free inquiry at the college level.

Defending his textbooks and the ideas of teaching on which they are based, Dr. Rugg maintained that the only hope of making democracy work lies in the education of a large body of citizens who understand the forces at play in our own land and abroad, and who are concerned to do something about it.

"We are striving that the whole generation of young Americans may grow up and come to understand American life and modern civilization and make democracy really work," he said.

Socialist Viewpoint Changed

Charging that the Rugg books contain a socialistic viewpoint, Mr. Hart said: "I get the impression from some study of the Rugg books that they are opposed to free enterprise . . . that they favor rigid Government control and dictation over private enterprise."

Dr. Rugg replied that he was merely writing modern history. He said that the American people have been redefining the idea of freedom by enacting a whole body of laws during the last 75 years, and it is this record that the new historian demands that the children of America study.

"How can they know just how free or how restrained private enterprise is without knowing what steps the American people have taken," he asked. "We want the actual story taught. Take one example, water supplies. Seventy years ago they were all privately owned. Today they are almost all publicly owned. . . . We want to teach the history of what has actually happened. Is that subversive?" he challenged.

Mr. Falk and Dr. Rugg had words on the presentation of advertising in one of Dr. Rugg's books. Mr. Falk's statement that he was convinced that there were subversive influences in the schools because he had "read it in the papers," was met with laughter by the audience of teachers.

Mr. Baldwin asked what right a group like the National Association of Manufacturers had to investigate textbooks. This view, however, was not held by other speakers on the Rugg side. Dr. Counts said that with the N. A. M. analyzing textbooks from their viewpoint, the textbooks ought to be analyzed from the interests of the farmers and laborers as well.

Specific Change Asked

Educators in every community should get together and organize to handle criticisms of the schools and to defend the schools against pressure groups, Mr. Myer insisted, and urged that this be done before anything more happened.

"It should be demanded that any charge against textbooks and against teachers be definite and specific, and that it be submitted in writing," he said. "In a democracy any person or group has a right to request and get an open investigation and hearing, but no powerful pressure group has more than that. Furthermore the burden of proof should rest with the accused and not the accused," he said.

Urging that educators place first among their aims teaching a better understanding and appreciation of men and women for each other as the basic foundation for building an intelligent society, Pearl Buck, author, came out strongly for coeducation from kindergarten "through the Ph. D." and a vigorous effort to sweep away false relationships and prejudices by teaching boys and girls "exactly the same things in the same way."

Mrs. Buck said that upon returning to the United States after many years in China she was struck most to see that although women here had complete freedom, there seemed to be constant rivalry between men and women and a basic inharmony where there should be mutual helpfulness and enjoyment.

She scored the idea of "separate domains," and the hands off policy which results from such a philosophy. "Each strives to rule his domain with absolute power," she said.

She named as the first job of the schools a getting rid of the idea that activities and studies should be predetermined by the sex of the individual. "The home needs men, the world outside needs women, and the work of the world needs men and women together," she declared.

History as Progress

History should be taught as the progress of peoples, and not a series of events in which only men have taken part, Mrs. Buck suggested and pointed out that women almost never come in to history texts unless they happen to be Queens. Homemaking and child care she would teach to both boys and girls, and the technical and trade subjects now reserved to boys she would teach to girls also. She would further have the schools make continuous efforts to help boys and girls understand and co-operate with each other. Man's familiar comment, "that's just like a woman," would then give way to enjoyment of her as an intelligent companion. "It is true in the profoundest sense that the progress of a people is in direct proportion to the development of its women as human beings," Mrs. Buck concluded.

Defining propaganda as a means of seeking to manipulate people's thinking, Dr. Margaret Mead, of the American Museum of Natural History, warned progressive educators against becoming a propaganda group for anything, even for democracy,

"If you press buttons for people to jump a certain way, you lose the dignity of the individual," she said. Speaking at the final banquet, held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, she urged that the schools be less concerned with rationalism. "Young people need to feel they will make a difference by what they do," she said. "They need to have a sincere emotional loyalty to a picture of the future, in which all the people of America will be fed, clothed, and well, and a conviction that they themselves can do something to bring this about."

How to achieve an attitude of world citizenship was discussed in several of the meetings. An emphasis on more student and teacher inter-relations with Latin America was urged by Roscoe Pulliam, Southern Illinois Normal, as one means of doing this. "The cost of one battleship," spent by the Federal Government in an interchange of teachers and pupils between Latin American countries and the United States might be a good defense investment, it was brought out.

Community Understanding Urged

Avoiding an emphasis on what Dr. Lucy Sprague Mitchell of the Bank Street Schools, New York City, called the "Thanksgiving Basket" type of community service was the concern of another group meeting. It is not enough to take children into the slums to look at less fortunate people in their plight; they must be helped to grow into individuals who can solve these problems, it was said. Training teachers to gain a wider community understanding and experience was felt to be a serious need.

Results of the elections were announced by Carleton Washburne, Superintendent of Schools, Winnetka, Ill., and President of the Association (elected last year for a 3-year term). Four regional Vice-Presidents were elected this year: W. Carson Ryan, Professor of Education, University of North Carolina (Southeastern); F. H. Bair, Superintendent of Schools, Bronxville, N. Y. (Northeastern); Frank Baker, President, Milwaukee State Teachers College (North Central); Walter Anderson, Assistant Professor of Education, Northwestern University (Central). Members at large for the Board of Directors:

Group 1. Class room teacher, Mildred Mead, Ivins, Oak Lane Country Day School.

Group 2. Representative of a school of education, Ruth S. Treeitz, Professor of Education, Ohio State University.

Group 3. College representative, Robert Leigh, President of Bennington College.

Presiding Officer



Carleton Washburne

Superintendent of Schools in Winnetka, Ill., and President of the Progressive Education Association.

State Direction Is Seen Vital To Training Youth for Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 24 Many of the 515 delegates to the Twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Vocational Guidance Association stayed over here today to attend sessions of the American Association of School Administrators.

Ralph B. Kenney, Executive Secretary of the Association, described the meeting as one of the best in the history of the organization and said attendance from the 61 branches in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico was the greatest in the organization's experience.

At a concluding luncheon, John Ward Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, led a discussion on the need of vocational guidance divisions in state education departments throughout the the country. He said recognition was growing of the need for better facilities in determining what occupation young people should follow.

"Many young persons don't know themselves what they want to do, and consequently there is need of a real guidance movement in the educational administration of the States," he said.

The Commissioner said federal funds were available for setting up guidance divisions in the States, 14 of which already are in operation and "more and more coming in."

True Basis for Growth

This phase of the program had been discussed just previously in an address by Dr. Frederick C. Seamster, State Supervisor of Occupational Information and Guidance at Jefferson City, Mo.

"Present efforts in the development of state programs of pupil personnel and guidance must take into consideration the basic assumptions of modern education and must at all times seek to build in relation to the dominant ideas and interests which prevail," Dr. Seamster said.

"Future progress can be made only in terms of certain larger considerations which involve among other things working on a basis of realism with reference to the status of teacher education, present guidance organization, and curricular offerings.

"Improvements in these three areas are basic to the further growth of guidance in any of its forms. The State should provide a supervisor through its chief officer. This supervisor should work toward the co-ordination of all guidance effort, whether it be found in the public schools, the state teachers' associations, the teachers' colleges, the private colleges and universities, or in vital demonstration centers provided for the purpose of developing practices which may affect the schools in broader areas."

Warns Against Rashness

Dr. Seamster cautioned that the work should be always "within the limits of prudence."

"We shall have to become acutely conscious of the future without abandoning the tried and proved philosophies and techniques," he continued. "We shall have to seize every opportunity to make progress, however small as it may be, instead of advocating total progress or nothing. We shall have to avoid excesses and undue enthusiasms lest we work in error and thereby abandon the cause to the ultra-conservatives who might act as brakes on progress."

Harry A. Jager, Chief of the Occupational Information and Guidance Service in the United States Office of Education, told one of the meetings that $75,000,000 had been made available by Congress for training purposes in connection with national defense from last July 1 to next July 1.

He warned that guidance personnel must guard against the premature drawing into industry through the lure of high wages of those in school who should remain there.

Talent Must Not Be Submerged

"It must protect the talented from temporary low-skilled employment to conserve human resources in the long term," he cautioned.

"The last reservoir for defense industry is the 2,000,000 individuals who leave school each year. Defense demands that guidance personnel supply specifications by which these persons can fit best into the defense economy.

"A most pressing problem is the kind of guidance for those now in school who may emerge at the collapse of the war boom. The lessons of 1919 and 1929 should be conned again. Guidance workers must remorselessly remind themselves and their fellow-workers in education that versatility and elasticity in every aspect of guidance and curriculum are essential in an unpredictable future."

Must Avoid Duplication

Dr. Paul W. Chapman, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia, advocated training in teachers' colleges of all undergraduates in the fundamental principles of guidance.

Dreng Bjornaraa, Chief of the Services to Special Groups, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, in Washington, told the Committee on Placement that close co-operation and co-ordination between the schools and the Public Employment Service were essential to an effective placement program for youth in any community.

"There is so much to be done and the resources are so limited that we cannot afford duplication of effort," he said. "A proper division of labor among agencies will contribute materially to the occupational adjustment of the boys and girls who enter the labor market each year."

Robert H. Hoppock, Professor of Education, New York University, told a breakfast shoptalk over which he presided, that N. Y. U., had centralized all information and inquiries regarding conscription and conscientious objectors in the registrar's office.

In counseling the conscientious objector to war, college personnel officers were advised not to influence students, but to supply them with information which may be obtained from the American Friends Services Committee, Philadelphia, and similar groups.

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Postum

CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

'Spiritual Preparedness' Seen as Vital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 24—The schools today are faced with a twofold task, one to co-operate with the defense plans of the Government through an expanding program of vocational preparedness, the other to develop a program designed to build moral and spiritual preparedness, according to John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, speaking at this morning's general session of the seventy-first annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators, which opened here yesterday and extends through Thursday.

Yesterday's session was highlighted by the introduction at the close of the meeting of a statement by the School Book Publishers National Association strongly objecting to recent criticism of certain social science textbooks as teaching un-Americanism made by Prof. Ralph W. Robey of Columbia University and others.

The statement said: "It is the concensus of this group that the charges made by those representing the National Association of Manufacturers cannot be substantiated by truth, that we believe there are very few if any of the texts used in the schools deliberately or otherwise written to break down the American plan of life." A committee of publishers was named to contact the N. A. M. and thresh out the matter of these charges specifically.

By next July a million defense workers in the skilled and semi-skilled occupations in addition to those who are regularly trained in vocational schools and classes will be trained, Mr. Studebaker said in discussing the entire defense angle of the vocational program. The moral and spiritual preparedness, which he then took up, lays, he said, "a heavy weight of responsibility upon the schools and colleges."

Describing this "spiritual defense program," he declared first that the schools must continue as in the past to provide youth with the facts upon which to base intelligent judgments, and added that the ability to arrive at convictions is now more important than ever before.

Prime Objective

"The test of truth, or to put it otherwise, the detection of falsehood, half-truth, improbability, is a prime objective of education in a democracy at anytime," he stated.

It is not enough, however, that youth study history, the natural sciences, and mathematics; youth must be given careful training in evaluating evidence, must learn to sift dishonest propaganda from honest advocacy, and "the problem cannot be solved by instituting courses under some such title as 'What Every American Must Believe,'" he said.

A second element in a program of spiritual defense Mr. Studebaker described as a new and greater obligation on the part of the schools to communicate genuine loyalty to the ideals of true democracy and a sense of the spiritual values of America's shared activities and aspirations; but he emphasized at the same time that only through participation can this be gained. "People who have helped to get things done, who have put their knowledge to work in the democratic achievement of the public good are not likely to distrust themselves or the process," he maintained.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, speaking at the same session, which led off the first full day of the convention, made a plea for practical vocation education and guidance for every child, pointing also to a need for "more realistic" gudiance work on the part of teachers, and an increased emphasis upon the dignity, the drama, and the importance of all the various occupations that make up modern society.

"We do not give sufficient recognition to the personal satisfaction and fullness of life of many of the workmen who are engaged in making things on a production line or on a work bench or in transportation or in communication," he said.

Convention Theme

The convention theme, "to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, to secure the blessings of liberty," is echoed in many of the discussion divisions, which got off to a full start this afternoon.

Considering defense at the elementary school level, George D. Stoddard, Dean of the Graduate College, State University of Iowa, urged teachers to encourage children to ask questions—genuine questions, not stereotyped forms. A good question leads rarely to a mere yes or no. It leads to a search for underlying facts, events, and relationships. It is an invitation to a kind of pre-search, to discovery, to the weighing of evidence, he explained, and for the child it is the beginning of an objective and scientific method that need never be displaced. Question-asking, when applied to various kinds of material, can help children of the elementary grades develop ability to think straight, he said. He also urged that as a contribution to defense little children have their thinking directed logically toward solving problems that have been well formulated.

Discussing defense policies in the secondary schools in another section, Frederick H. Bair, Superintendent of Schools, Bronxville, N. Y., brought out that while he is as concerned as anyone that the United States be armed for defense in a military way, he felt that the first requisite of defense is for everyone to do his own job, and applied to the schools this means the job of education.

"The spectacle of the English shopkeepers carrying on with half their shops blown into kindling suggests one reason why the English are hard to lick and has its suggestion for us," he said. So he urged the schools not to "abandon everything and run like boys to a fire," but to carry on steadily with what he termed long-run defense. "Our first contribution to defense is to believe in ourselves and what we are doing," he said, and reminded teachers that the teaching which "will win this war if we have to fight has already been done.

Racial Tolerance Vital

Declaring that the extent of racial tolerance in America is the most important test of the strength of our democracy, Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the education of Negroes, U. S. Office of Education, speaking at a group discussion on adult education and defence, offered as a program for developing racial tolerance in America; recognition of the dangers of racial intolerance and a determination to do something about it; encouragement of different racial groups to study about one another in schools, colleges, adult groups; encouragement of individuals in different racial groups to obtain information about individuals of other racial groups by first-hand experience and contact; and, finally, develop in individuals of different racial groups the simple art of good manners, both in public and private.

In a section of citizenship education Henry Lester Smith, Dean of the School of Education, Indiana University, discussed developing an appreciation and loyalty for American ideals through religious life.

"Democratic ideals and the ideals of the Christian religion are in large part identical," he said.

Religion and Liberty

Dean Smith listed among basic principles of religion: A realization of the value and sacredness of life expressed in the commandment, "Thou Shalt Not Kill"; the principle that a knowledge of God and love of God go hand in hand and affect our ideals and our adherence to them; also the commandment "Thou Shalt Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself."

"These basic principles of religion have become the bulwark of liberty in our democratic America," he said. Concluding his address, he made this statement:

"It seems evident then that the greater number of individuals whose lives are touched by deep religious experience, whose ideals are in accord with the high morality of religion, and whose conduct is governed by worthy religious principles, the greater will be the probability of our attaining and holding a high type of American democracy and a high type of American ideals."

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Metropolitan funds, invested for the benefit of its policyholders, continued to play a part in the economic structure of the nation. These funds aided in financing Government activities, helped to keep industry humming and men in jobs, to erect public and private buildings, and assisted farmers to own their farms and to keep them in proper repair. However, the low interest rates generally prevailing, continued to have their effect on the Company's earnings and consequently on dividends to policyholders.

Moreover, through its Welfare activities, its nursing service for eligible policyholders, its research, its health and safety literature and advertising, Metropolitan again contributed to the task of bringing better health to America. The death rate of Metropolitan policyholders as a whole continued to be low, and mortality among Industrial policyholders was approximately the same as the 1939 figure, a record low for this group.

Metropolitan is a mutual life insurance company. This means that the assets of the Company are held for policyholders and their beneficiaries. The value of these assets will ultimately be paid out for their benefit . . . and for them only.

Business Report for the year ending December 31, 1940. (In accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department.)

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

National Government Securities		$1,147,603,320.93
U. S. Government	$1,063,435,444.96	
Canadian Government	84,167,875.97	
Other Bonds		1,947,840,273.51
U. S. State & Municipal	98,597,960.88	
Canadian Provincial & Municipal	104,071,903.62	
Railroad	556,382,872.40	
Public Utilities	709,433,300.58	
Industrial & Miscellaneous	479,354,236.03	
Stocks (All but $47,952.13 are Preferred or Guaranteed.)		86,359,622.68
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		937,226,443.47
Farms	82,104,425.08	
Other property	855,122,018.39	
Loans on Policies		504,549,131.45
Real Estate Owned (Includes real estate for Company use, and housing projects.)		430,945,055.68
Cash		150,740,516.25
Premiums Outstanding and Deferred		90,232,179.03
Interest Due and Accrued, etc.		62,295,093.32
TOTAL		$5,357,791,636.32

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

Policy Reserves required by law (Amount which, with interest and future premiums, will assure payment of policy claims.)	$4,665,558,926.00
Dividends to Policyholders (Set aside for payment during the year 1941.)	112,417,253.00
Reserve for Future Payments on Supplementary Contracts	139,378,189.86
Held for Claims (Including claims awaiting completion of proof and estimated amount of unreported claims.)	23,183,629.31
Other Policy Obligations (Including reserves for Accident and Health Insurance, dividends left with Company, premiums paid in advance, etc.)	44,729,420.90
Miscellaneous Liabilities (Liabilities not included above, such as taxes due or accrued.)	32,284,133.01
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$5,017,551,552.08
Special Funds	16,370,000.00
Surplus (This serves as a margin of safety, a cushion against contingencies which cannot be foreseen.)	323,870,084.24
TOTAL	$5,357,791,636.32

NOTE—Assets carried at $238,267,054.59 in the above statement are deposited with various public officials under requirements of law or regulatory authority. Canadian business embraced in this statement is reported on basis of par of exchange.

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Illustration shows the New York City Home Office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Head Offices are also maintained in San Francisco, and in Ottawa, Canada. In addition, over 1,100 District and Detached District Offices are maintained throughout the United States and Canada for the convenience of policyholders.

Thailand-Indo-China Truce Extended 10 More Days

BANGKOK, Thailand, Feb. 24 (AP)—United States citizens without urgent reasons for remaining in Thailand (Siam) have been advised to leave for home, United States Minister Hugh G. Grant announced today. There are about 200 Americans in this country.

The action followed by a week an order by the British Consulate for all women and children among its nationals to withdraw.

Similar advice has been given heretofore by the Washington Government to Americans residing in Japan, China and French Indo-China.

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (AP)—A second 10-day extension of the armistice between Thailand (Siam) and French Indo-China, prolonging it to March 7, was announced today by the Cabinet Information Bureau.

Japanese mediators were said to have suggested the extension in individual talks yesterday with negotiators for Thailand and the French colony because of "some points requiring further consultation."

Another conference was held today, but no details were disclosed. Had it not been lengthened again, the truce would have expired tomorrow and observers said the meeting was to discuss terms for a settlement. Another meeting is set for tomorrow.

[Vice-Foreign Minister Chuichi Ohashi assured the Diet today that Japan is keeping an eye on any foreign interference in her mediation of the Thailand-French Indo-China dispute and on her economic negotiations with the Netherlands Indies, Domei said in a radiocast heard in New York.

Answering a question concerning reports that British-American maneuvers in the Pacific were intended to hamper Japan's mediation, Mr. Ohashi replied that "it is unknown how much truth there is in these reports, but it is believed a great deal are conjectures." Neither western nation had reason to "oppose or interfere with" the peace or Indies discussions, he said.

Domei also said Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka told the lower house that Japan and France had reached an agreement on Japanese purchases of rice from Indo-China and that it already was in force. A French trade mission is in Tokyo discussing Japan's economic relations with Indo-China.]

French Refuse

VICHY, France, Feb. 24 (AP)—France rejected a Japanese-sponsored proposal which reliable informants said was a demand that approximately one-third of the western Indo-China Provinces of Laos and Cambodia be ceded to Thailand (Siam).

Informed sources, in the midst of Far-Eastern tension, of which the Indo-China-Thai dispute is only a nebulous segment, said the Government had decided it would prefer to let border hostilities be resumed rather than accept peace terms so severe.

[French Indo-China and Thailand ended their sporadic warfare with an armistice signed on Jan. 31 aboard a Japanese cruiser. Japanese mediation of the dispute began shortly thereafter in Tokyo, but bogged down.

Japanese radio advices indicated the French rejection of the Thailand demands followed a meeting of the Supreme Council of War of Indo-China which, in the Japanese view, discussed whether to co-operate with Japan or to align the colony with "Anglo-American powers."

The Thai demands are generally considered to be connected with Japan's own plans for expansion southward. Travelers arriving in Shanghai Feb. 22 from Saigon, French Indo-China, said foreigners there were convinced that Japan is preparing to strike at the Netherlands Indies soon with Saigon as a sea base.]

Some observers believe that the stiff attitude in the Far East of both Great Britain and the United States will cause Japan to change her position in supporting Thailand.

For the present, however, there are reports here of Japanese warships anchoring at Thailand ports and of at least 30 Japanese planes on Thailand airdromes.

[Japanese warships also have tied up at Saigon and there are Japanese bombers at the Saigon airport, in addition to those which are based by agreement with the French in northern Indo-China.]

De Gaulle's Stand

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Gen. Charles De Gaulle declared that no cession of French Indo-China territory by the Vichy Government would be recognized by the Free French Council of Defense.

A communiqué by the leader of French forces still allied with Britain said:

"Any renunciation which might be accepted by the Vichy Government in connection with the integrity of the French Empire's territory or upon the rights of France in any part of the world would be considered void by the Council of Defense of the French Empire.

"This applies to the particular case of Indo-China. Free French will not consider justified or permanent any concessions which might have been extorted or any encroachments which might have been made by force or threats to the territorial or political status of Indo-China."

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1235 were $45

$35 now.

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559 were $55

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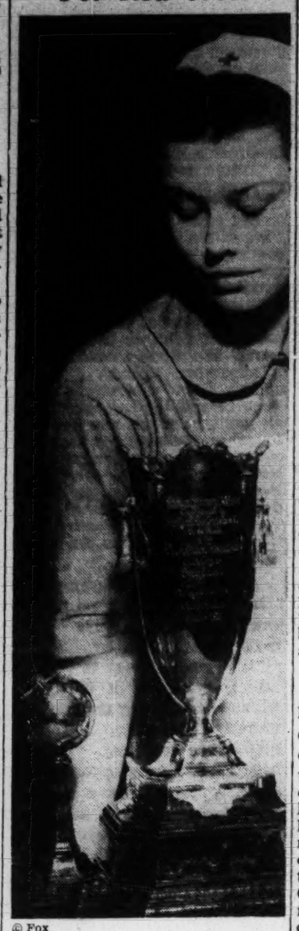
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Trophy to Be Melted Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Victorian Centenary Celebration Trophy, donated by Sir Macpherson Robertson, for the MacRobertson International Air Race, England to Melbourne, Australia, in October, 1934, is now in the hands of the Red Cross authorities here.

It has been donated by the winner, Mr. A. O. Edwards, to be melted down, the proceeds to go to the Duke of Gloucester's British Red Cross Fund. Mr. Edwards won the race with a D. H. Comet "Grosvenor House," piloted by Mr. C. W. A. Scott and Mr. T. Campbell Black, in 71 hours 18 seconds.

British View

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A British view that Japanese southward expasion "enhanced dangers" in the Far East has been made known to Japan, authoritative diplomatic sources said today.

They said, however, that no concrete proposals had been made to Japan, and denied a Tokyo report that Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka had refused certain proposals made by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

[In Tokyo, Chuichi Ohashi, Vice-Foreign Minister, told questioners in the Japanese Diet today that Foreign Minister Matsuoka did not discuss in advance with Berlin his recent memorandum to Mr. Eden.

Mr. Ohashi appeared before the Diet in place of Mr. Matsuoka who has declared that his memorandum answered a British inquiry concerning Japanese mediation between French Indo-China and Thailand, and added some personal views on world peace. Mr. Matsuoka has said the memorandum was not an offer to mediate in the European war.

Mr. Ohashi told the House Budget Committee the memorandum "has no effect on the Axis powers' relationships."

The Vice-Foreign Minister disclosed that the text of the memorandum would be published in Tokyo soon.]

Russia Prepares 15-Year Plan To Top Capitalists

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP)—The State Planning Commission has been directed by Soviet Russia's two governing organs to draw up a new 15-year plan "to surpass capitalist countries" in industrial production.

The Soviet Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party said the plan should be designed especially to stimulate production in the pig iron, steel, fuel, electric energy, machinery and consumer goods industries.

Nicholas Vosnesenski, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, and one of the main speakers at the Party conference which has just ended, has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the Nation's highest decoration, and other members of the Commission were given awards.

The Party Committee also appointed Mr. Vosnesenski as one of three new candidates, or alternate members, to the Politbureau. The others are M. Sherbakoff, Moscow's party leader, and Georgy Malenkoff, Secretary of the Election Board.

Nazis Train Fog Troops

ROME, Feb. 24 (AP)—The newspaper L'Avvenire reported that special German motorized formations called "Nebeltruppen" (fog troops) which were used in Poland, especially at Modlin in the battle for Warsaw, were being rehearsed for an invasion of England. The paper said the troops were practicing attacks in both natural and artificial fog.

China Finds Men and Money Adequate

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China—Men and money are two of the essentials for fighting a successful war. After more than three and one-half years of conflict with Japan, China is still in good condition on both those points despite losses of stupendous magnitude in such fields as industrial holdings, communications, ports, and certain details of human life which are hardly more than that—details—for a nation numbering a quarter of the whole world's population.

"The military situation is non-existent," one foreign observer here told me as his offhand description of things as they stand at the moment.

Such a remark is, of course, more colorful than accurate; but it is hard to escape conviction that other factors are at the moment more potent in shaping the final outcome than the question of armies.

Japan lacks a knock-out punch and China lacks artillery and airplanes. Both have enough men in the field to stagger the imagination, but from the viewpoint of decisive action, neither side is doing much.

Million Invading Soldiers

Japan has been estimated to have approximately a million soldiers in China, and while there is constant movement of these forces, the round figure stands as near enough to the average mark. China has from four to five million. How hard it is to get any close estimate is indicated by the divergence of view between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists as to the size of the native Red army—the Communists claiming half a million men under arms and the Government estimating the Red forces for at least theoretical supply purposes (the supplies don't appear to have been very rapidly forthcoming) at not more than 100,000, grading down to estimates of 48,000.

Gen. Sheng Chem, director of the main office of the National Military Council, told me that the immediate task of the Chinese forces is twofold: First, to keep full intelligence of Japanese movements and plans, and second, to prepare so that they won't be caught idle.

"The question of a Chinese counter-offensive," he remarked, "depends partly on Japanese moves. If Japan turns southward, appropriate measures will be taken." The nature of these measures, it was gathered, is a military secret. But throughout Chungking there is talk of 1941 as the year that China's long-discussed counter-offensive will be launched. Foreign military observers are not inclined toward much optimism on that point for a variety of reasons, part of which have to do with China's lack of mechanized units, big guns and planes.

All Provinces Loyal

More to make conversation than for any other reason, I asked General Sheng what chance he thought there was of converts to the Japanese puppet regime at Hanking of Wang Ching-wei from the National Government's military ranks.

"None of the soldiers under the Generalissimo will ever listen," he declared emphatically. "In the past some local troops hesitated in pledging allegiance to the Government, but now Yunnan, Szechwan, all the Provinces, are loyal.

"Most of the officers," he added, "are graduates of the Central Military Academy, of which the Generalissimo is head. Others have been called there for training. The situation is one of full loyalty."

Speaking to the United States specifically, General Sheng said that Americans should not worry unnecessarily over the Chinese economic situation, which is different from that in other parts of the world since Chinese are used to hardship and the family system is a tremendous safeguard against disaster. He emphasized that there is no famine and that China's economic troubles are man-made and can be be man-solved.

Second, he felt that Wang Ching-wei has little chance of enlisting listeners in the real China —"even the small children know Japanese tactics in Korea (Chosen), Formosa, and the conquered islands, and that Wang speaks only for the Japanese."

Third, the Communist situation must be viewed from the angle of the overriding national struggle for survival which means that all must and will take orders finally from one central command.

Planes From Abroad

Independent observers are finding some hope in rumors of new aircraft from America, perhaps coupled with other vital supplies designed to put punch into Chinese resistance. I was told that the Russians, whose earlier assignment of fast but unmaneuverable pursuit monoplanes was a "white elephant" affair, have now been prevailed on to furnish their newest pursuit ships, which are expected to give Japanese aircraft something solid to think over.

In the field of that other great essential, money, the United States loans have of course been tremendously encouraging and Chinese officials insist that China's internal monetary position is not bad. Hsu Kan, Vice-Minister of Finance, said that the currency issue has risen to $5,800,000,000 Chinese (about $360,000,000 U. S.), as compared with $1,444,000,000 (Chinese) before the war, but he did not feel that this constituted an alarming inflation.

China's currency now has a reserve higher than 40 per cent, he said, which is among the highest in the world and next to the United States.

Hsu Kan saw no success for the Japan-Wang effort to set up a Central Reserve Bank, declearing that while it was copied from that of the National Government its money would not be accepted in Shanghai from either the foreign or the Chinese banks.

Military Money Forced

Elsewhere Japan's military notes, kept in circulation by force, dominate the Central China occupied area. He took a final shot at the personnel of the new Wang institution, saying that starting down from its head—Chow Fu-hai, one time Chungking Propaganda Minister—it consisted of men inexperienced in such a delicate field as that of finance.

Dr. H. H. Kung, the National Government's Finance Minister, appears to be without concern over the political sniping in which he has long been a target. He recently wrote extensively on China's finance and currency, pointing out that, despite all expectations of the Japanese, the Chinese national treasury has met all demands; the tax burden has not materially increased, there has been no excessive loan issue, China's credit remains good, and the currency is still firm—though of course its value has decreased, both on foreign exchange and with reference to home costs.

All this, Dr. Kung declared, is no accident. A strong pre-war foundation was laid in 1933-7. Trade and industry were stimulated, rural economics had an overhaul, new revenue sources were found, income tax was instituted and large local levies were abolished.

Ten-Year Increase

Expenditure rose from $705,000,000 (Chinese) in 1933 to $1,180,000,000 in 1937, much being spent on education, culture and economic reconstruction. In 1937, $400,000,000 (Chinese) was allocated to a five-year development program. The Government negotiated settlement of two-thirds of the defaulted old Peking obligations.

War financing, the Foreign Minister went on, can be conducted only by note issue, increased taxation, loans and voluntary contributions. China looked for a long struggle from the beginning, and adopted more conservative courses.

Big voluntary contributions came to the Chinese cause, especially from overseas. Demands for notes mounted and one reason for the large issue was that national currency replaced former Provincial currencies in Szechwan, Sikang, Sinkiang, Kwangsi and Yunnan; but note issuance was kept in the hands of the four Government banks.

Saturation Not Reached

"This has not reached a saturation point," said Dr. Kung, "and it cannot be labeled as inflation."

Taxes in general have not been increased despite the loss of main revenues, he went on, these losses including the customs, salt and consolidated tax incomes. The Government aims at direct taxation as a backbone, starting with income, inheritance and excess income of war profit taxes. Various adjustments have been made to assist the war sufferers, aid rural economy, stimulate industrial expansion, encourage export trade and promote thrift.

As to loans, the first three and one-half years of war saw the Government floating internal loans to a total of $4,300,000,000 (Chinese) while foreign loans included the United States wood oil loan of $25,000,000, two commodity loans of United States $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 respectively, and finally the United States $100,000,000 loan which so overjoyed Chinese as a retort to Japan's Axis alliance. The British export credit grant of £3,000,000 was in line with earlier American action.

Barter Loans Extended

There have been three barter loans, of unstated amounts, from Soviet Russia, railway loans from France, and private credits for purchases abroad. With the exception of a relatively small part to be repaid in cash, most may be repaid in credits for China's own goods.

During these three and one-half years, Dr. Kung pointed out in conclusion, Japan issued internal loans totaling Yen 21,000,000,000 (about $4,830,000,000 U. S.), or five times as much as China.

It is unquestionably a source of tremendous satisfaction and encouragement to the Chinese that they have received strong credit support from friendly countries, while Japan's credit abroad stands at nil with those in position to extend credit.

This fits in with the Chinese idea that Japan has committed nothing but blunders which have been capped by her choice of a futile, dangerous, ultimately disastrous Axis alliance.

China feels sure she is teamed with winners and that she will herself win.

This is the fourth of a group of articles by Mr. Gould, written as the result of revisiting Chungking.

Roosevelt Assistant Favors Aid to China

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Feb. 24

Tremendous applause greeted the first public address here of Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, when he declared, "I pray God the United States won't disappoint Chinese expectations" of aid in a fight for a democratic way of life.

Mr. Currie, who is on a special economic survey mission, spoke before the Chinese-American Institute of Cultural Relations. Chinese leaders who heard him, including Vice-Premier Dr. H. H. Kung, and Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui, expressed their satisfaction.

It was learned that Mr. Currie prepared the speech personally, and Chinese circles expressed conviction he would recommend much American aid to China upon his return to Washington.

"Chinese morale is very good," the special envoy declared.

In honor of Washington's Birthday the meeting hall had a large mural depicting Confucius and Washington guarding a world globe under an inscription, "World Peace."

Japan's Navy Sees No Menace at Guam

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Feb. 24

Vice-Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Vice-Navy Minister, was quoted today by Domei, Japanese news agency, as telling the House of Representatives Bond Deficit Committee that the Japanese Navy "does not think it is menaced by American defense preparations in their present extent" but had prepared "counter measures."

Domei said Admiral Toyoda referred specifically to United States projects for improving the seaplane base and defense facilities at Guam and other measures.

Admiral Toyoda was quoted as adding that the Japanese Navy had "decided upon the proper counter measures, taking into consideration all prevailing circumstances."

Be Vigilant, Red Troops Told; Soviet Flotilla for Danube

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP)—Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko, Commissar of Defense, yesterday proclaimed that the Red Army had "grown into a mighty power" and called upon his troops to be "vigilant" in an order of the day issued in connection with the 23rd anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet armed forcesfl

Formation of a military flotilla on the Danube River frontier with Rumania also was revealed in ceremonies observed with a flood of words, promotions, meetings and articles.

The Danube River frontier with Rumania was gained by Russia's incorporation of Bessarabia last June.

Marshal Timoshenko's order recalled the Soviet policy of neutrality which he said had brought "remarkable new victories" in Finland, Bessarabia and the Baltic States.

Reviewing the reconstruction of the Red Army, he ordered the troops to continue campaign training under war conditions.

"In the strained international situation pregnant with surprises," he said, "each Red Army man must be vigilant and tenaciously master his military specialty. Always remember Joseph Stalin's instructions 'we must keep our entire people and state mobilized in preparedness to face the danger of military attack.'"

A similar order was addressed to the Red Fleet.

Admiral I. Isakoff published an article here in which he said Soviet fleets were now constructed completely with Russian plans, material and labor and were independent of foreign aid.

"Thus the Fleet has come to life, the Caspian, Amur and Pinsk military flotillas have grown and the youngest military flotilla on the Danube started."

The press also published a letter which Mr. Stalin wrote to Lenin in 1919 in which he reported he was suppressing a plot which he said was "financed by England" and whereby white sailors were to seize the Kronstadt Fortress of the Red Fleet.

Vice-Commissar for Defense Gen. Gregory K. Zhukoff gave a reception for American and foreign military attaches.

Promotions and awards were given 1884 persons for "successful fulfillment of fighting tasks, outstanding achievements in combat and political training." Promotions included the appointment of two new Army Generals, M. R. Apanasenko and D. G. Pavloff, and four new Colonel-Generals.

Spain Studies Review Of World Situation

MADRID, Feb. 24 (AP)—Spain's Council of Ministers meeting Feb. 22 under Generalissimo Francisco Franco studied a declaration of the "world political situation" by Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer, a communiqué says.

Neither details of that declaration nor the Cabinet's actions on it were made public.

A decree setting out a system of loans for newly-married couples, and the granting of loans to large families was signed in the Government's campaign to increase the birth rate.

China Stiffens Penalties For Traffic in Opium

CHUNGKING China, (AP) — A new set of anti-opium laws was promulgated Feb., 21 as the sequel to the six-year suppression program which ended in December.

The new laws make three categories of offenses punishable by death—selling opium, importing and exporting poppy seed, and operation of opium dens. Lesser offenses are punishable by imprisonment up to life.

How Strong Is Red Army? Not Invincible, Not Impotent

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Red Army celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of its establishment last week end. There was the usual Russian accompaniment of demonstrations, parades, declarations of invincibility and assurances of readiness to defend victoriously the frontiers of the "Socialist Fatherland."

How much fact lies behind these claims?

The answer to this question is of special interest at a time when the Soviet Union constitutes a huge wedge between the European and the Asiatic theaters of the two wars that show signs of gradually becoming merged in one.

The surest indication of an army's value is its showing under conditions of actual combat. More than one army that looks good on the parade-ground has failed in the test of war and the converse is also occasionally true.

The evidence about the Red Army, based on its showing, is imperfect and is somewhat contradictory. Most of its operations have been walkovers, mere marches into disarmed or shattered countries, as was the case with the occupation of the three Baltic republics, Latvia, Lithuania, and Esthonia, and with the invasion of Eastern Poland after Germany had smashed effective Polish resistance.

The Red Army seems to have given a pretty good account of itself in two serious clashes with the Japanese, around the heights of Changkufeng in the summer of 1938 and in the neighborhood of Nomonhan, along the vague, disputed boundary between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia, in the summer of 1939. The Changkufeng fighting, so far as one could piece together the contradictory reports of the two sides, ended in pretty much of a draw; but well informed Japanese privately admit that Nomonhan was a defeat, apparently because Soviet tanks, racing over the arid steppe land of Mongolia, outmaneuvered the Japansee and threatened to cut off their retreat.

Fiasco in Finland

In Finland, on the other hand, the Red Army had little reason to be proud of its achievements. Overwhelming superiority in tanks and airplanes failed to produce an effective blitzkrieg. Masses of men were sent to destruction in the Finnish forests without proper equipment for fighting under local conditions. The Finnish defenses on the Isthmus of Karelia were not remotely comparable in strength with the Maginot Line; they consisted of a chain of pillboxes, adapted to the difficult terrain. Yet it took months of fighting, accompanied by enormous casualties, before the Red Army was able to force its way through these defenses by sheer overwhelming superiority in men and metal. Staff work in the Soviet-Finnish war was of inferior quality; elementary precautions, such as the camouflaging of tanks, were neglected; and the whole campaign seemed to be in the worst tradition of prewar Russia, success achieved by mere massing of numbers, with little or no element of skill or finesse.

There are probably two explanations for the contrasted records of the Red Army in the Far East and in Finland. Ever since 1931, the Soviet Union had been suspicious of Japan and had maintained in Eastern Siberia a picked army, trained for operations in that region. The Finnish war was an improvisation, for which no adequate preparations had been made. And the open treeless prairies of Mongolia were better suited for the use of tanks than the frozen forests of Finland.

Peasant Sturdy Fighter

The Soviet Red Army is inevitably influenced to some extent by the characteristics of the old Russian Army which it succeeds. The Russian peasant, although he naturally often lacks the initiative of the more educated and technically trained Western soldier, is a sturdy fighter when he is properly led and given a decent chance in the matter of equipment. At Eylau and at Borodino, Napoleon had reason to respect the stoical courage of his Russian opponents. Russia has produced brilliant generals, Suvoroff, Kutuzoff, Skobeleff. But the social and economic backwardness of Russia has always been a handicap to its military effort.

As a result of the industrialization program which has been pressed with great energy since 1929, Russia is now more self-sufficient as regards military supplies than was the case in the first World War. Its new steel, motor, and chemical plants can be turned to military uses, just like our own.

The Revolution swept away very largely the old officer class, but it opened the doors of promotion widely to the masses and a certain number of Czarist officers were absorbed into the Red Army. German military observers with whom I have talked and who had the best opportunity to know the Red Army at first hand during the years of fairly close Soviet-German military collaboration before Adolf Hitler came into power, were of the opinion that the Red Army had developed a fairly good grade of junior officer and that the civil war had turned up a few brilliant generals, such as Marshal Michael Tukhachevsky, and Marshal Vassily Bluecher. Its weakness, according to these observers, was rather in its majors and colonels, who were generally inferior to the corresponding officers in Western armies in military and general education.

Inferior to Reichswehr

There is reason to believe that the peak efficiency of the Red Army and the Red Air Force was achieved in 1935 and 1936. For in 1937 devastating purges set in Marshal Tukhachevsky was executed. Marshal Bluecher, for many years commander in the Far East, disappeared. All the admirals in the Red Navy and many of the leaders in Soviet aviation suffered similar fates. All this must have had its effect on the efficiency of Red Army staff work, on the prospective effective utilization of the large numbers of tanks and airplanes which the Soviet Union has accumulated.

Probably the safest estimate of the capacity of the Red Army at the present time would lie somewhere between its own claims of "invincibility" and the utterly negative appraisals of the more extreme anti-Communists. It could scarcely conceivably be used with success in offensive operations against the German Reichswehr at it present state of efficiency; the inferiority in staff work, in organization and co-ordination, in the quality of its air force, is too great. On the other hand, it is probably well enough armed and equipped to put up a stubborn defensive struggle, as Russian troops have often done in their past history, but on two conditions: that internal discontents would not flare up under the stress of war and that the transportation system, chronically strained in time of peace, did not collapse under the vastly increased demands of war.

Red Army Members Decorated, Advanced

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Feb. 24

Decorations or promotions for "successful execution of fighting orders, outstanding achievements in military and political education, and the training of troops" were conferred upon 1,883 members of the Red Army on its 23rd anniversary, Tass, official Soviet news agency, said yesterday.

Matsuoka Reports Progress in Trade Parley With Soviet

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Soviet Russian-Japanese trade negotiations are continuing in "an improved atmosphere," Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka told the House of representatives Budget Committee today.

Domei, Japanese news agency, said he reported that Sakhalin Island was the major item under discussion at present.

[Sakhalin Island is divided between Soviet Russia and Japan. Friction developed more than two years ago over Japanese oil and coal concessions in the northern—Russian — half of the island. More recently negotiations were launched for a Japanese mill concession there.]

The agency said that Mr. Matsuoka, answering several pointed questions about the Moscow negotiations, declared they were concerned with four general points: specific trade items, conclusion of a permanent commerce treaty; freedom for Japanese commercial activities within the Soviet Union, and freedom for Japanese entry into the Soviet Union.

More Butter for Britons

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP) — The British Food Ministry announces that the weekly butter ration will be doubled—to four ounces a person—beginning March 10.



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Duce Tells of Increased Nazi Aid

ROME, Feb. 24 (AP)—Disclosing officially that German air and armored units have arrived in Sicily and Libya, Premier Mussolini told the Italian people in an unheralded Sunday broadcast that although the war against Britain might be long, the final outcome surely would be an Axis victory.

"That there will be hard fighting is certain," he declared. "That the fighting will be long is also very probable. But the final result is an Axis victory. Britain cannot win the war. Italy, whatever happens, will march to the end side by side with Germany."

Il Duce scoffed at American fears of an Axis invasion, arousing his listeners to gales of laughter by identifying these fears with the possibility of an invasion by "inhabitants of the not well-known by very bellicose planet Mars."

Defends Libyan Campaign

He defended the handling of the Libyan campaign, promised a spring offensive against the Greeks, and assailed the "negligible minority of weepers, grumblers and reptiles," left from Masonic lodges "which we will smash without trouble when and as we wish."

"The morale of the Axis peoples is infinitely superior to the morale of the English people," he asserted.

He ridiculed talk of a separate peace, calling it "a thing for the mentally deficient."

The 45-minute address, delivered before party leaders in Rome and radiocast to the Nation was Signor Mussolini's first since Nov. 18, when he gave the Italian story of Britain's damaging raid against Taranto naval base on Nov. 11.

Admits War Reverses

Since that day, Premier Mussolini acknowledged, "the war's happenings have been adverse to us." He added, however, that two of the big ships wounded at Taranto "are already nearly completely repaired."

[The British claimed they damaged three capital ships and three smaller ones.]

He explained the Italian defeat in Libya by saying that the British troops jumped "five to ten days" before the Italians intended to start their own drive. He said 15 British divisions were used. "An entire army corps — the Tenth — was almost completely overwhelmed in men and guns," Signor Mussolini said. "The Fifth Air Squadron was almost literally sacrificed."

Denies Lack of Preparation

In defending his regime against charges that there had been a lack of preparations for the Libyan campaign, Premier Mussolini gave for the first time a sharp idea of the men and supplies sent to Libya for what the Italians had expected would be an advance on Egypt and seizure of the Nile and Suez.

He said 14,000 officers and 396,358 soldiers of two Army Corps—the Fifth and the Tenth—including ten divisions of Italians and Libyans had made up the Italian forces. There were 1,924 cannon of all sizes, many of the most recent model, 15,386 machine guns, 11,000,000 rounds of shells, 1,344,287,275 rounds of small arm ammunition 127,877 tons of other materials, 779 tanks, some of them heavy; 9,584 trucks, and 4,809 motorcycles.

"These figures show that an effort which may be called imposing was dedicated to the defense of Libya," Premier Mussolini shouted. "The same thing may be said about the preparations for resistance in East Africa notwithstanding the distances and the total isolation which exalts the will and courage of our soldiers."

[The British have claimed over 100,000 prisoners in the Libyan campaign and numerous guns, tanks, and trucks.]

Italy's Delay in War

He explained the Italian defeat in Africa by saying the British jumped "five to ten days" before the Italians expected to start their own offensive, and offered a similar explanation for Italy's delayed entrance into the war last June 10. Italy, he declared, would have been in the war from the beginning had it been ready.

[It was recalled that in a Rome report published Dec. 23 Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian commander in Africa, blamed Italian reverses in Egypt and Libya on the lack of tanks and armored cars which he said failed to reach him from Italy. After the fall of Bengasi the British in Africa estimated that 122,000 Italians had been captured including 19 generals and one admiral and numerous guns, tanks, and stores. British sources had estimated that the original Italian force in Africa consisted of 250,000 men.]

Much of his address was devoted to the prowess of Germany and to praise for Reichsführer Hitler.

Italy's plan for a war on Greece was presented by the High Command in Albania and was "unanimously approved without any reservations," he said.

Speaking of Germany's aid, Il Duce said the "Germans know Italy has a million soldiers on her back between the British and the Greeks, as well as 15,000 to 20,000 planes and a similar number of tanks, thousands of cannons, and at least 500,000 tons of naval craft."

Says Nazi Gain Strength

"Germany's warlike power," he declared, "not only has not diminished after 17 months of war but increased in gigantic proportions."

In London, British political sources seized upon this point in their evaluation of the speech, commenting that "the note now struck is that Italian people should take comfort from the fact that German strength is so great the Nazis might be able to pull Italian chestnuts out of the fire."

In Germany, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's newspaper, the Essener National Zeitung, commented that Signor Mussolini's speech might be recognized in time as the turning point in the Mediterranean. It showed, the paper said, an "unshakeable certainty of victory."

"Co-operation offered by the Führer, air and armored detachments operating in the Mediterranean, is another proof that all fronts are common fronts and the effort is a common one," Premier Mussolini asserted.

"The behavior of German soldiers in Sicily and Libya is perfect in every way," he added.

Scorns U. S. aid to Britain

Speaking scornfully of United States aid to Britain, Il Duce declared that "what is happening in the United States is one of the most colossal mystifications history records.

Premier Mussolini referred twice to the United States. The first time he said: "England is alone. This isolation pushes her towards the United States from which she desperately and urgently invokes aid. The industrial power of the United States is certainly great but for it to be felt supplies must reach England safely and must be in quantities not only to compensate for the destruction wrought and to be wrought on the industrial plants of Britain, but to give superiority over Germany which is impossible because men, machines, and raw materials of the entire European continent are now working with Germany."

The second reference to the United States was this:

"Let me say that what is happening in the United States is one of the most colossal mystifications in the records of history. An illusion and a lie are at the base of American intervention, the illusion that the United States is still a democracy while in fact it is really a political, financial oligarchy dominated by Jewry through a form of extremely personal dictatorship.

Denies Threats to U. S.

"It is a lie that the Axis powers want to attack America after Britain. Neither in Rome nor Berlin are fantastic projects of that kind held. Such projects could only come from an insane inclination. Let Americans rest at ease and not believe that as regards them is there a big bad wolf which wishes to devour them. In any case it is more likely that the United States would be invaded by the inhabitants of the not well known but very bellicose planet Mars who will descend from the starry spaces upon an imaginable flying fortress than by Axis soldiers."

The words recalled to Signor Mussolini's listeners the Orson Welles radiocast of an adaptation of H. G. Wells' "The War of the Worlds" which caused mass hysteria in October, 1938, chiefly in New Jersey. The audience roared with laughter.

"The events of these months exasperate our will and contribute and heighten our cold conscious implacable hate against the enemy—a hatred radiating in every heart diffused in every home and which is an indispensable element of victory," he said.

Assails Democracy

Premier Mussolini said the "world of liberalism, democracy and plutocracy" had made war on Fascist Italy since the beginning of his regime with "a press campaign, the spreading of slander, financial sabotage and attacks even when we were intent on that work of internal reconstruction which will remain for centuries an indestructible monument of our creative will."

Italian soldiers, he continued, began fighting when they marched into Ethiopia in 1935 and the war for them was continued to aid Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain.

He praised the "superb" fighting of Italian soldiers in Albania and added that "Greek losses are very high, while soon it will be spring and depending on the season our time will come." Italian losses in Albania, he added, were small, "mostly wounded."

Premier Mussolini said Italy now has about 2,000,000 men under arms and could have 4,000,000 this year.

Weakness Admitted?

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—British political sources called Premier Mussolini's speech yesterday a confession of weakness and unfulfilled boasts.

The diplomatic correspondent of the Press Association, British news agency, pointed out that Il Duce's comparisons of Britain and Germany contrasted with his earlie utterances in which "Italy was supposed to regard herself not merely as an equal of Great Britain but as master over British forces in the entire Mediterranean."

"There no longer was the same boastful, bombastic claim that Mussolini's forces will be able to throw back the British beyond the Suez Canal and thus add new trophies to the Italian Empire," the correspondent added.

"The note struck now is that the Italian people should take comfort from the fact that German strength is so great the Nazis might be able to pull Italian chestnuts out of the fire."

Nazis Laud Speech

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP)—Authorized German sources declared today that Premier Mussolini's speech in Rome yesterday was one "such as never is heard in a democracy" and "will go down is history as a milestone to victory."

One spokesman, echoing the Duce's point that the Axis is working and fighting together, would not, however, give any hint of how far military co-operation might be expanded, if at all.

Roosevelt Assailed

ROME, Feb. 24 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, writing in Il Giornale d'Italia, declared Feb. 22 that President Roosevelt was "doing his utmost" to put the United States into the war.

Referring to recent theatrical and other entertainments in New York to aid the British cause with money, Signor Gayda declared: "The entire American aid campaign for Britain is a carnival farce."

Reich's New Order: Strict Economy In Everything but War

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP)—Safeguarding of the necessary means for German defense must take precedence over all other public expenditures, the Reich's Defense Counsel has ruled in a decree simplifying budgets for the fiscal year of 1941.

The strictest economy must govern the Reich's budget plan, according to the decree.

Any increases in expenditures must have the approval of the Finance Minister and will only be permitted if serving urgent defense interests or if made inevitable by incorporation of new territories since March 14, 1938—date of the "Anschluss" with Austria.

The Finance Minister, before giving approval, must obtain consent of the High Command's Four-Year-Plan Commissioner, the General Administrative Commissioner for the Reich and the General Commissioner for Trade and Industry.

The Reich's Finance Minister was authorized to fix the Reich's general budget for 1941 by decree.

Whirligig of Balkan Nations: Each Stands—and Falls—Alone

By R. H. Markham

Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

While Turkey's Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, has indicated Turkey's determination to resist any German advance that might imperil Turkey itself, he has given no hint of Turkish forces being sent to the aid of either Bulgaria or Greece.

The situation in the Balkans appears to remain as it was—in moments of dire danger each Balkan power stands alone; none of them assumes the enormous risk of opposing Nazi Germany in order to help a neighbor.

Announcement of the non-aggression pact signed between Bulgaria and Turkey Feb. 17 made the isolation of Greece in the Balkans seem more inevitable.

The pact of Feb. 17, so far as its implications can be gauged, shows that Balkan pacts at moments of extreme danger, are liable to be valueless. Both Rumania and Yugoslavia had agreed to help Czechoslovakia, and they solemnly repeated that pledge once or twice each year for nearly two decades—but they did not help. Rumania then collapsed and Yugoslavia did not help her, either. Now Greece is in extreme danger and both Turkey and Yugoslavia, her pledged allies, appear to have declared that they will not help her.

Scorn Not Warranted

To direct scorn at these hard pressed states would be rather out of place. If Yugoslavia had dared resist the Nazi army, she had no assurance of any aid. Turkey is hundreds of miles away and could not get to the scene of fighting, even if it had wished. Greece would have been unable to help. Bulgaria would have waited to attack Yugoslavia, rather than help her. So how could Yugoslavia do anything heroic against Herr Hitler?

And how could Turkey take an aggressive stand? The Turks are very brave, very tenacious, capable of enduring almost unbelievable hardships and very patriotic. But their army lacks mechanized equipment. It lacks good aeroplanes, or any war industry worth mentioning. Could such an army move out of natural defense positions and scatter itself in the mountains and valleys of Bulgaria or Greece to meet perfectly armed and excellently trained German soldiers?

Wouldn't Turkey have run the risk of being caught in Bulgaria as the British and French were in Belgium? And if the Turks had lost men and material in Bulgaria would they not have been handicapped later in defending their own land? It is the opinion of this writer that most objective and informed observers did not expect Turkey to risk its army in a campaign against the Nazi military might, before Turkey itself was attacked.

Ex-Residents' View

As to a general Balkan agreement among Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey—probably no one who had lived in the Balkans and was intimately acquainted with the peoples there expected that.

Bulgaria has claims against Yugoslavia and Greece, which to most Bulgarian patriots seem as precious and vital as Florida and Maine seem to Americans. It would have taken almost super-human statesmanship for a Sofia government to withstand clamorous Bulgarian nationalists when, at the very moment, Germany is promising to grant Bulgarian claims on a platter of steel.

Bulgarians have no love of the Germans, but the offer of territory at the expense of Greece is one that Bulgarian nationalists find difficult to resist. After getting their prize, all Bulgarians may be driven into the wilderness of Nazi domination, but the tempter tells them that domination is a paradise.

For Bulgaria to join with neighbors, whom it considers its "despoilers," was not to be expected by persons who had lived among the scenes of Balkan claims, counterclaims, strivings for "sacred soil" and "manifest Balkan destinies."

Individual Submission

So now the situation seems to be that each Balkan state is to allow Herr Hitler to dominate and subjugate it, one at a time, as he has much of the rest of Europe. The march has been Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria. Each Balkanese shivers and asks "Who next?"

However, it must be added that the Turkish leaders are anything but naive. It is probable that by acting in a friendly way to Bulgaria and promising to stay out of Balkan complications, they have pleased Joseph Stalin—at least not displeased him. The latter seems to have resigned himself to the loss of the whole Balkan Peninsula. Perhaps he will not oppose Turkey's defending its own territory if it is attacked. It may be from the military point of view that this postponing Turkish resistance is a wise step. Besides, Mr. Stalin doesn't seem to care to move against the Nazis until the result of this spring's campaigns are known.

Legation Robbed

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 24 (AP)—The passport office of the British Legation here was robbed during the night, it was learned early today.

Code books which were declared to be of n ogreat importance and the equivalent of 100 dollars in consular stamps were taken from the safe. The safe had been opened by a key, and the burglar also apparently had a key to the office, which is in a separate building adjoining the Legation.

De Brinon Urges France To Collaborate With Nazis

PARIS, via Berlin, Feb. 19 Delayed (AP)—Even though France now is a powerless, defeated country, Germany needs it for successful reorganization of Europe, Fernando de Brinon, Ambassador of France and General Delegate to German Authorities, said in an interview today.

M. de Brinon's statement was part of a general summary of what he believed to be the position of France with relation not only to Germany but also to the United States and Britain.

M. de Brinon favors collaboration between France and Germany. He long has striven for it, taking it up even before the outbreak of the war. With the collapse of France came the opportunity for this politician-writer to further his program.

He insisted that collaboration was all Germany asked and not a direct turn about which would place France actively in arms against England.

Cites Hitler Demands

Referring to the meeting of Adolf Hitler and Marshal Philippe Pétain at Montoire last October, M. de Brinon declared that at no time had the Führer demanded active French help against Britain. He quoted the German Chancellor as saying, in effect:

"I do not ask for this because you could not do it. But I ask you to help me shorten the war by means in your power. I ask you to help in Africa, which is normally a complement of Europe, by opposing enterprises of Great Britain or de Gaulle in your African Empire.

"This I ask you to do and for it France will find again in the new Europe the place it used to have."

To this proposition of collaboration, M. de Brinon said, the Marshal agreed.

M. de Brinon stated definitely that he thought the position of France had not been changed either by British successes in the Mediterranean or by increased aid for Britain.

"I do not believe that political collaboration, in which the Marshal has taken the initiative, has been influenced by African developments or by President Roosevelt's plan," he declared.

Collaboration Explained

"When he asked for an armistice, the Marshal took the side of collaboration. Everybody speaks of this collaboration but few people know what it means.

"It is not an exchange of services rendered between the victorious and the vanquished. Germany occupied two thirds of France. This is fact. It is the richest part of our territory.

"Another fact is that we have no means in our power to oppose this. We accepted the armistice because we could no longer oppose with military strength. And we have no military strength now."

France once had an opportunity to rebuild Europe largely under its own guidance, M. de Brinon said, and failed.

"After 1918," he declared, "our main aim was to make a new Europe. We did not know how to take advantage of our victory to make this gesture.

"It is now the hope of Germany to do what we did not succeed in doing ourselves. We must hope, consequently, that Germany will not make errors that were made between 1918 and 1939.

"In collaboration with this new Europe we should take no part in dissensions which might arise with the American continent.

"The United States cannot reproach us," he said, "for collaborating in the new Europe when they themselves are only a unification of different states."

Future of France

M. de Brinon was asked what possibility France had of remaining a first-line power in Europe alongside victorious Germany.

"At the moment," he said, "France is fallen as a great power. . . . In order to remain a great power France must accept collaboration.

"In the first collaboration plans before the Dec. 13 crisis (when Pierre Laval was ousted from the Vichy Cabinet), Germany was offering us a chance to remain a great power, to keep our great world empire. We could, consequently, have remained a great imperial power. . . ."

"It is possible," M. de Brinon went on, "that Germany wants to impose its law by force. But this could last only a few months, a few years at most. Peaceful reorganization of France would be impossible without the help of France. For Germany, it is necessary to collaborate with France.

"But we are neighbors of Germany and we must not every 20 or 30 years have war opposing our neighbors—Germany beating France, France beating Germany, Germany beating France, and on and on. . . .

"We must understand that we are not England's direct neighbor, but that we are Germany's neighbor—with all the consequences. . . .

"It is for us to look for a final settlement of accounts. This is more difficult to make now than in 1938, but it must be done. . . ."

'Hear Ye! Hear Ye!'



© Fox

"Free Lance" Town Crier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SELSEY, Eng.—A "free lance" is how Town Crier Dave Willis of Selsey describes himself. His vocal activities have no boundaries or special district. Any town or village may buy his services at five shillings a cry. Dave, 73, is believed to be the only free-lance crier in England. Attired in red coat and waistcoat, with black silk top hat and large handbell, this veteran goes his rounds on a tricycle. Need for economy in the use of paper for posters has made the town crier a useful advertising medium for spreading news of local events.

Priestley Urges Britain to Boast Of Defense Tools

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A demand for more publicity on Britain's anti-invasion devices was made yesterday by J. B. Priestley, the author, in a radiocast declaring that "it's about time we had a few articles hinting at the strange, unpleasant things we have prepared for Hitler's dejected, moon-calf louts scattered between the Arctic Sea and the Pyrenees if they should attempt conquest of this island."

Mr. Priestley, who has probably the biggest radio audience in Britain except for Winston Churchill and King George, said some newspaper articles always presented the Nazis as "mysterious, powerful wizards conjuring up new spells of doom."

This idea of Nazi power, he said, "which their propaganda has encouraged, had done them more good so far than all their divebombers and armored divisions."

The Nazi trick, he said, "is to take away at least fifty per cent of your power of resistance" by propaganda and "then wade into you with everything they've got, which is never as much as they say they've got, making a terrific noise."

Dancing and War

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP)—An informed German source, reminded of reports that dancing again would be forbidden in Germany March 1, warned today:

"Do not take that as an indication that an offensive will begin on that date, although it is customary to abstain from dancing during major operations."

César Campinchi

MARSEILLE, France, Feb. 24 (AP)—César Campinchi, who passed on yesterday, had been Minister of the Navy in several French Cabinets. He held that office in the Cabinets of Leon Blum, Edouard Daladier, and Paul Reynaud, Republican France's last Governments before the Pétain Cabinet which negotiated the armistice with Germany.

Among other French war leaders, he had faced charges in the Vichy Government's war-guilt prosecutions, but never came to trial.

In the war be won the Croix de Guerre, in 1932 the Radical-Socialist Party persuaded him to run for Deputy from Corsica. He won, becoming the only Leftist of the Island's four deputies.

British Make New Gains In Northern Eritrea Push

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 24 (AP)—British Imperial forces and Senegalese troops who had come at least 1,500 miles by truck to join the British column pushing into Northern Eritrea made new gains in the Allied drive on the key railway town of Cheren, it was reported.

A British communiqué gave the first official information that a Senegalese battalion had joined the British in the northern wing of a pincer movement on Cheren and Southern Eritrea.

The battalion went from the French Equatorial African Province of Chad to a Sudanese port and there was taken by ship to the Eritrean coast. It was believed the Senegalese were the first Allied soldiers to land on the Eritrean shore.

The official British report also said British and Ethiopian native soldiers captured the town of Shoghai, on the Blue Nile in Ethiopia, and that operations in Italian Somaliland were developing "to our advantage" after the capture of Jumbo, a town near the mouth of the Juba River.

Shipping Warned

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A 36,000 square mile area of the central Mediterranean has been declared "dangerous to shipping" by the British Admiralty.

Anything from mines to bombs, torpedoes and British naval shells may be expected in a zone extending wastward from the heel of the Italian boot and Bengasi, Libya, to a line drawn from Cape Bon in French North Africa and Sardinia, naval men said.

The area takes in not only the waters around Sardinia and Sicily, but also along Italy's southern west coast and all the Tyrrhenian Sea.

British naval quarters said the warning did not necessarily mean the entire zone had been sown heavily with mines.

It did mean, they said, there was danger from all types of weapons and that any intensive mining of areas within the zone would not be further advertised.

Neutral sources said effective mining of such a large territory would be a "staggering task," requiring intensive use of surface, aerial and underseas minelayers.

British Welcome Stand of Turkey

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Authoritative sources welcomed Turkish Foreign Minister Saracoglu's statement that Turkey would find it impossible "to remain indifferent to foreign activities which might occur in her security zone."

They said the statement "reaffirmed Turkey's firm resolve to carry out her existing treaty obligations" with Britain and forecast that it would have an "excellent effect on other Balkan countries, where the German interpretation of the Bulgarian-Turkish Pact has been widely publicized by the German propaganda machine."

Soviet Denies Part in Pact

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (AP)—A terse statement by Tass, official Soviet Russian news agency, yesterday disclaimed any active assistance by the U. S. S. R. in arranging the recent Bulgarian-Turkish nonaggression accord.

The Tass statement said:

"The Swiss newspaper Basler (Basle) Nachrichten published a report alleging that the recent agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey was concluded with the active assistance of the Soviet Union. Tass is authorized to state that this report does not correspond to the facts."

[The Bulgarian-Turkish accord, signed last Monday, has been regarded by some Balkan observers as preparation for Axis blows to achieve German and Italian aims in southeastern Europe—elimination of Greece as a belligerent and acquisition of Eastern Mediterranean bases from which to harass the British.

Its effect, according to these observers, could be to immobilize Turkey, keeping it neutral in the event of a Nazi march through Bulgaria.

It had been the belief in diplomatic quarters that Soviet Russia exerted pressure of some sort on Turkey to stand aloof from Balkan developments. Sources in Sofia said that it had been understood then that in return for a German promise to leave Turkey alone and stay away from the Dardanelles—the gate to the Black Sea—Moscow had put pressure on the Turks with implications that Russia would be forced to seek return of the "lost" provinces of Kars and Adrahan from Turkey should it become embroiled with Germany over passage of Nazi troops through Bulgaria.]

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Clark Says Britain Fights For Trade, Not Democracy

Continued from Page 1

declare war, and I would declare it now.

"But I am concerned with the present measure in that it is a declaration of American policy, and, in my judgment, its passage amounts to war, in that it in effect authorizes the President of the United States to conduct an undeclared war anywhere in the world. . . .

War Under Another Name

"Sometime within the next week or so, we in the Senate will, by an overwhelming majority, make a declaration of war. Don't be alarmed; it won't be called that. We call it, I think, a 'lend-lease' bill. Ironically enough, the number of the bill is 1776, a sacred number in American history. Could it be a queer prank of fate that the number which gave liberty to America should be the one to take it away?"

Opponents of the bill put into final form two amendments which they believe will muster the greatest support. Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana today foresaw victory for his proposal to add the limitation that nothing in the measure should authorize the dispatch of American armed forces outside the Western Hemisphere, except to United States possessions.

Senator Ellender reported that he has obtained promises of 54 to 58 votes but administration leaders thought that some of these pledges would not stand up against Secretary Cordell Hull's warning that such an amendment would decrease the influence of the United States in international crises.

It was Senator Hiram Johnson's contention that the Ellender amendment would test the Administration's "sincerity," that if it is defeated "it means administration forces intend to get into this war with men."

Senator Walter F. George opposes the amendment on the ground that it is unnecessary because nothing in the bill "authorizes or implies prospective use of American soldiers in foreign wars."

The other amendment is advanced by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and would prohibit the lend-leasing or transfer of any part of the United States Navy to Britain.

Much Debate Yet to Come

There is still a good deal of debate to come and the Senate is preparing to hold night sessions in order to be ready to vote on amendments by some time Thursday. The expectation of administration leaders now is that the bill will be passed by Saturday.

The oratorical climax will come with a forensic duel between Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which is in charge of the bill, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, principal opponent who plans to deliver one of the major speeches of his long political career in the hope of influencing the Senate and the country against the measure.

The air waves were laden with the discussion over the week end. The speeches of Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky were representative.

Senator Taft contended that all-out aid means war for the United States.

Says War Tune Has Changed

"All indications," he said, "are that the American people are overwhelmingly opposed to war. What I want to bring home to you today is that in this lend-lease bill issue what you have to decide now, all of you who sit quietly in your homes, is the question of war or peace.

"Do you approve of all-out aid to England if that means going to war? Do the people of America wish to go to war against a country which has not attacked our territory? The Administration forces half-heartedly deny that this is the issue.

"But hear Raymond Clapper, one of the leading columnists, friend of the Administration. He said last night:

" 'The tune now is "war if necessary to save England." They hope it won't be necessary. Nobody wants war. Once war was unthinkable. But now if necessary we will fight.'

"Mr. Clapper is right about Washington today. The wraps are almost off."

Chandler Sees Differently

Senator Chandler contended that the lend-lease bill would prevent the sacrifice of American lives.

"The only difference of opinion," he said, "seems to be as to the way in which we give this aid. If we pass this bill and authorize the President immediately to set in motion effective aid to Britain, it is the belief of those who favor the bill that we may still be able to avoid active participation in war.

"There is no provision in this bill," Senator Chandler emphasized, "which provides for the sending of American boys to fight in foreign wars. The whole purpose of aid to Britain is to prevent the sacrifice of American lives.

"If by giving prompt and effective aid to England we enable her to stand there will be no need to continue the teriffic rearmament program which this country has embarked upon and which will entail sacrifies to the people of America.

"But if England falls, I can only envision my beloved country under constant threats from both east and west, harassed by enemies in the Pacific and enemies in the Atlantic, with Hitler in possession of all of the conquered countries with their great resources."

Prisoners of War Reported Receiving Agreement Benefits

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Two welfare authorities who left on the Dixie Clipper yesterday en route to Geneva said that prisoners of Europe's war were receiving the full benefits and protection provided by international agreement.

Tracy Strong, General Secretary of the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, said that Germany was co-operating and that workers were permitted to enter Nazi military prison camps to ascertain needs. He estimated that Germany still held 2,000,000 French prisoners.

Col. Edouard Chapuisat, Swiss member of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said that his Geneva office, which centralizes activity of 3,500 workers throughout Europe, received an average of 60,000 letters a day seeking information on prisoners.

The Clipper carried 28 passengers for Bermuda and seven for Lisbon, including Paul S. Smith, editor and general manager of the San Francisco Chronicle. Mr. Smith said that he would spend several weeks in London and with the British Army in North Africa.

Nazi-Dutch Swap?

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP)—The German and Netherland Indies Governments were reported by informed sources today to be exchanging views on the possibility of exchanging their interned nationals.

Germany was said to favor the exchange provided German men and women interned in the Dutch West and East Indies are permitted to return to their homeland.

Three hundred men of the Netherlands remain in internment camps in Germany. The women were freed recently.

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Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.

Built on Pacific Coast

The Mormacstar, C-8 cargo vessel, belonging to Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc. It is the first vessel built on the Pacific Coast for the United States Maritime Commission to go into service.

Little Bomb Damage Seen In Berlin Area

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—British air raid damage in Berlin seems very slight compared with the mass destruction shown in London photographs, according to Associated Press war correspondent Edwin Shanke who has just returned from the German capital.

The real importance of the attacks on the German capital, Mr. Shanke reported, appears to lie in their nuisance value, in disturbing the population and in affecting the efficiency of workers. Any observer wandering through Berlin sees little physical evidence of night bombing assaults, he added.

But Berlin alone can't be taken as the measuring rod for the effectiveness of the British air arm over Germany as a whole. The extent of damage is a military secret, Mr. Shanke explained.

You may travel in and around Berlin at will, but you find no scenes of utter devastation, of areas say the size of a city block which have been leveled. Here and there a shattered building meets the eye, Mr. Shanke said.

The scattered damage in Berlin shows that the British, when they do call at Berlin, come in limited numbers and with only light bombs because of the flying distance and the problem of breaking through several defense girdles.

News of the effects of a night's bombardment spreads through Berlin like wildfire. It would be difficult for authorities to conceal any important damage even though the heaviest penalties are attached to spreading of such news. Frau Braun may have a brother-in-law who works in a gun factory, but suppose that on the day after a raid he is sent home from work for a "holiday." It would take little imagination to figure out that something happened at the plant which halted production.

Mr. Shanke said that when he left Berlin, none of the important rail centers there had been damaged or railway traffic disrupted through air bombings. Bombs sometimes came close, however, to doing serious damage.

The British, he went on, scored a major point when they began their first extended raids on Berlin last August. Until then Berliners generally believed the British never would be able to touch the capital.

Aside from the channel "invasion" ports in occupied territory, the industrial Ruhr Valley, the vital North Sea harbors and navy bases of Wilhelmshaven, Bremen, Hamburg, and Kiel, western Germany's railway crossroads at Hannover and the artificial gasoline production centers throughout the country have been the targets of British air power, Mr. Shanke declared.

How effective these attacks have been is a military secret, he added. It is difficult, he said, to pierce official limitations and the veil of general High Command communiqués.

Renewed Coast Shipbuilding Symbolized by First Freighter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—At last the West has a tangible symbol that its 20-year dearth in shipbuilding has ended. The Mormacstar, new C-3 vessel of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., now completing its cargo for its maiden voyage, is the first ship built on the West Coast on order from the United States Maritime Commission to go into service.

When this sleek, graceful, and fast successor to the clipper ships which used to throng San Francisco Bay slipped through the Golden Gate it became at once the symbol of a new era for the West Coast, a new era for San Francisco.

In 1920 the great shipbuilding yards of San Francisco Bay closed down. They remained closed until the beginning of 1939 when the Maritime Commission's building program began to re-awaken the shipyards of the Nation. Today with total orders on Feb. 1 amounting to $608,083,281 in Bay shipyards, the Mormacstar tells San Franciscans and the world that the great dearth is over.

The Mormacstar by being first to see service under the Commission program on the West Coast leads the way into service for 111 other ships now contracted for in Bay yards. Of this number 25 ships are on Maritime Commission order, 56 ships are on Navy order, and 30 on British order.

Additional Cargo

After being duly documented and turned over from the Moore Dry Dock Company to the Maritime Commission and then to Moore-McCormack Lines, the Mormacstar sailed to northern ports for cargo. Its schedule called for picking up additional cargo at San Francisco and Los Angeles on its return south Feb. 15-17 before it began its maiden voyage to the East Coast of South America. Containing 700,000 cubic feet of space, including tanks for bulk oil and 40,000 feet of refrigerated room, the Mormacstar is considered an adequate example of what the West Coast can contribute in beginning the operation of a greatly augmented United States Merchant Marine. It is part of Moore-McCormack's $80,000,000 building program.

While the Mormacstar was steaming on its way to pick up its cargo, the Maritime Commission ordered two more C-3 type cargo ships by placing the order with the Western Pipe & Steel Company of San Francisco amounting to $5,980,000.

11 Ships Being Built

At this company's yards at South San Francisco on the Bay adjacent to the Bayshore Highway, may be seen three more new representatives of the Nation's Merchant Marine, lying side by side. They are C-1 type vessels which have been launched and will soon be following the Mormacstar through the Golden Gate. In all, Western Pipe & Steel is building 11 cargo ships for the Commission.

Although all the shipyards on San Francisco Bay have been expanded and improved since awakening from their 20-year sleep, it remained for the British Government to provide the impetus for a completely new organization. With orders for 30 ships for Britain at a cost of $48,000,000 the Todd California Shipbuilding Corporation of Richmond, which is on the east side of the Bay, will soon provide a new yard.

Hitler Warns of U-Boat War

Continued from Page 1

basis or not that is no business of any international, New York or London bankers."

Herr Hitler dwelt on his familiar theme that the aims of Germany's enemies following the World War were to keep it "small and ineffective."

The Party was thereupon provoked to unify the German people, he said. "To us, all Germans had to be Germans, first, last and always."

Bit by bit Herr Hitler traced the rise of the Party he helped to found and shouted to his partisans a recapitulation of the hardships he said the Party had endured in freeing Germany from shackles of the Versailles Treaty.

Then he told how political leaders were forced to convert the post-war German Government from one for special interests into one for all the people of the Reich. In this respect, Herr Hitler said, the Jews had the "greatest responsibility for the maintenance of that ill-fated system."

Herr Hitler touched on American participation in postwar developments when he said that "even the high sounding promises of former President Wilson turned out to be so much talk."

"Following the conclusion of the World War, it was of course the aim of Germany's former enemies to keep her small and ineffective. But how could Germany, as it was constructed at that time, effectively oppose these aims?

" 'God helps those who help themselves.' That was the motto which we adopted. We knew that the Versailles Treaty could not be abolished through humility. We knew that it meant a fight. We knew that we had to fight first of all for national unity.

Prepares for Defense

"As soon as I found that our present-day enemies were unwilling to come to peaceful agreement, I began to prepare our national defense mechanism.

"I anticipate the final onslaught with the utmost confidence. And this confidence is based on the realization that we possess the greatest military machine of all times. And behind this military machine we have the entire German Nation, unified and determined.

"No power on earth can ever again break up this unity. It is a unity such as would be undreamed of in any democracy. Their greatest hope is the hope of future revolution within Germany.

"I don't know what kind of revolution they are expecting. They were talking of the hardships of winter in Germany. Then they talked of hunger. Then they talked of disillusionment. None of all this has ever come to pass.

"There may be a few insane people still left in Germany, people who might believe in the possibility of such a revolution. But they are fortunately behind bars.

"The outside world still fails to see the aims, the power, and the purpose of our movement, just as it always has failed to see the identity existing between the Italian movement and the German one.

Submarine Warfare

"There is the strongest co-operation between us, and when our enemies ridicule the latest German-Italian co-operation in the submarine warfare, they don't know what is in store for them.

"Of course, our enemies keep predicting our downfall. But then, they have always done that.

"In the spring of 1941, they say, England is going to take the initiative. Well, we are waiting.

"Where is that initiative?

"Thirteen years ago, we finally came into power. We did not ask anything of the world. We went about our business, and always said that we do not want anything that the others do not have.

"I was ready to disarm, if the others were ready. But there were certain things of which Germany stood in dire need. Those things were vital to her national interests. Their aims and ours are radically different. They are fighting for the maintenance of their gold bags. But we are not fighting for things like that. I am not going to buy money bags for the German people. I am going to buy goods for them. It is a simple fact that nations today can no longer be built and exist on the capitalistic basis."

Germans Taking French Mines

VICHY, France, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Directors of Mines de Bor, operating French-owned copper mines in Yugoslavia, announced today that a German financial group will take over shares of the company and control its administration.

This action was taken, it was announced "at the desire of and in accord with the French Government."

The announcement recalled rumors, current in Vichy since former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval was ousted from the Government last Dec. 13, that M. Laval had arranged for sale of the mine to Germany to prevent requisitioning of copper utensils by the German Army in France.

There were rumors, which could not be confirmed, that charges made against M. Laval in this connection led to his resignation and removal from the Government by Chief of State Philippe Pétain.

Some sources said that Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's Ambassador in Paris, demanded an investigation by French financial experts into Laval's part in the transactions when he came to Vichy on a visit which resulted in M. Laval's release from custody. The investigation subsequently disclosed that M. Laval was unjustly accused, these sources reported.

Reich Gets Control

BUDAPEST, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Malaxa steel and munitions works of Rumania, recently expropriated by that Government, were reported today to be passing into German control.

Advices from Bucharest said that the Hermann Göring iron works—Göring is Marshal of the German Reich—took over half the shares of the concern, the other half remaining in Rumania's possession. All business and technical management is to be assumed by the Germans.

The Malaxa works substantially monopolized the manufacture of arms, munitions and locomotives from the Rumanian Government.

Britain Accepts $466,500 From Rajah of Sarawak

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP) — The Colonial Office announced that the British Government had accepted the offer of a gift of 1,000,000 Straits dollars (about $466,500) from the white Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, toward the cost of the war.

The Rajah of Sarawak gave a million Straits dollars to Great Britain in October, 1939, and another 500,000 in June, 1940.

Hitler's Address On Many Stations

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 24

Radio stations of Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Yugoslavia, Finland, and Switzerland, as well as all German stations, carried Adolf Hitler's address today, it was announced by the German radio.

In the United States the major networks did not handle the address in full, but radiocast summaries of it at intervals.

RAF Pounds French Coast; Hull Bombed

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—British bombers hit again overnight at familiar targets along the Nazi-held "Invasion Coast," raiding Boulogne for the 74th time and Calais for the 61st.

During the night anti-aircraft fire on the French Coast could be seen and heard across the Straits of Dover but fog limited visibility.

Nazi night bombers, meanwhile, following up strong daylight thrusts at Britain, dropped explosives in northeastern England, along the east coast and around London but a British communiqué today declared the attacks were "not heavy" and caused "few casualties."

[In Berlin the High Command said that units of the Luftwaffe last night bombed the city of Hull for the second successive night.]

German warplanes appeared over East Anglia today in the first daylight activity of the day.

The British Press Association said the daylight appearance of the German planes "heralded the opening of the enemy's spring air offensive, foreshadowed by Saturday's patrol activities and small-scale daylight raids on southeast England."

A full daylight attack by German warplanes was intercepted Feb. 22 when armadas of German and British warplanes clashed in a sky battle above the Strait of Dover facing the "invasion coast." German warships also figured in the action.

The action was one the heaviest battles since the mass day raids of last summer and last fall. It started upon the appearance of formations of German bombers, escorted by fighters for full daylight attacks.

Observers said the Germans finally fled to their French bases.

'Hit-Run' Bombing

LE HAVRE, France, via Berlin, Feb. 17 (delayed) (AP)—British bombers swept over Le Havre on a "hit and run" raid on the night of Feb. 15-16 so swiftly that—according to residents—not a single shot was fired at them by anti-aircraft defenses.

It was said here that more than 30 houses were destroyed or damaged.

Such raids have been coming several times weekly.

Year-Round Classes Plan at Clarkson

POTSDAM, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—In the interest of national defense, Clarkson College of Technology is considering year-round classes which would enable it to offer engineering degrees in three years instead of four as at present.

Seven Italian Ships Sunk In British Submarine Raid

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Disclosure that Britain has thrown newly-completed naval units including new-type submarines into the Mediterranean blockade of Italy was made in a Sunday statement by the Admiralty that six Italian supply ships and an oil tanker have been sunk there recently.

An eighth ship was reported badly damaged and possibly lost in the stepped-up submarine operations.

The Admiralty's listing of the ships sunk credited some of the attacks to the submarines Upholder and Utmost, which are not found in the latest naval reference books, incicating that they are among Britain's newest submersibles. It has been announced that other new war craft are operating in the Mediterranean, where the Admiralty warned Feb. 22 of a vast danger zone to shipping in which naval circles said "anything could happen."

U. S. Flag Used?

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP)—The German High Command said Feb. 22 that an armed British merchant ship out of Canada, flying a United States flag, had been sunk by Nazi naval forces in the Indian Ocean.

[In Toronto the Canadian Cruiser was understood to have been bound for Jacksonville, Fla., and Montreal. The Canadian vessel was said to have carried a crew of 41 under command of Capt. George R. Nuttal of Sunderland, England.]

The German communiqué said the vessel was "The Canadian Cruiser, of 7,178 tons," and that it showed a United States flag and had American colors painted on its hull."

Since the war began, all United States ships on the high seas have displayed large flags painted on their sides.

The German High Command meanwhile announced today that a Nazi submarine had sunk four armed "enemy" merchantmen totaling 33,100 tons.

Another submarine, the daily communiqué said, reported sinking two armed merchantmen totaling 7,000 tons.

"In the Mediterranean," the communiqué continued, "German combat planes sank a 10,000-ton enemy merchantman north of Derna.

Hospital Ship Unhit

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Admiralty said yesterday that the British hospital ship Dorsetshire had been attacked twice recently in the Mediterranean by German aircraft but escaped unhit.

"The Dorsetshire is clearly marked as a hospital ship," the Admiralty statement said, "and her identity as such had been made known to the enemy in accordance with international law."

Patrol Ship Lost

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Loss from "enemy action" of the patrol vessel Southern Flow was announced Feb. 22 by the South African Defense Department, BBC reported in a London broadcast.

Belligerents Help Spain

SANTANDER, Spain, Feb. 21 (AP)—Belligerent Britain, Italy, and Germany waged a tug-of-war for the good will of Spain today, each volunteering aid for the relief of this storm-wrecked city.

Upon acceptance of the offer of German Ambassador Baron Eberhard von Stohrer, army field kitchens, ambulances, a military hospital and complete companies of sanitary technicians and engineers with motorized transport were dispatched from occupied France. The kitchens are equal to preparing meals for 30,000 persons. The engineers, it was said, will aid in clearing away debris from the city, swept by a storm and fire last week.

At the same time it was announced that the British, at the instance of Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador, were diverting two shiploads of wheat and oats to the relief of Santander. The ships, Belgique and Czarda, were being sent from Gibraltar.

Francesco Lequio, the Italian Ambassador, presented Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer with a gift of 100,000 pesetas (about $9,000) on behalf of Premier Mussolini for aid to the city.

The Belgique cargo consists of nearly 6,000 tons of wheat and 270 tons of oats. The Czarda carries 5,374 tons of wheat and 4,200 tons of oats.

Former King Carol of Rumania, in exile at Sevilla, donated 3,000 pesetas for relief work among Santander's homeless citizens and another 1,000-peseta gift by the Colombian Minister was announced.

Belated reports of 11 more fatalities in Portugal brought to 188 the number of known fatalities in the hurricane which skept over the entire Spanish peninsula last week end. That wind fanned the flames which devastated hundreds of business buildings and residences in Santander.

Subversion in Textbooks?

Continued from Page 1

22, members of the National Education Association, which opened its convention in Atlantic City, N. J., on Feb. 24, the Association of School Administration and a conference of the School Book Publishers Association in Atlantic City. They saw in the textbook digests an attempt to "censor" textbooks used in the schools and possible abridgement of the American democratic tradition of freedom of education.

Dr. Robey declared that, by and large, textbooks commonly used by 7,000,000 secondary school children of America were poorly written, showed a lack of scholarly competence, and were generally on a very low level. He said, however, that only a few of the books were actually subversive in content, although tending to create discontent and unrest by their approach and treatment of government and business questions.

It is not right to make children critical of things as they are "before they have a basis on which to base their criticism," Dr. Robey asserted.

"Let's give them a foundation of something from which they can start to work," he continued. "If you are going to start the critical attitude clear down to the seventh or eighth grade, when will they get the foundation? Let's teach the pupils something about the principles of democracy or private enterprise before we start to tell them it is all run by a bunch of crooks and is no good.

Emphasis on Defects

"The large proportion of the books seem to be written by persons who are not real authorities in their fields. What seems to me to be a substantial proportion place their emphasis upon our defects and the shortcomings of our country rather than on strong points of the Government and our business system.

"Yet in most instances you don't get a Leftist point of view; if you had an out-and-out Leftist slant, it would be much simpler to handle. What you get is a critical attitude that is destructive in its influence."

Among textbook authors replying to the Robey charges were Lucian Lamm, Samuel Steinberg and Richard Feier. The first two, co-authors of a civics textbook, declared they did not deny the right of any group to examine public school textbooks, adding, however, that "a group so responsible as the National Association of Manufacturers might have been expected to be less biased in their appraisal of educational material."

"To dislodge from a book of over 500 pages a few quotations out of the context does not seem to be a fair thing to do," they declared. "For example, in a certain paragraph in which we speak of the fact that there have been need and want among people, we nevertheless point out that the American people have gained a great deal under the capitalist system, although there is still much to be accomplished in the way of achieving economic well-being."

Censorship Opposed

Dr. Dearborn revealed that the commitee of 10 social scientists set up to oppose the "censorship inherent in the textbook investigation" was sponsored by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. He said the Committee would be enlarged considerably in the next few weeks.

"Each expert will be asked to examine one of the textbooks involved, test the accuracy of the N. A. M. abstract and then prepare a brief statement—as factual as possible—analyzing the general character of the book and the defensibility of the point of view expressed," Dr. Dearborn said.

"Our experience with textbook censorship efforts during the past year makes us apprehensive of the use which may be made of the N. A. M. abstracts by individuals and organizations. The N. A. M. is a powerful organization, and its members have great local influence. Misuse of these abstracts, in our judgment, will seriously endanger the democratic tradition of education in this country."

Included on the committee are representatives from Claremont, Sarah Lawrence, and Oberlin Colleges and the Universities of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

Rugg Defends Historians

At the Philadelphia meeting of the Progressive Education Association, Prof. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, whose works were characterized by Dr. Robey as having an un-American slant, defended the modern historians against criticism of their teachings. The meeting also received a communication from Col. Theodore Roosevelt declaring that to forbid colleges to use textbooks advocating any form of government was comparable to the expulsion of a group of Socialists from the New York Legislature soon after the World War.

A sharp debate on the textbook study was radiocast on the eve of the National Education Association convention over the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System on The People's Platform. Participants were Lyman Bryson of Teachers College: Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Schools, Omaha, Neb.; and Dr. Howard E. Wilson, Assistant Professor of Education, Harvard University, who defended textbooks, and O. K. Armstrong, writer and lecturer, and Merwin K. Hart, head of the New York State Economic Council, who sided with the Robey report.

"I believe that, starting about 1932 or 1933, there was a definite effort on the part of some writers of textbooks to write in materials that would tend to depreciate our American ideals and institutions," Mr. Armstrong asserted. "There was a studied effort to teach that our Government was founded by men who were particularly loyal to our classes.

"I think that when you destroy the faith in the fine work done by our founding fathers you do irreparable harm to the boys and girls of this country."

Mr. Hart attacked textbooks "playing down the accomplishments of America and praising the accomplishments of Russia." He named Dr. Rugg in this connection.

Schools Defended

At the meeting of the American Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City, schools were defended against the charge that anti-American doctrines were being taught in the classrooms. Dr. William G. Carr, Secretary of the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association, declared that teachers were "deeply committed to democratic ideals."

"They are striving with every means they can to make those ideals prevail among the boys and girls," he said. "I don't think it wise to judge the schools merely on the basis of a few sentences from a few textbooks. I think if anyone looks at the schools as we have, instead of relying on hearsay and second-hand evidence, he would come to the same conclusion.

"There is also disagreement on what is subversive and what is not. I don't think it is subversive to teach the truth. I believe democracy can stand up under examination."

Otis Crosby of Detroit, President of the School Public Relations Association, saw the attack on the textbooks as part of a scheme to reduce school costs. The National Association of Manufacturers, he declared, was trying to undermine confidence in the schools through the textbooks and thereby reduce taxes.

At a conference of school book publishers in Atlantic City, E. L. Bowsher, Superintendent of Schools of Toledo, Ohio, gave out a statement by the publishers holding that the "charges made by those representing the N. A. M. cannot be substantiated by truth."

"We believe there are very few, if any, of the textbooks used in the schools deliberately or otherwise written to break down the American plan of life," the statement asserted.

Mr. Bowsher said a committee of book publishers had been selected to contact the N. A. M. and go into the matter in detail.

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Germany Is Blamed for Food Crisis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Germany and not the British blockade was blamed in an official report today for critical food shortages in the Nazi-conquered nations of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France.

An Agriculture Department report said that in an effort to make up for food deficiencies at home the Germans had drained the subjugated countries of supplies which would have provided "somewhat better than minimum food requirements."

The report was prepared by Dr. Frederick Strauss, Agriculture Department Economist, for study of defense officials.

"Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France would actually be able," it said, "to feed their people, despite the British blockade, if Germany were not adjusting their agricultural economies to her own food needs and their industrial machinery and transport systems to her war effort.

"There are those who argue that we must send food to the conquered nations because their peacetime food imports were great and these have been cut off by the blockade. But these peacetime imports were needed largely to produce food surpluses (meat, dairy products, eggs) for export."

The report asserted that the conclusion that the conquered nations could solve their food problems if left alone "is inescapable if one pieces together such information as is available from official American sources, from statements of various European government spokesmen and particularly from the scant rations known to prevail in most of these countries."

Prospects of critical shortages at home are leading Germany, the report declared, to "extract from the conquered area all the food she needs for the maintenance of her war effort, disregarding the food needs of the population in these countries."

The report said also that the German armies of occupation were consuming substantial amounts of the subjugated countries' supplies.

In Norway alone, it said, the German troops consume enough to keep a fourth of the Norwegian population from malnutrition.

Maintaining farm production was said to be a problem because the Nazis are "drafting Danish, Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian and French, as well as Czech and Polish prisoners and civilians in an attempt to overcome the shortage of farm labor in Germany."

"The confiscation of rolling stock and the utilization of rail, water, and truck transportation in the conquered nations," the report added, "interrupt both the flow of products which these countries need in farm production and the distribution of farm products to their own people."

Dr. Strauss draws the conclusion that Germany is facing the prospect of serious shortages of essential foods within six months.

The prospective shortages, the report said, are in meats, fats, vitamins, and minerals—foods described as necessary to maintain the striking power of Hitler's military forces and the efficiency of workers in his war industries.

Deficiencies were said to be developing due to the British blockade, a decreasing domestic output, and depletion of reserves built up before the war.

"The fat situation is most critical," the report continued. "By mid-1941 most of Germany's fat reserves will be used up, with Holland and Denmark no longer able to supply appreciable quantities. Current supplies, including imports, will then be only about half of pre-war—while present rations require 80 per cent of pre-war quantities.

"It is safe to say," the report stated, "that the German people entered this war after three years of inadequate consumption compared with what it generally considered a desirable diet."

Diet deficiencies, the report said, can be expected to have serious effects on Hitler's strategy. It added:

"The German war strategy proper, with its emphasis on the large-scale use of highly mechanized war weapons, requires utmost efficiency, and physical and mental alertness, of the armed forces and of the workers in war industries.

"The food problem posed to the German war economy is therefore not the maintenance of a bare subsistence level, but a diet safeguarding the striking power of the army and the efficiency of the working population."

Strike Vote in Steel Plant Threatens Defense Orders

By the Associated Press

Union officials backed by a strike authorization vote held the threat of a walkout today over operations of the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Lackawanna, N. Y., where 14,000 workers have been maintaining capacity production on defense orders totaling millions.

Members of steel workers organizing committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, contending that the company had been reluctant to discuss a demand for a 25 per cent pay increase and other grievances, participated in a strike referendum which ended last midnight.

Lorne H. Nelles, International Representative of the S. W. O. F., said the vote was 6,411 to 1,001 to authorize union officials to "call a strike immediately if they see fit."

Settlement of a strike which has tied up $45,000,000 of defense production for more than a month was believed in sight today after C. I. O. unionists at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee agreed to minimum terms for calling off their walkout.

International officers of the United Automobile Workers Union, meeting yesterday with Federal labor conciliators, submitted their basic demands in writing to Maj. James P. Holmes for presentation to the management. Major Holmes, a resident Federal conciliator, said he would transmit the terms to the company immediately. The strike has made 9,000 workers idle.

Week-end developments at other plants with defense orders which have had labor-management differences included the following:

MARION, Ind.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of the American Federation of Labor, after being promised wage increases and a preferential shop, voted to end a nine-day strike at the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, which has $600,000 of Government contracts for military radio equipment and employs 600.

KENOSHA, Wis.—Officials of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union reached a tentative agreement to avoid a strike which threatened to halt work on a $3,000,000 War Department order for trailers.

LANSING, Mich.—The War Department asked strike-bound plants of the Motor Wheel Corporation to deliver whatever materials had been finished before a walkout of the A. F. of L. United Automobile Workers Union halted production of $1,400,000 of defense orders.

TROY, N. Y.—Representatives of Cluett, Peabody and Company agreed with representatives of the C. I. O. Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union to postpone until Tuesday discussion of strike settlements at company plants in Troy, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., and Leominster, Mass. The company is making Army shirts.

Strikes in three plants producing defense materials ended Saturday, but walkouts occurred at two others.

A group of employees quit work at the Combustion Engineering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., which produces boilers and fabricated steel articles. The C. I. O. steel workers organizing committee said the men were asking increased wages and an adjustment of working hours.

The other walkout, at the Bridgeville, Pa., plant of the Universal-Cyclops Steel Corporation, was a renewal of a previous strike at the expiration of a 15-day "truce." Involving about 1,500 men, the strike was called by the C. I. O. Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which is asking a blanket wage increase. The company has orders for several million dollars' worth of special steels for defense orders.

An 11-day strike at the Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant of the Vanadium Corporation, affecting about 400 workers, was settled when the management agreed with the C. I. O. United Mine Workers on a new and higher wage scale.

Strikers also went back to their jobs at the Foster-Wheeler Corporation, Carteret, N. J., with a new contract providing for wage increases.

A new contract providing wage increases brought agreement by strikers at the William Powell Valve Company, Cincinnati, to return to work. The strike, lasting 10 days, affectetd 1,000.

Full operations were resumed at the Donura, Pa., zinc works of the American Steel and Wire Company.

South France Hungry

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr., of Philadelphia, here to address the Baltimore City Medical Society, said the food needs in southern France were "tremendous."

Dr. Stokes said in an interview that he visited two German-supervised concentration camps in southern France while on a mission for the American Friends Service Committee and found conditions there "worse than anywhere else" in France.

Hoover Plan Favored

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Raymond S. Richmond, Secretary of the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, said that 21 American women authors had signed a statement favoring former President Hoover's European food relief plan.

The statement said that "feeding these 37,000,000 suffering people is not only humane, but will assist Great Britain in its gallant fight to maintain the traditions of free nations."

Carrots Are Filling

BRUSSELS (Via Berlin), Feb. 24 (AP)—For thousands of Belgian children the first morning exercise at school these days is to eat a raw carrot.

To children old enough to understand, the teacher explains that carrots contain essential vitamins. Younger children merely know that here is a little extra food, welcome after a skimpy breakfast. Carrot distribution was begun with the co-operation of German authorities.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Northumberland

Whitley Bay: Church Building, Holly Avenue, 3 p. m., March 22.

Somersetshire

Street: Playhouse Cinema, 3 p. m., March 16.

United States

Alabama

Gadsden: Gadsden High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4.

Arkansas

Fayetteville: Church Edifice, Forest and Lafayette Street, 3 p. m., March 2.

California

Alameda: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 7.
Alhambra: Church Edifice, 200 West Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m., March 6.
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., March 3.
Florence (auspices Twenty-second Church, Los Angeles): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Florence, 1845 East Seventy-first Street, 3 p. m., March 2.
Laguna Beach: Sleepy Hollow Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 2.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., March 4.
Marysville: Marysville Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 2
Palo Alto (auspices First Church, Los Altos): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Palo Alto, 3 p. m., March 2.
(Note change of date from March 9)
Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4.
Sacramento (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., March 3.

Florida

Clearwater: The Municipal Auditorium, Cleveland Street, head of Causeway, 3 p. m., March 2.
Eustis: Municipal Auditorium, Grove Street and Orange Avenue, 3 p. m., March 2.
Jacksonville: Morocco Temple, 3:15 p. m., March 2.
Ocala: Woman's Club, Adams and Tuscawilla Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 6.
Tampa: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 7.
West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Okeechobee Road and Flagler Drive, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

Georgia

Albany: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 4. Radiocast Station WGPC, 1420 kilocycles.
Atlanta (Second Church): D. C. O'Keefe Junior High School, Sixth and Techwood, 8 p. m., March 6.
Decatur: Decatur Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 2.
Macon: Church Edifice, Georgia Avenue and Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Illinois

Alton: Franklin Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., March 2.
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 3.
Glen Ellyn: Glenbard High School Auditorium, 670 Crescent Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 4.

Kansas

Beloit: Church Edifice, Third and Hersey, 8 p. m., March 6.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Kentucky Streets, 2:30 p. m., March 3.

Massachusetts

Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad Street, 8 p. m., March 4.
Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 3:30 p. m., March 2.

Minnesota

Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Avenue East and First Street, 8:15 p. m., March 4.
Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Hennepin and Summit Avenues, 8 p. m., March 3.

Mississippi

Gulfport: Crystal Ballroom, Markham Hotel, 3 p. m., March 2.

Missouri

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., March 7.

New Jersey

Pitman: Pitman High School, East Holly Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 2.
Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, Clark Street and Tuttle Parkway, 8:30 p. m., March 4.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, corner of Midland Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 7.
New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., March 3.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, 728 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., March 7.
Valley Stream: Central High School, 8:30 p. m., March 4.

North Carolina

Fayetteville: Senior High School Auditorium, Roberson Street, 8 p. m., March 7.
Salisbury: Boyden High School, 8 p. m., March 7.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 7.
Painesville: Marley Memorial Music Building, Lake Erie College, 8 p. m., March 6.

Oklahoma

Sand Springs: Manual Arts Auditorium, High School, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Oregon

Roseburg: Church Edifice, 312 East Douglas Street, 8 p. m., March 4.

Pennsylvania

Sharon: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 6.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., March 4.

South Carolina

Darlington: Liberty Theater, 4 p. m., March 3.

Tennessee

Johnson City: Ballroom, John Sevier Hotel, 8 p. m., March 4.

Texas

Baytown: Baytown Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 4.

Washington

Auburn: Auburn High School Auditorium, 711 East Main Street, 8 p. m., March 6.
Chehalis: Masonic Temple, 1291 Main Street, 8 p. m., March 7. (Note change of place.)
Seattle (Eleventh Church): Roosevelt High School, 8 p. m., March 6.
Snoqualmie Falls: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., March 6. (Note change of place.)
Tacoma (Second Church): Gray School Auditorium, 3109 South Sixtieth, 8 p. m., March 7.

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Wide World

Champion Cherry Pie Baker

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Elsie Benson of the Geneva, N. Y., High School won the national cherry pie contest in Chicago last week end. Sixteen judges decided her pie, a golden brown beauty, was the best of nine entered by state champions. Sponsors of the contest, the National Cherry Week Committee and the National Hatchet Club, presented her with a $100 check which will help finance a college education in home economics. Miss Benson says she got her pie-making ability from her father, who once was a baker, and from her mother, a home economics teacher.

New Citizens of U. S. Honor First President of New Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Washington's Birthday, though celebrated under gray skies here, was bright with reaffirmation of faith in freedom and with calls for the sacrifices declared to be necessary today as in 1776 to preserve that freedom.

Speakers at Valley Forge, Pa., and nearer shrines honored the 209th anniversary of the birth of Washington, while a major observance in New York saw more than 2,000 newly naturalized citizens honored as guests of the Sons of the Revolution at a patriotic rally in Carnegie Hall. The enlarged week end moved other thousands to go to nearby resorts, and transportation facilities were crowded.

The crisis faced by the First President was likened to that faced by Americans today by speakers addressing 10,000 pilgrims who visited Valley Forge on Saturday. More than 7,000 of these were Boy Scouts making their annual visit and rededicating themselves to the work of maintaining liberty for which the colonial troops sacrificed in the hard winter of 1777-'78. The Scouts represented 410 troops of the Valley Forge Council from Delaware and Montgomery Counties.

Greeks Sponsor Ceremonies

Other pilgrims were men and women of Greek descent, as well as the children of miners, steel workers, shipbuilders, longshoremen, and garment workers who came from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in the fourth tri-state pilgrimage of the International Workers' Order. Afternoon ceremonies were sponsored by the Greek War Relief Association, Inc.

Two thousand recently naturalized citizens and hundreds of school children, guests of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, heard Senator George D. Aiken, (R) of Vermont, declare that George Washington could not have stood idly by "while a despotic government exercised powers of oppression upon his less fortunate neighbors."

Senator Aiken stressed that Washington could have lived in peace and prosperity in his day, but that his strong sense of social justice and belief in democratic government would not allow him to stand idle while a despotic regime sought to tyrannize his country. Because Washington and his soldiers preferred to face temporary hardship rather than endure permanent slavery, they were able to withstand the privations of Valley Forge, he added.

"The freedom of a people forever depends upon their willingness to face the facts and make sacrifices," Senator Aiken said. "It was true in 1776, it is true today. If we are to win in war or live in peace, Americans must tighten their belts to the sacrifice, and do it now. No man should be permitted to make a single dollar of excess profit from the miseries and bloodshed of war, and no government, state or national, should recklessly abandon the principles of economy and common sense in the name of national defense."

Many Others Co-operate

Twenty other patriotic and civic organizations co-operated with the Sons of the Revolution in the meeting, which included a parade of the colors, a pledge of allegiance by the audience and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Other observances were held on Washington Heights, at Jumel Mansion, at Fraunces Tavern and at the Sub-Treasury building, where 500 Boy Scouts participated. Joseph Jontige, 7-year-old cub scout, placed the usual wreath at the foot of the Washington statue, with Representatives Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York and M. Michael Edelstein (D) of New York and Assemblyman Louis Cappozzoli present. As a "practice for national defense duty," very welcome to the Scouts, the "Disaster Canteen Unit" of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross served cookies, hot chocolate and sandwiches to the Scouts, who kept the situation well in hand.

The anniversary was also named "Girl Scout Thinking Day" and the National Executive Committee of the Girl Scouts passed a resolution declaring the girls were rededicating themselves to the ideals of both the First President of the United States and the late Lord Baden-Powell, founder of Scouting.

Mrs. R. Envisages Negro in New Role

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said yesterday it was obvious that Negroes had not been given equal opportunity in the Army, in the Nation's industrial program, or in education, but expressed belief "there is going to be increased opportunity because of the increased number of jobs that are being created."

The President's wife spoke at the Virginia State College for Negroes before an audience which included the student body and Negro educators from throughout the State.

Discussing the place of youth in the national defense program, Mrs. Roosevelt emphasized the importance of educational training and urged young people to prove their willingness to accept responsibility not only in the present but also in the democracy of the future.

The Nation's immediate and urgent need is to build up its military forces and merchant marine in order to be prepared for "any eventuality," she said, adding that America is at peace in a warring world only "by the grace of God."

"We hope we may never have to actually use our Army and Navy in war, but we also know we must be prepared for anything that may happen. That is why youth subjects itself to the selective draft."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1470kc, March 3, 16, 30, April 6, 20.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., March 2, April 6.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., March 2, April 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 16, April 20.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 2, 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WOLF 1500kc, on March 2, 16; April 6, 20.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1080kc, on April 13.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 2, April 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, March 2, 16; April 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1350kc, on March 2, 16, 30; April 6, 20.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on March 2, April 6.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 2, 30; April 27.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1130kc, on March 2, 16; April 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, March 9, 23; April 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 1320kc, on March 16; April 20.

Chapel Hill Fetes Guests From South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—As international events take different turns and cast new shadows, the 110 South Americans here to learn the North American way of life in the classroom and through personal contacts, are making every moment count.

What they take home with them will depend on viewpoints they have developed at first hand. If there are those among them who are unsympathetic with the democratic form of government, none has made this fact known. They have demonstrated well that they have about the same basic ideas of human freedom and brotherhood that exist in the North. They are proving themselves to be "good neighbors."

Chapel Hill has taken on the appearance of an "international settlement," with flags of various South American nations on display, and with señors, señoras and señoritas mingling with residents of this North Carolina village.

Several side trips have been taken by the visitors, including one to historic spots in Virginia. Others are planned. When the South Americans first arrived, they "received" the State Legislature, which held a day's session here, and numerous State officials, who came up from Raleigh for the occasion. The schedule for last week included a mass trip to Raleigh, although many of the neighbors from the South previously had visited North Carolina's Capital.

Now, for an idea of the average day on "the hill." One finds the students giving attention to advanced English, regional planning, law and equity, population trends in North America, administrative law, the contribution of the United States to modern architecture, labor laws and the modern home.

There are recreational and entertainment features, including sports and concerts.

The homes of the villagers have been thrown open to the visitors and the entire population, scholastic, civic, educational, and industrial, has co-operated toward giving these Latin Americans something really worth while to take home with them this spring here—this autumn in South America.

Protesting Nuncio To Quit Berlin Post

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP)—Monsignor Cesare Orsenigo, Papal Nuncio to Germany—who on several occasions has protested the treatment accorded German Roman Catholics—will leave his Berlin post soon and return to the Vatican, according to reliable sources.

No hint was given of his possible successor, but it was said by these sources that the new Ambassador of the Vatican might be a younger man who has never served in a foreign post.

At the same time, reliable Roman Catholic circles said Michael Cardinal Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, has received an invitation from Pope Pius XII to recuperate from an illness at his country home, Castell Gandolfo.

It was not known whether Cardinal Faulhaber, reported still in Munich, had accepted the Pope's offer, but the same sources said the Bishop of Berlin, Count Konrad von Preysing, was prepared to take charge of the Munich Archbishopric if necessary.

Priestley Rallies Women to Task

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—J. B. Priestley told the Association of British Women Journalists today that "in reconstruction after the war it is up to the women to assert themselves a little more in public and a little less in private."

"If you leave the world to the men," the author warned them, "we'll soon get it back in the same old mess.

"Nazism and Fascism are the best examples of the male going crazy by himself. The male delights in destruction and in making destructive gadgets. Those twin delights must be tempered by feminine influence in the future."

Ohio Man Again Heads Masonic Memorial Group

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 24 (AP)—Elmer R. Arn of Dayton, Ohio, has been re-elected President of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association at its meeting in the Memorial Temple.

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Pegler Says Labor Rackets Threaten Defense Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The extent of racketeering within the leadership of some labor unions constitutes a threat to national defense production and merits study and perhaps corrective action by the United States Government, Westbrook Pegler, noted columnist, told the House Judiciary Committee today.

Mr. Pegler, whose articles have sent several prominent American Federation of Labor leaders to jail, said that while "so far as I know labor hasn't interfered very seriously with national defense," the presence of racketeers in positions of leadership tended to undermine rank-and-file morale and thus became a threat at this time.

The columnist disagreed with the position taken by William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, co-directors of the Office of Production Management, that the current strike situation in national defense industries would "work itself out." He said that it was dangerous not to take precautionary measures against those whom he said were racketeers in the A. F. of L. and Communists in the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Says Government Is Lax

The Committee, whose hearings have been dictated by congressional concern over the possibility that labor disputes are seriously hampering defense construction, heard Mr. Pegler charge that the Government had "driven men into unions and then doesn't protect them from union bosses."

"I think there is an obvious obligation on the part of the Government to protect men from unions into which it forces them," he said.

Mr. Pegler explained that poor administration of the National Labor Relations Act was an example of forcing men into unions against their will.

At the same time, the witness agreed with Messrs. Knudsen and Hillman and said that he did not believe any action should be taken to limit the right of men in defense industries to strike.

"The striker still has a dispute with his employers," he declared.

Following the same line of attack which he has used so frequently and with such effect in his daily column, Mr. Pegler charged that William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and Joseph A. Padway, Chief Counsel of the A. F. of L., either "knowingly or with culpable negligence co-operated" with the racketeers whom he said held positions of leadership in the Federation.

While admitting that Mr. Green had no power under the Federation's Constitution to take direct action against these men, the witness asserted that at no time had Mr. Green ever brought any "moral" influence to bear for a Federation house-cleaning.

Questioned on this point by a committee member, Mr. Pegler then added that in his opinion Mr. Green had actually used his moral influence in favor of these men rather than against them. He also held that at least 25 per cent of the membership of the Federation were in unions controlled or influenced by racketeers.

"These leaders do not, however, represent the wishes of the rank-and-file in labor. Many persons are ruling without the consent of the ruled. In the Hod Carriers Union, for example, there has not been an election since 1911, the leaders being chosen by a small clique."

Testifies on Fees

In answer to questions as to whether unions were charging non-union members exorbitant fees to work on defense projects, Mr. Pegler said that this seemed to be true in some instances, but that the fees and dues charged by the C. I. O. were much more reasonable than those of the Federation.

He also said that he knew of no instance in which a permit fee (giving a nonunion worker the right to work in a closed-shop project for a limited time) was higher than the dues paid by a regular union member. Nor had he heard of instances, as charged by Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, that men were permitted to obtain a permit to work and then fired soon after even though the job had not been completed.

Although most of his testimony dealt with the Federation, Mr. Pegler did accuse the maritime workers union, a C. I. O. affiliate, of being dominated by Communists.

Hawaii Area Raised In Rank by Vatican

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Acting upon the direction of the Vatican, the Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, today announced that the Vicariate Apostolic of the Hawaiian Islands has been raised to the rank of Diocese and established as a Suffragan See of the Archdiocese of San Francisco.

Embracing a total area of 6,449 square miles, the newly established Diocese of Hawaii has a total population of about 400,000, of whom more than 118,000 are said by the latest official Roman Catholic directory to be Roman Catholic.

Hawaii becomes the fourth Suffragan See embraced by the metropolitan province of San Francisco. The others are the Dioceses of Reno, Sacramento, and Salt Lake.

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The Home Forum

His Name Was Kallia

HIS NAME WAS KALLIA. He stood about five feet three and he was as brown as a coffee-bean. He began life as son to a Hindu coppersmith in a Bombay market, and ended it wearing a bowler hat and carrying a huge umbrella through the somber gray High Street of a village in East Scotland.

He was butler, confidant, valet, and shadow to my grandfather. I remember him well in the latter years of his life, long after my grandfather had passed away, though when he was actually in service in the big house in Edinburgh my recollection is dim. I can just see him then, a little wizened man in a tailcoat rather too large for him, standing behind my grandfather's chair at luncheon. He never seemed to take his eyes off my grandfather, and, I firmly believe, never did, for so long as ever he knew him. His dogged faithfulness to that old gentleman was the spirit that informed his whole life—he gave up everything that was natural to him for the sake of it.

He first entered my grandfather's service as one of many houseboys in the big bungalow outside Bombay. From the start, it was clear that far more than a few rupees a month bound him to that household, and when the time came for my grandfather to leave India for good and return to Scotland, Kallia was heartbroken. He begged and implored to be taken, too—all to no avail. It was pointed out to him that life in Britain was very different from that in India, that people did not keep so many servants, that the weather was cold, that, in fact, he must stay where he was.

When the homeward-bound liner was halfway through the Red Sea, Kallia was discovered, half-starved, crouched in a corner of the baggage-room. My grandfather, on being confronted with him, was informed simply that he, Kallia, could not leave the burra-sahib. They could throw him to the sharks, if they wished, but if he lived he must continue to do so with my grandfather.

That, then, was how he came to Scotland, and how, for thirty years, he was an integral part of that home.

At first he was undisguisedly miserable. He could not believe that anything like a November evening in the Thames Estuary could exist, or that there was anywhere anything so forbidding, cold, and terrifying as the great London terminus from which he set out for the North. My grandfather described him as huddled upon the baggage like a little monkey, shivering with cold, his enormous brown eyes fixed upon my grandfather, whose side he refused to leave. He never spoke at all for the first fortnight, but gradually he grew accustomed to the dun skies, and the cobblestones, and the wet east winds of Edinburgh, and little by little he began to fit into the household.

My grandfather gave him durance for six weeks—he stayed forever. He was like a shadow in the house. You never heard his footsteps. He shone shoes until you could see your face in them, and, as a valet, was worthy of a prince. But it was as a butler that he excelled, and the peak of his excellence was in the sounding of the dinner gong. This was a giant copper disk that stood in the paneled hall. Hanging by its side was the stick, nubbed with layer upon layer of fine chamois leather.

Other people beat that gong—Kallia made it sing. Starting at the outer rim with imperceptible pats of the stick, he worked gradually round and inward, increasing the force but not the sharpness of his strokes, so that the gong called forth in a steady, rising note, up to the climax when Kallia reached its center. Then he permitted himself the luxury of a single, isolated bang that brought the music to its close and every member of the family tumbling down the stairs. He loved that gong.

As the years went by, he thought less and less about the spicy sunshine of Bombay. His sunshine lay in the dazzle of the silver when he cleaned it—and how he cleaned it, wearing a green baize apron, and buffing that mighty array into exhibition radiance. There was never, I believe, a man to clean silver like my grandfather's little Hindu butler, Kallia Bannah.

He accompanied my grandfather on all his journeys, and would allow nobody, train attendant, hotel servant, or chauffeur to wait upon him. And, finally, when the Edinburgh house was sold and my grandfather bought the great stone home on the Scottish coast, Kallia went with him.

While there he ceased to follow the Hindu faith and became an ardent non-conformist Christian. The entire family went to the little stone church for the baptism of Kallia Bannah at the age of fifty. The only time he ever left the house was to go to church on Sundays, and sometimes on summer evenings to sit upon a bench by the seashore, hands folded upon his lap, staring at the cold northern sea, thinking about just what, everyone wondered.

It broke his heart when my grandfather passed away. Certainly he could work for nobody else. So the family subscribed to pension him and bought him a tiny gray stone cottage at the edge of the shore. He expressed himself grateful and well pleased, and took himself off there to spend the remainder of his days.

It was then that I best remember him, so oddly out of place, a little Indian living alone in a Scottish village. On Sunday mornings for years he was a familiar figure in that dun, gray street, toddling down it all alone on his way to church, clad in black suit, black boots, bowler hat, and black bow-tie. Over his arm he always carried his gigantic umbrella, and on his hands were white cotton gloves, and in one of them were his Bible and hymn book. He was so utterly, so pathetically alone—and yet, I believe, he was happy, accounting his life as having been well spent, and enjoying its twilight, after the manner of his choice.

C. GORDON GLOVER

Minute Milestones

This glassy growth of captured cold,
Wind-bent and sculptured by the frost,
Is time made visible, to hold
Dissolving seconds, later lost
To merciless attack by sun;
Here hang, in brief and brittle proof
Of winter snared while on the run—
Ten icicles along the roof.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PANEL OF ARABIC CARVING

THIS IS THE memorial panel of Muhammed al Baqir who lived in the fourteenth century. It is said to have come from Medina. The decoration of the panel consists of Arabic script in bold relief over a leafy scroll tracery.

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Winter Was School

WINTER AND SUMMER, cold and heat, town and country, force and freedom, marked two modes of life and thought. . . . Town was confinement, school, rule, discipline; straight, gloomy streets, piled with six feet of snow in the middle; frosts that made the snow sing under wheels or runners; thaws when the streets became dangerous to cross; society of uncles, aunts, and cousins who expected children to behave themselves, and who were not always gratified; above all else, winter represented the desire to escape and go free. Town was restraint, law, unity. Country, only seven miles away, was liberty, diversity, outlawry, the endless delight of mere sense impressions given by nature for nothing, and breathed by boys without knowing it. . . .

Winter and summer, then, were two hostile lives, and bred two separate natures. Winter was always the effort to live; summer was tropical license. Whether the children rolled in the grass, or waded in the brook, or swam in the salt ocean, or sailed in the bay, . . . or took to the pine-woods and the granite quarries, or chased muskrats and hunted snapping-turtles in the swamps, or mushrooms or nuts on the autumn hills, summer . . . was the multiplicity of nature; winter was school. From "The Education of Henry Adams," by HENRY ADAMS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Down a Great River Of Florida

THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER below Pilatka has few distinguishing features to mark it out from other great rivers. It is so wide, that the foliage of the shores cannot be definitely made out. . . . But, after leaving Pilatka, the river grows narrower, the overhanging banks approach nearer, and the foliage becomes more decidedly tropical in its character. Our boat, after touching as usual at Hibernia, Magnolia, and Green Cove, brought up at Pilatka late in the afternoon, made but a short stop, and was on her way again.

It was the first part of May; and the forests were in that fulness of leafy perfection which they attain in the month of June at the North. . . . In the woods, the cypress is a singular and beautiful feature. It attains to a great age and immense size. The trunk and branches of an old cypress are smooth and white as ivory, while its light, feathery foliage is of the most dazzling golden-green; and rising, as it often does, amid clumps of dark varnished evergreens,—bay and magnolia and myrtle,—it has a singular and beautiful effect. The long swaying draperies of the gray moss interpose everywhere their wavering outlines and pearl tints amid the brightness and bloom of the forest, giving to its deep recesses the mystery of grottoes hung with fanciful vegetable stalactites. . . .

In going up the river, darkness overtook us shortly after leaving Pilatka. We sat in a golden twilight, and saw the shores every moment becoming more beautiful; but when the twilight faded, and there was no moon, we sought the repose of our cabin. It was sultry as August, although only the first part of May; and our younger and sprightlier members, who were on the less breezy side of the boat, after fruitlessly trying to sleep, arose and dressed themselves, and sat all night on deck. . . . On the forward part two great braziers were kept filled with blazing, resinous lightwood, to guide the pilot in the path of the boat. The effect of this glare of red light as the steamer passed through the palmetto hummocks and moss-hung grottoes of the forest was something that must have been indescribably weird and beautiful; and our young friends made us suitably regret that our more airy sleeping-accommodations had lost us this experience. —From "Palmetto-Leaves," by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE (1873).

"The voice of Truth still calls"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONCE, ACCORDING TO the Scriptures, a blind man sat by the wayside begging. When he learned that Jesus of Nazareth was passing by, he called to him for help, having heard, no doubt, of the marvelous works which accompanied the Master's teachings. Mark records (10:48, 49): "Many charged him that he should hold his peace: but he cried the more a great deal, Thou son of David, have mercy on me." His humble persistence was rewarded, for presently some said to him (10:49), "Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee." Rising, the blind man went to Jesus, who asked him what he wanted. He replied (10:51), "Lord, that I might receive my sight," and immediately his sight was restored.

Metaphorically speaking, are not millions today sitting beside the highway of human experience, longing for some mighty saving influence to help them? All too often, however, men hearken to the misleading voice of materialism and limitation, faith in which can bring no permanent good.

The practice of justice, humility, goodness, teachability, and the like prepares human thought to heed and to follow the true, spiritual idea of God and man, which Christ Jesus revealed. Blindness to the value of such qualities hides our true birthright. Ignorance of spiritual verities hinders receptivity to divine guidance which comes ceaselessly from the Almighty. And the general skepticism regarding the spiritual nature of reality prompts men to accept as true the fallacy that life is material, finite, fleeting.

Christian Science rouses the human consciousness from this false standpoint, enabling men to relinquish fear and doubt and rejoice in man's unity with God. The freedom which comes to those who are thus enlightened proves that in reality all are the children of God.

But what of the contrary material appearance? Is matter what it claims to be? Physicists now admit that matter is not the hard and unrelenting substance they formerly believed it to be. Since 1875, when Mary Baker Eddy published the first edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Christian Science has been denying the reality of matter and teaching that it is only a misconception of true substance. Sin, disease, and death arise from belief in the reality of evil, and they are destroyed by the realization that God, infinite Life, is the creator of man and the universe.

In the Scriptural allegory in Genesis, Adam typifies the material misconception of creation. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 307, 308): "Above error's awful din, blackness, and chaos, the voice of Truth still calls: 'Adam, where art thou? Consciousness, where art thou? Art thou dwelling in the belief that mind is in matter, and that evil is mind, or art thou in the living faith that there is and can be but one God, and keeping His commandment?'"

"The voice of Truth still calls"! Christian Science shows that, since materialism is indeed a misconception, a wrong sense of reality, the true fact is always present to be spiritually discerned, and to heal. Where fear seems to exist, for example, confidence in good may be gained and established. Where disease appears to material sense, soundness alone is true. Where sin and selfishness, greed and hatred, appear to clamor, in Science divine Love's supremacy is enthroned. Because such are the facts of being, their acceptance as true uncovers the unreality of evil and brings proof that God is All, and that man is His image and likeness.

A student of Christian Science, who had sprained an ankle, had such a proof. Suffering from intense pain and inconvenience, he asked another student of Christian Science to help him realize the truth. In this situation, he asked himself how he would have approached the Master had he been in the place of the blind man mentioned in the Gospel of Mark. Would he have risen haltingly, with self-pity? Or would he have responded gratefully, with joy? And this treatment which he had asked for—was it not the declaration of the same Christ, Truth, which Jesus revealed and demonstrated? It was indeed the voice of Truth, which speaks with healing effect throughout time to all who listen.

As the Christian Scientist pondered this, there came into his consciousness inspiring, strengthening spiritual ideas. He realized the truth that the real man is not material, but spiritual. Holding to this fact and casting out all contrary suggestions, he was quickly and completely healed in a way that proved how divinely natural is God's healing power.

It is the privilege of everyone to experience greater good through striving, according to Christian Science, to bear witness to the fact that God's law is supreme, and that no contrary power need be feared or obeyed. And when the experiences of our day seem harsh, we may stand unflinchingly, knowing as Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 134), "Error is only fermenting, and its heat hissing at the 'still, small voice' of Truth; but it can neither silence nor disarm God's voice."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Forest of Ice

FROM THE DISTANCE, the woods seemed like an unwavering smoke that stood ready to break away at the slightest provocation. A February rain, followed by freezing weather, had changed the slim-fingered trees and snow-bundled shrubs, clothing them in brilliant laces. When I entered the forest, I discovered that nothing had been neglected; the smallest thread on a single twig clung to its covering.

I examined minutely a mass of brown goldenrod bending among glazed snow under the gray birch slopes. The head of this member of the composite family is an intricate thing in itself. But how much more intricate it became under the magic stroke of the ice-pencils! No embroidery could be as exquisite; no artistry could be more superb. Every filament and leaflet, the bracts on the stalk and the whole curving flower-cluster—all were draped in the sheerest of glass. There it stood, immobile, as if carved from some matchless gem, precise in every detail. Yet it had been consummated in a brief space of time by the rain folding its fingers about it, and the brush of the cold atmosphere.

I walked on to the long stone wall stealing its way down these smoky aisles. They were stones no longer; they had become a chain of massive jewels encircling the hill's throat like a shimmering necklace.

As I paused, a rabbit vaulted the pearl-clad filigrees of the juniper and ran swiftly under a grapevine that extended over the tops of the low trees. Here, under the twine of glaze, he hesitated and stared as if fascinated by the unusual appearance of the trees. I noticed that he left no tracks on the bright hillside. I could almost see the shine of the flashing ice reflected in his startled eyes.

When I moved, it was with a crash as of broken glass. At the sound, he sped away into the fragile wilderness. I could hear his progress marked by a tinkling sound, as of tiny glass bells being shaken gently.

D. S.

Wings With the Touch Of Snow

I heard her sing.
Only one sweet note had come to bring
the flowering promise of spring.
As the pearly
jewels of rain hung on the limb,
I heard her call to him:
he had come early
too, perhaps, as he saw her rise and go
high and far to the north,
eagerly forth,
with her warm wings feeling the touch of snow.
I heard
the note of the warm bird
rise, emphatic
and certain, brave and ecstatic
with the eternal green
promise a bird has always seen
through and between
whatever season, keeping, keeping
her faith in all that grows and sings
through awaking or sleeping
winters or springs.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

„די שטימע פון דער וואהרהייט רופט נאָך אלץ״

אַן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען געשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

אמאָל, לויט די הייליגע שריפטען, איז א בלינדער מאַן געזעסען ביים וועג און האָט געבעטלט. ווען ער האָט געזעהן יעזוס פון נצרת פערבייגעהענדיג, האָט ער אויסגערופען צו איהם, אז ער זאָל איהם העלפען, דען ער האָט מסתמא געהערט פון די וואונדערבארע ווערק וואָס האָט בעגלייטעט דעם גרויסען רבונ׳ס לעהרעס. מארקוס שרייבט (י׳:48, 49), אז „פילע האָבען געשריען צו איהם, אז ער זאָל שווייגען; אָבער ער האָט נאָך פיל מעהר געשריען, דו זוהן פון דוד, האָב רחמנות אויף מיר.״ זיין עניוות־דיגער פעסט בעשטעהענדער פערלאנג איז ערפילט געוואָרען, ווייל באלד האָט איטיצער געזאָגט צו איהם (י׳:49), „זיי געטרייסט, שטעה אויף, ער רופט דיך.״ דער בלינדער מאַן איז אויפגעשטאנען און איז געקומען צו יעזוס, און יעזוס האָט איהם געפרעגט וואָס ער האָט פערלאנגט. ער האָט געענטפערט (י׳:51), „רבוני, אז איך זאָל זעהענדיג ווערען,״ און גלייך איז ער זעהענדיג געוואָרען.

בעטראכט אויף א מעטאפארישען אופן, זיצען ניט היינט מיליאָנען ביים ברייטען וועג פון מענשליכער ערפאהרונג, בייענקענדיג מיט גרויס האָפענונג נאָך א געוויסען מעכטיגען רעטענדען איינפלוס וואָס זאָל זיי העלפען? מענשען, אָבער, מעהר מאָל ווי ניט, הערען זיך צו צו דער פערפיהרענדער שטימע פון דער מאטעריאליזם און בעשרענקונג, וואָס קען זיי ניט שאפען קיין שום דויערהאפטיגע גוטעס, עס מאכט ניט אויס ווי איינגעגלויבט זיי זאָלען ניט זיין אין איהר.

די פראקטישע אַנווענדונג פון גערעכטיגקייט, עניוות, גוטסקייט, און דער ווילליגקייט צו לאָזען זיך לערנען, אזוי גוט ווי די נאָך עהנליכע מעלות, גרייט צו דעם מענשליכען געדאנק צו הערען און צו פאָלגען די אמת׳ע, גייסטיגע אידעע פון גאָט און מענשען, וואָס קריסטוס יעזוס האָט ענטפלעקט. ווען מיר זיינען בלינד צו די ווערדעס פון אזעלכע מעלות ווערט בעהאלט פון אונז אונזער אמת׳ע געבורטס־רעכט. און אן אונוויסענהייט פון די גייסטיגע ווערדעס שטערט אונזער פעהיגקייט אויפצונעהמען די גייסטיגע לייטונג וואָס קומט בסדר פון דעם אלמעכטיגען. און די אלגעמיינע סקעפטיציזם וועגען דער גייסטיגער נאטור פון דער ווירקליכקייט בעאיינפלוסט מענשען אַנצונעהמען אלס וואהר די פאלשקייט, אז דאָס לעבען איז מאטעריאל, בעשרענקט, און אָהן דויערהאפט.

קריסטשען סייענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) וועקט אויף דעם מענשליכען בעוואוסטזיין פון דיזען פאלשען שטאנדפונקט, און מאכט מענשען פעהיג גענוג צו ווערען פריי פון זייערע מוראות און צווייפעל און צו פרייען זיך אין דעם מענשענ׳ס אייניגקייט מיט גאָט. די פרייהייט וואָס קומט צו די יעניגע וועלכע זיינען אזוי בעלויכטען וויזט אָן, אז אין אמתן זיינען מיר אלע גאָטס קינדער.

אָבער וואָס זאָלען מיר זאָגען וועגען די פערקעהרטע מאטעריעלע ערשיינונגען? איז די מאטעריע אלעס וואָס זי שטעלט זיך פאר צו זיין? די געלערענטע אין פיזיק אָדער נאטור־וויסענשאפט גיבען יעצט צו, אז די מאטעריע איז ניט די הארטע און אונבעריהרטע סובסטאנץ וואָס זיי האָבען אמאָל געגלויבט אז זי איז. זינט 1875, ווען מערי בייקער עדדי האָט ארויסגעגעבען די ערשטע אויסגאבע פון „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען,״ שטעהט קריסטשען סייענס פעסט אין "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. אין איהר שטאנד, אז די מאטעריע איז אָהן ווירקליכקייט, און לערענט איהרע שטודענטען, אז די מאטעריע איז נאָר א פאלשער בעגריף פון וואהרער סובסטאנץ. זינד, קראנקהייט, און טויט שטאמען פון דעם גלויבען אין דער ווירקליכקייט פון שלעכטעס, און קענען פערניכטעט ווערען דורך דעם ווירקליכען פערשטאנד אז גאָט, דאָס אונענדליכע לעבען, איז דער בעשאפער פון דעם מענשען און פון דעם אוניווערזום.

אין דער ביבלישער אַלעגאָריע אין דעם ספר בראשית, ווערט אדם הראשון פאָרגעשטעלט אויף א סימבאָלישען אופן אלס דער מאטעריעלער פאלשער בעגריף פון שעפונג. מרס. עדדי שרייבט (וויסענשאפט און געזונט, ז. 307, 308): „איבער דעם פורכטבארען גערויש פון דעם אירטהום, איבער זיין פינסטערניס און כאאָס, רופט די שטימע פון דער וואהרהייט נאָך אלץ: ,אדם, וואו ביסט דו? בעוואוסטזיין, וואו ביסט דו? וואוינסט דו אין דעם גלויבען, אז דאָס געמיטה איז אין דער מאטעריע, און אז די שלעכטעס איז געמיטה, אָדער לעבסט דו אין דעם לעבענדיגען גלויבען, אז עס איז דאָ און קען נאָר זיין איין גאָט, און האלטסט דו זיין געבאָט?׳״

„די שטימע פון דער וואהרהייט רופט נאָך אלץ״! קריסטשען סייענס ווייזט אָן, אז זינט די מאטעריאליזם איז טאקע א פאלשער בעגריף, א טעות־דיגער פערשטאנד פון דער ווירקליכקייט דארפען מיר זיך אימער קעהרען צו דעם אמת׳ן פאקט פון לעבען, וואָס שטעהט אימער אָנגעגרייט פאר אונז, און וועלכער ווארט נאָר אז מען זאָל איהם גייסטיג בעגרייפען, כדי ער זאָל אונז קענען היילען און רעטען. ווען, צום בייששפיעל, די מורא וואָלט אונז וועלען איינרעדען אז זי עקזיסטירט, דארף מען איהר בייקומען דורך אונזער בעפעסטיגען צוטרוי אין גוטעס. ווען קראנקהייט בעווייזט זיך פאר די מאטעריעלע חושים, און וואָלט וועלען אז מען זאָל גלויבען, דארף מען זיין פעסט אין אונזער גלויבען אז נאָר געזונטהייט אליין איז אמת. ווען זינד און אייגענזיניגקייט, לוסט און האס רינגלען אונז ארום, דארף מען זיי אפשטויסען מיט דעם אמת, אז אין דער געטליכער וויסענשאפט איז די געטליכע ליבע אליין די אל־העכסטע מאכט, און אז זי רעגירט אונז אויף אייביג. דערפאר וואָס דאָס איז טאקע די פאקטען פון עקזיסטענץ, דארף מען וויסען, אז אזוי גיך ווי מיר וועלען זיי אננעהמען אלס אמת, וועלען זיי אויסדעקען פאר אונז די פאלשקייט פון דער שלעכטעס און שאפען אונז מיט א בעווייז אז גאָט איז אלעס, און אז דער מענש איז זיין געשטאלט און זיין גלייכניס.

א שטודענט פון קריסטשען סייענס, וועלכער האָט אויסגעלונקען א קנעכעל ביים פוס, האָט געהאט אזא בעווייז. ליידענדיג גרויס שמערץ און אונבעקוועמליכקייט, האָט ער געבעטען אן אנדער שטודענט פון קריסטשען סייענס, אז ער זאָל איהם העלפען בעגרייפען די וואהרהייט. אין דיזער לאגע, האָט ער זיך געפרעגט ווי אזוי ער וואָלט זיך בענאָמען ווען ער וואָלט געשטאנען פאר דעם גרויסען לעהרער ווען ער וואָלט געווען אין דעם פלאץ פון דעם בלינדען מאַן, וואָס ווערט דערמאָהנט אין דער הייליגער בשורה טובה נאָך מארקוס. וואָלט ער זיך אויפגעהויבען מיט צווייפעל און מיט זעלבסט־רחמנות? אָדער וואָלט ער זיך אָפגעענטפערט מיט דאנקבארקייט און מיט פריידע? און דיזע טריטמענט וואָס ער האָט געבעטען פון זיין פריינט—וואָס איז עס געווען ווי ניט מעהר ווי די ערקלערונג פון דעם זעלבען קריסטוס, דאָס הייסט די וואהרהייט, וואָס יעזוס האָט ענטפלעקט און דעמאָנסטרירט? עס איז געווען טאקע די שטימע פון דער וואהרהייט וועלכע רעדט מיט היילענדער מאכט אין אלע צייטען צו די יעניגע וועלכע הערען זיך צו צו איהר.

טראכטענדיג אזוי, איז ארייגעקומען אין דעם קריסטשען סייענטיסט׳ס בעוואוסטזיין בעגייסטערענדע און שטארקענדע גייסטיגע אידעען. באלד איז ער געקומען צו דעם ווירקליכען פערשטאנד, אז דער אמת׳ער מענש איז ניט מאטעריאל, נאָר גייסטיג. אָן דיזען פאקט האָט ער זיך שטארק אָנגעהאלטען, און האָט ארויסגעטריבען פון זיין געדאנק אלע געגענזעצליכע טענות, מיט דעם רעזולטאט אז ער איז באלד פאלשטענדיג אויסגעהיילט געוואָרען, און זיין היילונג האָט איהם געבראכט דעם בעווייז, אז די היילענדע מאכט פון גאָט איז גאנץ געטליך נאטורליך.

עס איז די פריווילעגיום פון יעדען איינעם צו גענויסען א גרעסערען מאָס גוטעס דורך דעם פערלאנג, לויט קריסטשען סייענס, צו זיין אַן עדות צו דעם פאקט, אז גאָטס געזעץ איז אלערהעכסט, און אז מען דארף ניט פאָלגען אָדער מורא האָבען פאר וועלכער עס ניט אנדערער מאכט. און ווען די ערפאהרונגען פון אונזער טאָג זעהען זיך אויס צו זיין שווער און פערדריסליך, דארף מען נעהמען דעם שטאנד אז מיר זיינען די זוהן פון גאָט, און זיך ניט שרעקען, ווייל מען דארף וויסען, אז עס איז פונקט ווי מרס. עדדי זאָגט אין איהר בוך, (פערשידענע שריפטען, ז. 134), אז „דער אירטהום איז ניט מעהר ווי אן אויפרודערונג, און זיין הייס שיפעט ווי א שלאנג אויף דער ,שטילער, זאנפטער שטימע׳ פון דער וואהרהייט; אָבער ער וועט קיין מאָל ניט קענען איינשטילען אָדער פערקלענערען די מאכט פון גאָטס שטימע.״

דער וואָס וואָלט וועלען בעקומען אינפאָרמאציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואָס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, זאָל שרייבען און מאַכען זיין פערלאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבלישינג סאָסייעטי, באָסטאָן, מעססעטשוזעטס, י. ס. א.
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BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1941

Pay-As-You-Go Policy Set To Save Museum

Washburn plans drastic step to keep natural history organization from bankruptcy.

In a drastic effort to save New England's 111-year-old Museum of Natural History from threatened bankruptcy, Bradford Washburn, Jr. Directory, today intimated that on July 1 he would inaugurate a vigorous "pay-as-you-go" policy entailing general curtailments in the services of all departments.

Describing the Museum's financial delemma as "something of a disgrace" to cultural Boston, the Director pointed out that for two years he had tried in vain to maintain $42,000 worth of annual services on a $26,000 budget, $10,000 of which must be obtained by popular subscription. That this second oldest Museum of Natural History in the United States faces possible extinction, he said, is a matter of serious concern to a City so rich in tradition as Boston.

First inklings of pending upheavals in the operations of this famous old seat of research came from college students and professors outside the Museum protesting against proposals to unburden the Museum of some of its library stock. To quiet these protests, giving rise to rumors that the library might be totally discontinued or its services seriously handicapped, Mr. Washburn stated that there was no intention of selling any valued volumes, that only duplicates or material easily obtainable in other local sources might be sold under the program of curtailment.

Must Face Alterntaive

"Like any other department in the Museum," he explained, "the $100,000 library must feel our pay-as-we-go policy. Since we cannot get funds from the City to keep the Museum going at a comparable pace with libraries of this type in other large cities, we must face the alternative of operating strictly within our meager income."

Early this month, the Museum observed the 111th anniversary of "the meeting of a group of gentlemen" back in 1830, to discuss the possibiilty of establishing a Society for the study of Natural History. Just 111 years ago this coming May 13, the first officers were chosen and the Society launched upon its career of expanding activities.

Today, the Museum rests in the shadow of the New England Life Insurance Company's rising skyscraper, like a bit of old Boston, shedding its glow of learning from a corner dominated by modern buildings.

Nucleus for Expansion

Mr. Washburn's chief concern is to keep this glow from complete failure. To do this, he is running the gauntlet of tradition, bucking the "specialists" who want to keep their own small departments intact, and, at the same time, reaching out for new ideas that will promote stronger support from the public who must have the final say as to whether or not the Museum "keeps open or closes its doors for all time."

The Director of two year's standing frankly stated that some prominent people are advocating that the Museum be shut down. Others are supporting his drive to find out if the Museum cannot be operated within its income and thus provide a nucleus for future expansion, when better times arrive and the City finds it possible to provide much-needed promotional funds.

—W. C. H.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly colder tonight; lowest temperature about 18 degrees; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, somewhat warmer than today; gentle northwest winds tonight becoming light variable early Tuesday.

Forecast for All New England Except Maine: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Diminishing winds becoming gentle to moderate northwest tonight and gentle variable Tuesday; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Fresh to strong northwest winds diminishing over north portion and fresh north winds tonight shifting to northeast on Tuesday over south portion; weather fair tonight; increasing cloudiness Tuesday followed by rain over extreme south portion.

Official Temperatures

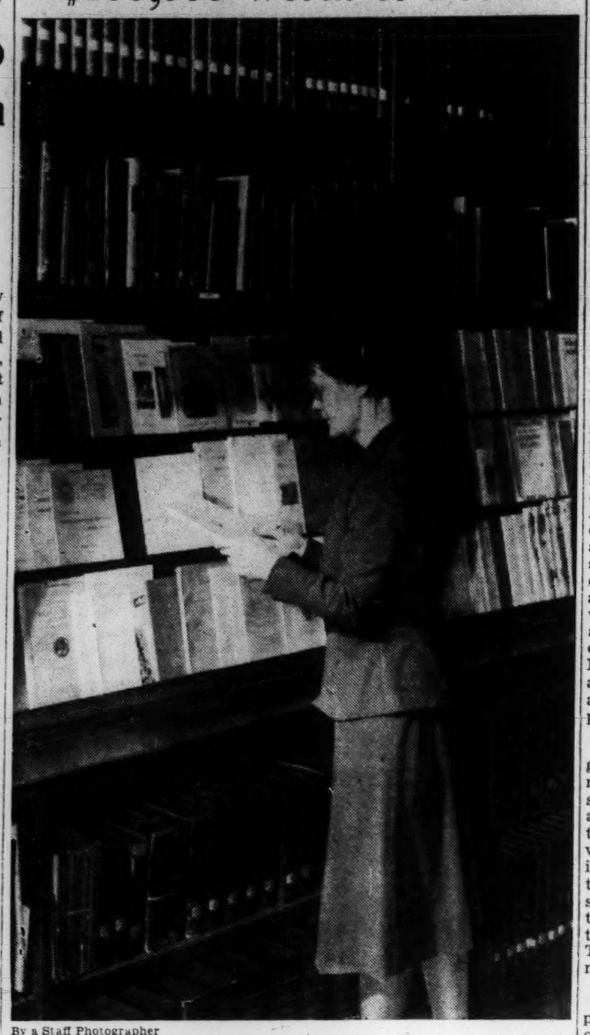
	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	23	New York	25	25
Chicago	20	20	Norfolk	28	27
Denver	29	28	Philadelphia	25	
Kansas City	32	32	St. Louis	30	28
Los Angeles	55	54	San Francisco	52	51
Miami	53	51	Washington	25	25
New Orleans	51	43			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 24.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:25 p. m.; height 9.2 feet
Tuesday, 10:42 a. m.; height 10.0 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:37 p. m.

$100,000 Worth of Books



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Mary B. Cobb

Librarian of the Museum of Natural History, Boston, inspects some valuable volumes.

Cambridge Plan E Supporters Fight Bills for Alterations

With the Plan E form of government to be put into action in Cambridge later this year, bills were heard at the State House today which would alter certain election procedures under the new system, both of which were opposed by those who supported the drive for Plan E in its present form.

One proposal sought the Board of Assessors to be elected, despite provisions of Plan E which seeks to eliminate as many elective offices as possible, placing responsibility for city administration on the shoulders of the elected City Council.

The other sought to require candidates for the Council—to be elected by the proportional representation system of voting—to obtain 10 times the number of voter signatures on nomination papers as is now required or would be required under the Plan E charter.

Both measures were heard by the Legislative Committee on Election Laws, and both were opposed by Chandler W. Johnson, author of the original Plan E law.

Roach Urges Passage

City Councilor Francis J. Roach, of Cambridge, urged passage of his bill under which candidates for City election under the Plan E system would be required to obtain at least 500 voter signatures and not more than 750 signatures.

The present law under which the first Plan E election is scheduled next fall in Cambridge requires a candidate to obtain at least 50 voter signatures and not more than 100 to gain a place on the ballot.

Mr. Roach told the Committee he does not "think well of the Cambridge City Council or the City Government, and I am glad there is a change. But I do want to see that there is less confusion in the election, not so much to insure fewer candidates but to get sincere candidates who will promote good government."

The Cambridge City Councilor said the bill would cut the list of candidates to a reasonable number and would afford the voters a better chance to elect qualified officials.

Opposition to the Roach bill was voiced by Representative Michael J. Neville (D), of Cambridge, Mr. Johnson and Representative John T. Sullivan (D), of Cambridge.

Representative Sullivan said the present law would allow a man without a political organization to obtain a place on the ballot. Mr. Johnson pointed out that the present requirements regarding nomination paper signatures has been in existence in Cambridge since 1915.

Senator Blanchard's Views

The bill, calling for election of the assessors, was filed by Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge who said the Assessors have been elected for the past 70 years and that the voters assumed this system would be continued under the Plan E charter. He pointed out that the charter does not specifically state whether the Assessors shall be elected or appointed.

Prof. Lewis Johnson argued that the Plan E charter calls for a minimum number of city officials to be elected, the remainder to be appointed by the city manager who is elected by the City Council. The latter body, he explained, is representative of all voters in the city under the proportional representative system.

Mr. Johnson, who filed the legislation under which Massachusetts cities—except Boston—are allowed to adopt a Plan E Charter, also opposed the Blanchard bill.

The measure was supported by Representative Henry D. Winslow (R) of Cambridge, James J. Casey, member of the Cambridge board of assessors for 28 years, and a number of former members of the board.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, Quincy, at 8 p. m.

Square dancing sponsored by the Boston Park Department. First of a series of square dances arranged at the request of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. In Curtis Hall, South and Sedgwick Streets, Jamaica Plain; at 8 p. m. Tickets for any of the series may be obtained free of charge by writing or telephoning the Recreation Office, 440 Park Drive, Fens, Boston. Ken. 2710.

Sixty-second Annual Ball of the Boston Fire and Protective Departments. Edward J. C. Powers, Floor Marshal. Concert, entertainment, and exhibition drill preceding the grand march. At the Boston Garden, at 8 p. m.

Performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" at the Peabody Playhouse. Presented by the Starlight Players, with Miss Lucille Olmstead, Jackie Marotta, and Walter Irving in the cast. Arthur d'Onofrio, musical conductor and W. James Smith, director. 357 Charles Street, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Exhibition of twentieth-century paintings. The presentation includes Impressionism, Expressionism, Cubism and Abstract art, Surrealism, and Popular art. Lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. At the Wellesley College Art Museum, Wellesley College, open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily, and from 2 to 5 p. m. on Sundays, until March 13.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, fourth lecture of a series by Margaret George on "Furniture: Styles of English Regency, American Empire, and the Victorian Periods," from 10 to 12 noon for homemakers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business people. Gallery talk on "Chinese Paintings" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Margret Kurkjian, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.
Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Rules Urged to Ease U. S.-Canada Travel

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 24

Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine appealed to Secretary Hull today to consider relaxing regulations on travel between the United States and Canada, because of their effect on the hotel and recreation business in Maine.

During 1940, Mr. Oliver said in a letter to the Secretary of State, the business of those interested in tourist and travel was "disastrously upset" because of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, currency exchange control and more stringent regulations on the entering and leaving of the two countries because of Canada's belligerent status.

Scoop, Scoop, Scoop

Underpass work at Huntington Avenue largely digging up dirt between walls already built.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

As construction progresses on the new Huntington Avenue underpass, passers-by will notice that the walls of the underpass are already built. Thus the project simply involves scooping out the earth between the walls, laying a paved floor, and constructing a bridge across the gap for Massachusetts Avenue traffic. This is possible because the walls of the underpass are the outside walls of the new subway tubes which flank it on each side. Because the walls are already constructed the workmen will not have to excavate as wide a portion of the street as would otherwise be necessary. Thus Huntington Avenue traffic will be able to navigate the construction area easier than is usual for such projects.

* * *

The worlds isn't such a large globe after all. Westinghouse engineers have figured out in their spare time that if an orange and an electron could be magnified until the orange was as large as the world, the electron would still be invisible. This fact was presented to show the tremendous job atom-smashers have when they tackle the proposition of shooting electrons out of atoms with deutrons. To accomplish this neither target nor bullet can be seen.

* * *

A valuable telescope—most prized of all personal belongings of a Canadian National Railways sleeping car conductor—is "doing its bit" for Britain, according to the Boston office of the Railways. Its owner figured it might help in spotting enemy aircraft which are preying on British shipping in the Straits of Dover. The Mayor of Dover agreed, and the glass is now in service.

* * *

Harvard students now have their own private ASCAP, their own Hit Parade, and even their own favorite swingsteress. They are all accoutrements of the Crimson Radio Network, which this year has become an established part of the College. The HASW, or the Harvard Association of Song Writers, aims to "bring together tuneless poets and wordless composers." Each week their songs will be gathered and played over the student-run radio in order of popularity within the College—if the undergraduates can be interested in mailing in their postcards and making telephone calls. Miss Marjorie Rice, Radcliffe sophomore, will sing the No. 1 hit each week, it is promised.

* * *

During the present international mixup discarded cans as a source of reclaimed tin have attracted wide attention with many corporations investigating the possibilities of collecting and de-tinning castoff cans. No such shortage or emergency exists today, says an Industrial Bulletin from Arthur D. Little Company, chemists. The bulletin says that cans with their protective layer of tin are dispersed so widely by users that recovery of the tin in form suitable for re-application is too expensive for all but the most extreme shortage. The major difficulty is the collection and delivery of used cans in sufficient quantities to detinning plants at a cost which will permit the detinner a profit.

* * *

Museums are used to queer things, even queer customers, but one of the queerest requests at the New England Museum of Natural History recently was from an individual who wanted to borrow "a mounted American lumberjack." At least that's the way the request reached Miss Margaret Baker. But it turned out later that what was really wanted was a mounted amberjack (a species of fish) for use as a necessary prop for Dayton and Kaufman's play "First Lady."

* * *

Benjamin W. Chase, Registrar of Motor Boats in the Massachusetts Customs District, who is in St. Petersburg, Fla., enjoying a vacation, appears to have solved the problem of complying with requests of friends to ship them some oranges. At any rate, crate after crate arrived at the Custom House today, with Mr. Chase named as the shipper. But they are only reproductions of the real thing. Each crate was about three inches long, a half inch deep, and an inch and a half wide, containing what looked like marbles, colored to resemble oranges.

* * *

Passengers on the Huntington Avenue and the Boylston Street subway lines are noticing that three or four uniformed employees of the Boston Elevated Railway are stationed in the tunnel where the two lines intersect. It is the job of these workmen to make sure that the switches operate with perfect co-ordination. They will be there, 24 hours a day, for several days more as a safety precaution. All combinations of the signals have to be thoroughly "broken in." Two of the employees represent the transportation department and the others are from the power department, Elevated officials say. This is a precaution taken at all new intersections and switches, it is explained.

Army Gets Feminine Touch



By a Staff Photographer

Col. Robert L. Collins Dorothy Stevens Catherine Dendall Mrs. Alma de Coen

Three of the six hostesses chosen from a list of more than 3,000 applications to serve at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, were sworn into military service at the Army Base, South Boston, by Colonel Collins, Corps Area Adjutant General. Miss Stevens comes from Boston, Miss Dendall from East Greenwich, R. I., and Mrs. de Coen from Cambridge, Mass.

1,200 More N. E. Troops Inducted in Army

From New England's many active centers of military training incident to the National Defense program come the following information:

43rd Division Inducted: Today saw the United States Army larger by 12,000 troops of the 43rd National Guard Division, quartered in four New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. In speeches addressed to the troops by radio Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army, Major Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area, and Major Gen. Morris B. Payne of New London, Commander of the Division, welcomed the men into Federal service. This was by way of commemorating induction day, although no formal ceremonies are required for the transition. When the men reported to answer roll call at their respective armories at 8 a. m. they automatically began their active duty in the regular army.

Physical examinations and armory drill will require several days, after which the advance detachments will leave for Fort Blanding, Florida, on March 4 with the main body following between March 10 and 15. The 43rd was America's largest National Guard Division.

Examinations: Boards of officers in each State to conduct examinations for officers of various New England National Guard units inducted or soon to be inducted into Federal service, were named by Major Gen. James A. Woodruff today.

Orders for Officers: Fourteen New England reserve officers were ordered to active duty status today, nine to report to Air Force Troops, Tallahassee, Florida, for non-flight duty with the Regular Army.

Army in Need of Mural Painters?: Edward Brodney, artist who painted the murals in the State House and was made honorary member of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, will depart with 10 other selectees of Draft District 114 for the Army Induction Station in Boston, Thursday morning.

"I feel that it will open up a new field for my work," he declared. "I hope to come back at the end of the year with a large exhibition of paintings of army subjects—barrack-room scenes, field drill views, portraits of officers, and strong, healthy young recruits."

West Point Examinations: General Woodruff today released the names of the board of officers who on March 4 will conduct the mental and physical examinations of such candidates for admission to West Point as may be authorized to appear before it. The board includes Col. G. W. DeArmand, F.A., Col. M. H. Shute, Inspector General's Department, Col. Pierre V. Kieffer, F.A., Lieut. Col. Oramel H. Stanley, Lieut. Col. Henry E. Keely, and Lieut. Col. C. W. Gale, of the Medical Corps, Lieut. Col. Horace J. Brooks, Inf., and First Lieut. John R. Law, Dental Corps.

Communications Training Offered: Opportunities are open for 66 New England men for special training in telephone, telegraph and radio communication through enlistment in the Army Signal Corps. To be eligible, a man must be unmarried, a citizen, between 18 and 35 years old, with a high school education or its equivalent, or a journeyman's rating in a mechanical trade.

After training these men may choose assignments in the United States, Hawaii or the Philippines. In addition to telephone, telegraph and radio service, the Signal Corps has charge of photography and motion pictures for the Army, teletype operation, and the homing-pigeon service.

Army in Need of KP's?: The boys of Kappa Sigma fraternity at Massachusetts State College are wondering if the army is getting short of kitchen police. Every senior member of their student kitchen staff has received his draft questionnaire and is expecting to enter training right after graduation. They are earning their board by waiting on table and helping in the kitchen.

Navy Offers Ensign Rating To 1941 M. I. T. Graduates

Following up the visit of Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell and several aides to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a month ago, at which time engineering opportunities offered by the United States Navy were outlined to junior and senior students, Naval representatives will be at the Institute all this week to interview and give physical examinations to those who wish to apply for an ensign's commission upon receipt of their bachelor's degree.

To complete its huge building program, which may take a decade, and to expertly man its various technical bureaus, such as the Bureau of Aeronautics and the Bureau of Ordnance, the Navy needs engineers of many types. The group with Admiral Yarnell is making the rounds of the numerous engineering schools of the country with the purpose of signing up technically trained men to serve the Navy.

Seniors are offered volunteer, specialist classification in the particular corps in which they are qualified; and juniors are being given a volunteer, provisional rating. In both cases the applicant is free to withdraw his application prior to graduation, he of course then being subject to the Selective Service Act.

A large number of students have expressed more than mere interest, as shown by the completely filled roster for this week of the Navy interviewer, according to the Institute's Placement Bureau.



By a Staff Photographer

Richard Engelman Lieut. Commander James E. Fraher

Commander Fraher interviews Mr. Engelman, graduate student in business and engineering administration at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Engelman has applied for a commission in the Reserve Aeronautical Corps of the United States Navy. Naval officers will interview M. I. T. applicants for the Aeronautical Corps during the next two weeks.

Square Dance Parties Set Up By Park Board

In response to numerous requests since the demonstration of old-time square dances at the President's Birthday Ball, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has arranged for a series of square dance parties through the Boston Park Department at the various municipal gymnasiums, it was announced today.

Starting tonight with a party at Curtis Hall, South and Sedgewick Streets, Jamaica Plain, the series will continue until March 31. Tonight's party is at 8 p. m.

Admission is by ticket only. Tickets may be obtained free of charge by writing or calling the Recreation Office, 440 Park Drive, Fens, Boston.

The schedule of parties includes: Feb. 24, Curtis Hall; Feb. 27, Paris Street Gymnasium; March 3, Vine Street Building; March 7, North Bennet; March 10, Cabot Street; March 13, Williams Building; March 20, Hyde Park; March 31, Roslindale.

Folk Dancing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 24—Folk dancing has a definite place in the modern recreational program, Perley F. Ayer, specialist in rural recreation, told coeds from five New England colleges meeting here over Washington's birthday for the annual Woman's Athletic Association conference.

"We must select folk dancing with a definite point of view," the University of New Hampshire specialist said.

"It gets varying groups together—old and young, rich and poor—which other games or dancing might not. Drop the handkerchief might make the youngsters feel self-conscious when played with older people. Regular dancing tends to sideline the older folks. But everybody joins in during a folk dance. It gives a relationship which in many cases can be found in nothing else."

But folk dancing can also promote harmful results, according to Mr. Ayer. He cited a number of cases in which folk dancing was introduced to groups which had no interest in it and in circumstances where other games would better have accomplished the aim.

"We want to be careful in selecting the time and place for folk dancing, for it is not something which can be introduced at any place or time," he concluded.

Investigation Of Race Track Taxation Urged

Two bills for inquiry into earning power are designed to obtain opposite results.

Two proposals for investigations into the earning power of horse and dog tracks in Massachusetts were proposed today, one to forestall higher taxes and the other to make certain that new and higher taxes are imposed on gambling receipts in these sports.

One proposal came from John L. Feeney, well-known local foe of horse and dog track gambling, who urged Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to set up a special committee to study the financial situation confronting the horse and dog tracks without delay for action at this session of the Legislature. Mr. Feeney asserted that increases in taxes are warranted.

Offsetting this demand, spokesmen for the racing interests urged establishment of a fact-finding board to study taxation of horse and dog race betting, the board to report annually every February, commencing in 1942.

Warrant Increase

Mr. Feeney pointed out that last week before the legislative Committee on Taxation several bills to increase the tax on horse and dog racing were heard. He recalled that proponents presented facts and figures "which we believe warrant a substantial increase in the State's share of racing revenue."

"We have two widely divergent contentions," Mr. Feeney said, "on a matter of most extraordinary importance to all the people of the Commonwealth; extraordinary because of what transpired in 1939 and important because of a widespread public conviction that race-track operators have been objects of marked solicitude in this matter of increased taxation.

"Regardless of the legislation the Committee on Taxation recommends on these proposed measures (and of course some increase is certain), a bitter controversy is inevitable in the Legislature itself. The 1939 fiasco is proof of this. The same powerful forces which brought about confusion in the last session are at work again. Accordingly it is obvious that steps should properly be taken immediately to determine the real facts in this matter."

Proposed Board

The proposed "board of review and revision of racing fees" would be composed of the State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, the Chairman of the State Racing Commission, and the Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance under a bill filed by Ernest W. Soucy, of Newton, treasurer of the Revere Racing Association, operators of Wonderland Park dog track in that city.

Mr. Soucy said the board would study taxation of racing interests and report its findings to the Legislature. The board would be empowered to hold public hearings, summon witnesses and require production of books, records and documents.

Both horse and dog tracks would pay the board's expenses under the bill. Enlarging upon the bill, Mr. Soucy said:

"The work of this board will simplify and clarify a complicated and perplexing problem by furnishing the Legislature an expert study of facts and expert advice. This bill will place the assessment of taxes on horse and dog racing meetings upon a basis comparable with the methods of taxing other forms of legal business."

Richard D. Grant, legislative counsel for the Revere Racing Association, told the committee that he had talked with many legislators who said their feeling regarding taxation of horses and dogs is that "if someone would only devise a way to keep this issue from being a perpetual football they could discharge their legislative duties in respect to it with better understanding and with much greater satisfaction. We think we have provided such a means in Mr. Soucy's bill."

Mr. Grant insisted the present graduated tax on dog racing ranging from three-and-a-half to seven per cent has resulted in the average daily handle at Wonderland Park dropping from $157,000 daily in 1939 to $135,000 in 1940. He added "in other words, the operation of normal, economic laws forces the business out of the seven per cent bracket. Sound policy requires that I should be here with recommendation to prevent the law of diminishing returns reducing the State's revenue which depends upon the keeping up the gross business and not upon a system by which the revenue of the operator depended upon keeping down the gross business."

But February Has 28! 5 Days to State Tax

Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November; all the rest have 31, excepting February alone, which hath but four more in which to get that State income tax filed.

Many Issues Facing Maine Legislature

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 24 — Spurred by disclosures of special investigations last year, that at least one officer of the State police apparently engaged in political activities, the Maine Legislature may look with favor on a bill drafted by Representaitve Mills of Farmington to limit political activities of employees and elected officials.

Representative Mills sought passage of somewhat similar legislatoon last year but the bill did not go through. His new bill, based in part on the old one, provides no State employee other than an elected official shall hold office in any organization of a political party nor shall solicit contributions from any person, firm or corporation for the benefit of his party or any political candidate. It further provides no solicitations may be made directly or indirectly for the furtherance of any political campaign from any employee of the State.

Wage-Hour Issue

In view of the report of the recess committee on wage and hour legislation, it is difficult to see just what, if anything, will be done along this line by the Legislature at this session.

Members of the recess committee agreed a blanket wage and hour law for Maine is not feasible. Two members went farther and refused to sign a report of three other members, including Senator Gail Laughlin, one of the recognized leaders in the Senate, recommending establishing of wages in certain industries by a complaint and hearing method. They argued the same objections held for that plan as for a blanket wage-hour law with exceptions.

Senator Laughlin followed up her findings with the introduction of a bill to provide for the elimination of wage and hour standards "detrimental to the health and welfare of the workers." The bill sets up a wage and hour board to receive complaints from any five or more employees in any specified industry or occupation or by 10 disinterested citizens that wages paid these employees are inadequate to maintain the workers in health, safety and well being.

Senator Laughlin's Bill has an interesting introductory statement in which it declares in some occupations and industries of the State workers are employed at wages inadequate to recompense them for what they do and to provide adequate maintenance; that in some occupations workers are employed for an excessive number of hours "injurious to health and well being and the general welfare of the State."

The Bill proposes a nine-member commission, three representing the employers, three employees and three disinterested citizens named by the Governor, whenever a complaint is made to the Commissioner of Labor and Industry and that the board conduct an investigation, hold public hearings and make a report of its findings to the Commissioner.

State Commission For Youth Sought

Setting up of a Massachusetts Youth Commission to co-ordinate recreation and health facilities for the development of physical fitness among youth was advocated today by Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

The Curtis bill calling for an allotment of $20,000 for the proposed activity was opposed by Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, on the ground that the functions of the proposed board are performed adequately now by various schools, and recreation programs throughout Massachusetts. He also objected to the potential cost of a Youth Commission program, arguing that with Federal Government costs expanding, State expenditures should be curtailed.

Senator Curtis said the proposed commission would perform services similar to those given under selective service.

The Boston Senator added "this work should not be left entirely to the Federal Government. Massachusetts should do its share in calling the matter to the attention of the public."

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College Study Linked to Defense



Wide World

Educational Needs Defined at Yale

Scene in the dining hall at Woolsey Hall during the dinner which followed the speech by Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, when he stated his opposition to proposed cuts in education as suggested by some Government agencies, and declared that a student who continues his college work is doing a patriotic duty. The educator favors special categories for students.

Draft Exemption for Colleges Urged by President of Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP) —Greater assurance for students that the draft would not interrupt their studies during any college year was given on Washington's Birthday by Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale.

Without that "protection to education," he said in an Alumni Day address, the university "must be prepared for a large number of withdrawals" from the student body.

Dr. Seymour, asserting that the student who continues his studies is pursuing a "patriotic course," said:

"Some method must be found in this country whereby our fledgling doctors, chemists, physicists, engineers, and the like, are given the chance to acquire the techniques necessary to skillful service in their respective fields. Less pressing, but of equal importance, is the need of some method by which those men whose education is primarily academic may complete that education."

The Yale President recommended a study of the system used in Great Britain where, he said, "regulations have prevented the denuding of the universities . . . by setting up certain categories from which men might not be drawn into active service, even at their own desire."

"Congress itself should indicate what categories are essential to defense and should not leave to the Local Exemption Boards the decision of deferment," he added.

Dr. Seymour also recommended that Congress "consider some system of military training which would make it possible for the student, whether in the undergraduate or the graduate schools, to carry on his training during the summer months, over such a period of years as the military experts believe desirable."

Important Bills Are Listed For Legislative Hearings

When Massachusetts' legislative committees complete hearings on more than 300 bills scheduled for public discussion this week more than half of the nearly 2,800 measures filed last January in the House and Senate will have been given public hearings.

Proposals for a one per cent gross income tax, installation of governors to limit automobiles to 50 miles an hour, a five day week for all public employees, legalization of "bookie" betting establishments, a graduated income tax, and numerous other important proposals are on the hearing docket.

The committees today are entering the fourth week of hearings designed to speed prorogation of the Legislature. Meanwhile, Democratic members of the House are still berating the present swift schedule, claiming Committee Chairmen are cutting off speakers at hearings and that the pace does not afford proper time for consideration of proposed legislation.

The schedule of committee hearings on major bills, including time and place of the meetings follows:

Tuesday

Banks and Banking (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation allowing savings banks to provide checking account services, to establish retirement plans for employees, to prohibit payment of savings bank dividends if the bank's net income is less than one per cent of the deposits, unless approved by the Bank Commissioner.

Highways and Motor Vehicles (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Measures providing for State lighting of State highways, to require marking of white traffic lines on State highways.

Labor and Industries (Room 433, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to require private industry to absorb unemployed persons according to quota, for a comprehensive study and analysis of unemployment and unemployment relief, and to encourage establishment of new industries in Massachusetts.

Public Service (Room 443, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to give city and town employees a five-day week during June, July and August, now enjoyed by State employees.

Taxation (Room 407, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals for a one per cent tax on gross income and for municipal income taxes.

Wednesday

Civil Service (Room 480, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to require appointment of the person leading a civil service list to a vacant position (now appointing power can select one from the first three top persons); to tighten various other civil service practices.

Constitutional Law (Room 431, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation for constitutional amendments for a graduated income tax, to prohibit a sales or similar tax without an approving referendum, to restrict use of gasoline tax revenue to highway purposes, to limit to $25 per $1,000 the tax on real estate.

State Administration (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Bill to establish a mortgage and loan appeal board.

Thursday

Banks and Banking (Room 460, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation extending from 1941 to 1943 the period during which trust companies, savings and co-operative banks and other institutions may finance FHA real estate mortgages.

Counties (Room 433, 10 a. m.): Measures to transfer from the County Commissioners to Sheriffs control of county industrial farms and to require the approval of the State Commissioner of Correction on budgets of county jails and houses of correction.

Highways and Motor Vehicles (Room 427, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to require installation of governors to limit automobiles to 50 miles an hour, to post speed limit signs on highways.

Legal Affairs (Room 249, 10:30 a. m.): Proposal to license betting offices (illegal "bookie" agents) to increase tSate revenue from legalized gambling.

Pensions (Gardner Auditorium, 10:30 a. m.) Legislation to require old age assistance bureaus to be separated from public welfare departments.

Public Health (Room 450, 10:30 a. m.): Measure to authorize establishment of the White Cross voluntary non-profit medical service plan. (Last Wednesday the Committee on Insurance held a hearing on similar plan.)

Public Service (Room 443, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals for a year-round five-day week for State, county, municipal and Metropolitan District Commission employees.

N. E. Missionaries' Wives Returning

In response to the advice of the American Board of Foreign Missions in Boston to families of missionaries in China to return home, it is reported from Peiping that at least 24 members of missionary families will sail for the United States by the end of March.

Those leaving the Far East will include wives and children of missionaries who, it is learned, will remain at their posts.

Among the group are three Greater Boston wives and their children; a family from Vermont, and one from Maine.

Camp Contract Let

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Public Building Administration announced Feb. 24 the award of a contract for 20 defense housing units at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island Village, N. Y., $100,000, to Tremaglio Brothers, Waterbury, Conn., to be completed in 140 days.

Mather Group Offers to Aid Dies Inquiry

The Institute for Propaganda Analysis, now under investigation by the Dies Committee, will be glad to co-operate with the committee in every way possible, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard, President of the Institute, said today.

"We are ready to aid the investigation at any time. We have nothing secret. We have nothing to conceal. We will be glad to facilitate the work of the Committee. We will be glad to co-operate," Dr. Mather stated.

Members of the Dies Committee, it was reported in Washington, charge that the Institute has a "left-wing" complexion and that it is hostile to the course which Mr. Dies and his Committee has pursued. Advised of this, Dr. Mather declined to comment "at this time."

The Institute for Propaganda Analysis is a New York organization which analyzes news events and sources. It was established in 1937 with a grant of $10,000 from the Edward A. Filene Fund established by the late Boston Department store executive.

Although the Institute published a bulletin last month entitled "Mr. Dies Goes to Town" which criticized the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities and its methods of operation, J. B. Mathews, Chief Investigator for the Committee, said the inquiry into the Institute's activities has been going on for nearly two years.

Women's Group Urges Senators To Defeat Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—A delegation of some 50 women from the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, led by Florence Birmingham of Boston, came to Washington today to urge New England Senators to vote against the lend-lease bill.

Miss Birmingham said that small groups of the visitors would call on Senators as yet uncommitted to ask their opposition. She named Senators Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont, Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, and Peter C. Gerry (D) of Rhode Island.

The women started their work by seeing the two Massachusetts Senators, David I. Walsh (D) and Henry Cabot Lodge (R), to thank them for their stand against the bill.

Making his first prepared address against the measure in a radio speech last night, Senator Walsh declared the lend-lease bill would not promote the national defense, but rather would subtract from it by abandoning American neutrality and multiplying the risks of war.

Denying that the fate of the United States hangs on the outcome of the European conflict, the Massachusetts Senator said:

"As for myself, I am not afraid of Dictators, Emporers, ghosts, phantoms or spectres in other parts of the world.

"Our paramount concern, my fellow citizens, our undying purpose should be to keep the United States out of any war, to preserve and take no chances with our peace and security, and to maintain above all our freedom."

Dartmouth Gets Gift of $500,000

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 24 (AP)—Although Emil Bommer, Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturer, had no connection with Dartmouth College, the college was richer today by $500,000 and an interest in his residual estate, simply because it provides education for male students only.

The Bommer will specified that the money must not be used for maintenance of competitive sports, nor for instruction in the so-called dead languages.

'Round-World New Liner To Visit Boston

Log of the Port of Boston

Fresh from the builder's yards, the newest round-the-world passenger and freight steamer President Hayes, is due in Boston Feb. 28, to pick up more than 1,500 tons of New England manufactured goods for delivery to Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Far East, sailing from Boston March 2.

Capt. Dale E. Collins, youthful former skipper of the liner President Taft, will take the craft on her first voyage, proceeding from Boston to New York, Havana, Cristobal, Balboa, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, and thence westward across the Pacific on her round-the-world trip that takes, in all, 91 days. The vessel, costing nearly $3,000,000, is the third of seven sister ships to enter service for the American Presidents Lines. Two others have been launched, and the remaining two are still building.

Delivered a few days ago, the new 492-foot craft, put in at New York Saturday to pick up the 800-ton Boston-bound cargo brought to that port from the Far East by the President Harrison, as well as some heavy export cargo to take to the Orient.

Speedy of the new liner is 16½ knots, which enables the craft to cut down the time of making the 29,000 - mile round - the - world itinerary from three and a half months to 91 days. The vessels are fitted to accommodate 100 passengers and register 9,300 tons gross, with displacement at load draft of 16,900 tons.

Grounded Ship's Cargo

Boston-bound cargo of the Norwegian freighter Elin K., which grounded in Buzzards Bay Feb. 11 while en route to Boston from India ports, via New York, is being discharged at New York, to be forwarded to Boston. The vessel apparently struck a rock at Cleveland Ledge while heading in toward the Cape Cod Canal, and after remaining grounded two days, was finally pulled afloat and returned to New York. The Boston call was cancelled.

New 'Cargoaire' System

Shippers and receivers of freight at Boston got their first glimpse of the new system of humidity control in holds of ships, over the week end, when the new American liner Mormacmoon, came in from Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and similar ports. The vessel completed her initial trip with a full cargo, and is the first of this fleet to come to Boston, having the "cargoaire" system which provides complete air conditioning of holds, preventing the "sweating" of cargo.

Legislative Group For $500 Pay Rise And $500 Expenses

Convinced that a straight $1,000 legislative salary increase measure cannot be successfully supported, Massachusetts legislators, it is reported, have adopted new strategy designed to obtain their goal.

The plan, according to advance information, is for the House Committee on Ways and Means to include in the budget two separate amounts, one for a $500 salary increase, jumping the biennial pay from $2000 to $2500, and another for $500 for travel expenses during the off-session year.

If the Ways and Means Committee fails to place these items in the budget when the appropriation bill is submitted to the House, a move will be made to insert the items from the House floor during the budget debate.

Of course, even if this strategy is followed, the threat of a gubernatorial veto still exists. Regardless of what the legislators call the new proposal it still amounts to a $1,000 salary increase and the Governor's attitude on such increase is already known.

Two weapons which legislators threaten to use if the Governor still maintains a hostile attitude are legislative refusal to adopt the proposed bond issues totalling $5,300,000 for roads and buildings and refusal to pass the usual supplementary budget.

Budget Hearings

Hearings on the Governor's $184,000,000 budget and his $5,300,000 bond issues have been held up until next week. The Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, now that the budget has been completely printed, has given department heads a week to study its provisions before hearings are held.

Fresh Halibut Reaches Boston

Bringing the first trip of fresh halibut to reach port this season, the fishing schooner Dawn, Capt. Carl Olsen, arrived at the Boston Fish Pier today. Aboard the Dawn were 35,000 pounds of halibut, which is a larger catch for the first trip of the season than the average of the past five years, according to Fish Pier veterans.

Out only three weeks, the Dawn fished on Quereau Bank but encountered unfavorable fishing weather most of the time. She is the last of the old halibut fishing fleet which 20 years ago numbered 26 sail. The trip sold wholesale for 25 to 27 cents a pound for white and 20 to 22 cents for grey.

Dr. Ell Returns to His Trade



Breaking Ground for Northeastern

Dr. Carl Stephens Ell, President of Northeastern University in Boston, a former practicing engineer, took the controls of a steam shovel today to turn the first earth for work to begin on the University's new $325,000 laboratory building. The new unit will be ready this coming autumn.

Northeastern Breaks Ground For New $325,000 Laboratory

Construction of a $325,000 laboratory for Northeastern University, second new building in seven to be erected under a master plan, was begun today when Dr. Carl Stephens Ell, President, turned the first steam shovel-full of earth on the Huntington Avenue campus.

Dr. Ell, a practicing engineer, took the controls of the shovel this morning to scoop up the first dirt, officially starting construction. It is expected the building will be ready for use in the autumn.

The new five-story structure will conform architecturally to Richards Hall, which was completed in 1938.

Increased enrollment in all three of Northeastern's day colleges has made necessary the construction of the building. Northeastern's present physical plant of three buildings has been taxed because the enrollment in the three day colleges has increased from 1,600 to 2,700 in the past three years.

The new laboratory building will not only enable Northeastern to accommodate its increased enrollment but will also aid in the development of competent engineers and trained technicians who will be available for national defense measures and vital war industries.

The basement of the laboratory building will be used entirely for chemical engineering. It will contain a unit operations laboratory, a part of which will be two stories in height, an industrial engineering laboratory, a crushing and grinding laboratory, research laboratory, shop, two classrooms, and departmental offices.

The first floor will contain the lobby, a checking and receiving room, a student cafeteria, and a student social center of approximately 3,600 square feet.

Class rooms and lecture halls will use all the space on the second floor. Five class rooms, each seating between 65 and 125 students, and a lecture hall seating approximately 225 will be included.

The third floor will have five class rooms and two extra large rooms equipped with accounting and drawing tables. The biology department will have one half of the fourth floor for its elementary and advanced laboratories and offices. In addition there will be three class rooms, two equipped with tables for accounting and drawing.

The new laboratory building has been designed by Coolidge, Bullfinch, Shepley & Abbott, who are the University's architects. The building contract has been awarded to the McCutcheon Company, which built the addition to the South Building and also remodeled the University Library last summer. This new building will be constructed of steel and concrete, faced with semi-glazed brick, the inside partitions being of cinder block.

From Greater Boston Pulpits

Some excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. John Baillie, of Edinburgh University, Scotland, in Trinity Church:

In the darkest days of the war blackout—between the middle of May to the middle of June—which saw the Germans break through the lines, the surrender of France and the withdrawal of the general headquarters from Paris, I reread the Book of Psalms. . . .

What does this mean for us and for Great Britain today? The Kingdom of God can never be defeated. If we place our Country in God's hands nothing can happen to it. But are we really fit to fight God's battle? Is this Christ's battle? We are not dictating terms of our own to God, but the terms of God will work for us through prayer. He has told us to seek and we shall find, knock and the door shall be opened, ask and you shall receive. But we must keep seeking, keep knocking, keep asking. We are not in a position to ask God for a kind of victory, but we must never cease to implore, to entreat, to make of ourselves something worth while for God to save, and, as we seek the Kingdom of God, He will aid us. Such a victory in this war is what I have learned to seek, after reading the Book of Psalms, as France fell.

The Very Rev. Edwin Jan van Etten in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul:

Charity with us has a too limited scope in its meaning.

We are inclined to consider it in a financial sense, rather than as an attribute of love and good will.

Good will is essential—a thing we must find. Though I have faith, no matter whether I am a philanthropist, though I have not charity, I am nothing. Charity is the one indispensable element.

Sympathy, generosity and tolerance should always be foremost in one's mind. There are commandments against stealing, murder, adultery, and other sins, but one of the most important is the charge: "Thou shalt love they neighbor as thyself."

Park Recreation Division Sought

Establishment of a Division of Recreation under the Metropolitan District Commission to co-ordinate recreational facilities in the Commission's park system was sought today by Joseph Lee, member of the Boston School Cimmittee, before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

Mr. Lee said that large sums are wasted by the Commission because of the lack of a co-ordinated plan. He charged that projects of the Commission are dominated by a Boston landscape architect. Under the Lee bill, a $6,000 Director of Recreation would be appointed after a competitive civil service examination.

Jetties Needed At Revere Beach

Unless jetties are constructed along the waterfront at Revere Beach to stop erosion, the beach will be reduced to a rocky waste, Mayor Raymond E. Carey of Revere warned the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today.

He urged passage of a bill providing for construction of jetties which would be penetrated by holes to allow passage of the currents which cause the damage. He told the Committee that the ocean is now sweeping away sand from many parts of the beach and that in one section rocks are being concentrated.

Brotherhood Of Man Urged In Radio Talks

Good will among men was described as no mere passive sentiment but as an urgent necessity in the modern crisis, by Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish speakers taking part in a special Brotherhood Day radiocast yesterday.

National Brotherhood Week is being observed from Feb. 22-29, and the special broadcast struck the keynote of observance during the week by various groups and radio programs in New England. It was carried over Station WEEI and the affiliated stations of the New England Network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The speakers included Abraham E. Pinanski, Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court; George C. Sweeney, Justice of the United States District Court; Robert Cutler, Corporation Counsel of Boston; and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill.

Must Stand Together

"Against the pressure of materialism and the virus of hatred and paganism, all who sincerely believe in God must stand together," Judge Pinanski declared. "We must be united in support of those principles which all faiths hold sacred. Adherence to these principles must not be a mere lip service nor an empty gesture of conformance. It must be based on the acceptance of the doctrine of the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man — a doctrine that is the very essence of all religions."

Appealing to all Americans for national unity, Judge Sweeney pointed out that "the principles of liberty, of freedom of speech, of freedom of the press, and a right to worship in accordance with honest beliefs, are not limited to any racial stock. They are the inheritance of the American people.

"The lesson of Brotherhood Day is simply this. Try to understand those fellow Americans with whom you may differ in religious beliefs or racial characteristics, and concede that they are probably as intense in their loyalty to our country as you may be."

Mr. Cutler, calling the Nazi racial doctrine "pure nonsense," declared that "America has grown to its greatness, has remained free, still offers untold opportunity, because of its diversity.

Result of Intolerance

"What destroyed the ancient empires?" Mr. Cutler asked. "Intolerance; conformity; the stamping out of any differing views. But as history shows again and again, ideas cannot be stamped out. Crushed to earth, they rise again."

Emphasizing the theme of national defense, Lieut. Gov. Cahill declared that in the present crisis, "There must be not friction between so-called racial groups; there must be complete harmony among all religious denominations.

"Americans of Italian, Polish, Russian, German, Irish, British and 17th century Anglo-Saxon stock must be as one," Mr. Cahill went on. "All are bound together by fundamental and common aspirations."

Brotherhood Week is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and has the endorsement of President Roosevelt, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and many other prominent figures. Victor A. Friend is Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of the Conference, Ralph M. Eastman is Treasurer, and Ben G. Shapiro is Secretary.

Fox Terrier Wins Highest Honors At Eastern Dog Show

Climaxing the series of upsets in this year's Eastern Dog Club Show awards at Mechanics Building, Sun Fox of Mayfair, pert 17-months-old wire-haired fox terrier, walked off with best-in-show honors last night in what was only the fourth ring appearance of his career.

Bred by John E. Haslam of Cambridge and Sugar Hill, N. H., Sun Fox made his debut in October as a junior dog. Last week at New York's Westminster show, Sun Fox rated only third in his class. He is the first of his breed to win the Eastern crown in ten years and the first Greater Boston victor in five years.

Another surprise, which featured the opening of the Show on Saturday, was the elimination of Champion Maro of Maridor, orange belton English Setter, which carried off best-in-show honors at last year's show. Maro failed even to qualify for best of breed, but had the small consolation of being beaten by one of his own kennelmates, Maxon's Dawn, also owned by Mrs. Priscilla St. George Duke.

Dawn and four other champions offered stiff competition to Sun Fox for top show honors. His competitors were: Champion Che Le of Matson's Catawba, a Pekingese, owned by Mrs. James M. Austin; Champion Blakeen Eiger, a poodle, owned by Mrs. Sherman Hoyt of New York; Champion Merriedip Master Pantaloons, an old English sheepdog owned by Mrs. Helen Margery Lewis of Great Barrington; and Champion Flornell Glamorous, a whippet from Mardormere Kennels of Long Island—all judged the best of their kind.

Champion Che Le of Matson's Catawba, when chosen as the best toy chalked up his 53rd American group win in 18 months. The "Peke" has no less than nine best-in-show victories to his credit.

Two airedales, Mrs. Eleanor H. Loree's Champion Rockley Riot Act and Champion Rockley Brunette, were named the best brace in the show, and four Sealyhams, Croglin Kennels' Manorbier Mimic of Croglin, Champion Brash Best Man, Champion Madcap of Herds and Champion Nutfield Snowfall of Croglin, were named as the best team.

Novelties at the Symphony Concerts — Ballet Russe Takes Its Leave

Harris Folk-Song Symphony, Villa-Lobos Work Are Heard

By L. A. Sloper

Dr. Koussevitzky received an especially warm welcome when he appeared Friday afternoon on the platform of Symphony Hall; evidently an expression of the audience's pleasure in having him now for a fellow citizen as well as a musical preceptor—a fellow citizen who has already proved his exceptional usefulness by establishing in his adoptive city and country a first line of defense for artistic values in a shaken world.

For the sixteenth program of the season he had chosen an American Folk-Song Symphony for Orchestra and Chorus by Roy Harris; a South American work, Chôros No. 10, "Rasga o coraçäo," by Heitor Villa-Lobos, and the Second Piano Concerto of Brahms, in B flat. The first two of these compositions were new to these concerts, and Villa-Lobos was represented for the first time on these programs. The piano soloist was Leonard Shure, and the orchestra was assisted also by the Cecilia Society Chorus, of which Arthur Fiedler is conductor.

The first half of this program had the effect of reviving some of the excitements of the musical 'twenties, when almost every concert of the Boston Orchestra provided a new work in the modern idiom, and when operas of similiar novelty were being produced in Philadelphia, Cleveland, and New York. Not all those experimental works were destined for survival; nor does their musical language easily shock the listener of today. The utmost seems to have been done in harmonic extravagance and rhythmic violence, and we look through these outer semblances into the composer's musical thought and structural foundations.

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The Chôros No. 10 of Villa-Lobos was actually written in the middle 'twenties. If we had heard it then, it would doubtless have had on us much the same effect as the "Sept, Ils Sont Sept" of Prokofieff, which burst upon our ears at that time. Probably we should have been swept off our musical feet. Now, however, we can endure such bombardments with relative calm.

Nevertheless, the Chôros No. 10 is an assault upon the senses even today. It conveys, by means of dissonance, persistently monotonous rhythms, and exotic sounds produced by instruments peculiar to Brazil a sense of primitive violence, just as the composer must have intended it to do. He himself explains in the score that this is "a new form of musical composition in which are synthesized the different modalities of Brazilian, Indian, and popular music." Not so much a new form, I should say, as an employment of materials unfamiliar to northern ears. By the same token, the total result of this employment would doubtless be more acceptable, as a "Serenade," to natives of Brazil than to residents of North America. For that very reason, it is well that we should hear Chôros No. 10. Dr. Koussevitzky has done us a service by introducing it.

Mr. Harris' Folk-Song Symphony is designed to further his campaign for a broadening of the base of audience receptivity in America. He wants more people to listen to music as something that belongs to them. In his own words, he intends this work "to bring about a cultural co-operation and understanding between the high school, college, and community choruses of our cities with their symphony orchestras."

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Consequently the work should be judged not as a symphony, but as musical propaganda. For naturally it is difficult to compose a choral piece for such a purpose and at the same time place artistic considerations first. Beethoven tried something of the sort in the Ninth Symphony, and for many of us the choral movement does not come up to the other three. Ernest Bloch made another attempt in his Epic Rhapsody, "America," but without complete success.

Mr. Harris' work is in seven movements, of which two are orchestral interludes and the other five call on chorus and orchestra. The opening "Welcome Party" uses "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Other choral movements employ cowboy songs, a mountaineer's love song, a negro religious song, and a soldier's song. The instrumental interludes are based on dance tunes.

Mr. Harris has not entirely succeeded in reconciling the elements of popular song and symphonic composition. The first movement is lively, but has little musical interest. The sections employing the cowboy and the mountain songs are excessively sentimental, suggesting irresistibly a musical comedy background. The Negro Fantasy and the Finale have a greater musical interest, but, I should think, less popular appeal. In fact, the choruses here are sufficiently intricate to tax the capacities of the average choir. The Cecilia Society covered itself with glory in these and in the even more difficult Villa-Lobos choruses. It is not easy to believe that their success could be readily duplicated by school or community choruses which have no Fiedler to train nor Koussevitzky to conduct them. The audience Friday, however, was generous in its applause for the Folk-Song Symphony (Mr. Harris was present to make his bow) and for the Chôros No. 10, too.

The audience also applauded warmly the performance of the Concerto. Mr. Shure, who had previously played the Brahms First Concerto and the Beethoven Fifth with this orchestra, brought to the Brahms Second the same solid technique and the same Schnabelian style.



'Red Horses' by Franz Marc

On view, with other paintings by this artist, at the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, until March 4

'Protée' for Final Novelty; The Three Closing Programs

By Margaret Lloyd

The fourth novelty of the Original Ballet Russe season at the Opera House, David Lichine's "Protée," "a choregraphic tableau" in one scene, was presented on Friday evening, and proved to be a charming fragment in the two-dimensional style of "Afternoon of a Faun," but by no means directly imitative of that dreary item in the standard repertoire.

Here, as in "Graduation Ball," the viewpoint is fresh though colored with the influences of tradition, research, and modern thought that have formed it. The interest lies in the melodic line of the movement as parallelled with the melodic line of Debussy's "Danses Sacrée et Profane," played by the company's piano soloist, Eric Landerer. Debussy's music is not in general made for dancing. The orchestral score of "Afternoon of a Faun," a matter of tissue and texture, is particularly unadaptable. But in "Protée" the stressing of line brings a certain unity of music and movement about.

The fabulous atmosphere of some ancient Cretan or Grecian shore is suggested by Chirico's setting, and costumes that are apt as well as fetching. Lichine, in the name part, gives himself less to do than the five maidens, ably danced by those promising members of the company's newest young set—Adrianova, Leskova, Svetlova, Moulin, and Bounina.

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The maidens, in highly stylized movement, pray for the appearance of the god of prophecy; see him rise out of the sea, accompanied by a pair of decorative, two-dimensional horses who promptly vanish from sight, watch the god disport himself among them, elude them, and with a spectacular flying leap, disappear into the sea again. They have failed to learn their destiny.

That is all there is to it. Yet in its brief moment one is transported to a remote, ineffable land of legend. How much more suitable this enchanting little ballet would have been for the opening program, a benefit performance in aid of Greek War Relief, than the disenchanting "Spectre de la Rose."

Friday evening's performance was especially successful throughout. "Les Sylphides," with Toumanova in the danseuse étoile role supported by Petroff in the most amazing lifts, Riabouchinska revealing the secret beauties of the Prelude, and Anna Leontieva acquitting herself admirably in the first Mazurka, the corps de ballet in good form, was smooth and gracious and lovely.

A second view of "Paganini" somewhat clarified the confusion of the first and last scenes, though one must still deplore the final apotheosis, and the second scene, with its quiet setting and Riabouchinska's brilliant variations, is still, in the present writer's opinion, the best.

* * *

"Prince Igor," in its first and only performance of the season, was vigorously done. This ballet, which once astonished Paris by its exotic flavor and barbaric splendor, is still a great ballet—in the hands of great artists.

Like the greater "Petrouchka" and the important "Carnaval," it bears the unmistakable stamp of the choregrapher, Fokine. The revivals of the latter two on Thursday evening missed the quality of greatness.

"Petrouchka" was well but not magnificently treated in the principal parts. Lazovsky brought out a touch of the poignancy inherent in the tragic-comic puppet, Algeranoff succeeded partially in the less sympathetic and consequently more difficult role of the Blackamoor, and Toumanova exposed the cold, mechanical heart of the doll as well as her mechanical movements. The crowd scenes were badly handled.

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So, in "Le Carnaval," Baronova was a lovely Columbine, who could have been more playful, Verchinina, dancing for the first time in the Boston season, was a lovely, inconsequential Chiarina, Jasinsky the traditional Harlequin. But the performance lacked pace and vivacity, and Pierrot, the most important character, Pierrot the perennial clown with the breaking heart, symbol, like Petrouchka, of frustration, of human hopes and desires ungratified, of ideals unfulfilled, simply was not there. In his place was Boris Belsky wearing the costume with the pathetic, over-long sleeves, going through the exterior motions, failing utterly to respond to the implications of his role.

These two ballets are great because they are more than spectacle, because they have an inner substance to be communicated—a substance made up of universal human emotions.

The season closed on Saturday, with a large audience attending in the afternoon for "Carnaval," "Cinderella," and "Graduation Ball;" and the evening performance devoted to repetitions of "Aurora's Wedding," "Paganini," and "Graduation Ball"—the season's hit.



Lotte Lehmann

To be heard in 'Tannhäuser,' on March 28, during the engagement of the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Metropolitan Theater.

Holman's Print Shop

A most interesting collection of flower prints has recently come to Holman's Print Shop from London. It consists of many hundreds of the hand colored illustrations of "The Botanical Magazine of Garden Displays" published in England in the 1780's and 90's by W. Curtis.

While these painstakingly executed floral portraits were made for documentation, they have proved to have artistic, sentimental, and decorative merit as well. Despite modern photography we still feel that these hand wrought records bear characteristics which are valuable and which are out of the grasp of the camera lens. From the musk rose to the paradise flower every known species unfolds in the well arranged files of floral prints at Holman's to which visitors are welcome. D. A.



Paul Draper

Coming to the Plymouth Monday with Ruth Draper to begin a week's engagement in a joint program of dancing and monologues.

Emanuel Feuermann

Of Beethoven it may fairly be said that he wrote nothing superfluous, irrelevant, or out of place; and it has been asserted in regard to his violoncello sonatas, one of which—the A major—Emanuel Feuermann presented at Jordan Hall on Friday evening, that every note fits into a preassigned and necessary position, helping to fulfill a function and to complete a plan. No such excellent performers as Mr. Feuermann and his assistant at the piano, Albert Hirsch, are required to make good this contention. Mere hearing suffices, no matter who play. Nevertheless, the pleasure for a listener increases when the idea is verified with the beauty of tone and brilliance of execution that the pair of artists at this recital displayed.

Strange that Beethoven, after having exemplified the thing so well, could not have been equalled by his successors—predecessors, as it chanced, on Mr. Feuermann's program—Brahms and Schubert. But Brahms in his Sonata in F major, Opus 99, while exhibiting great powers of organization as composer, misses by a good deal keeping the individualities of the two instruments distinct. The tangle of melody and harmony into which he gets them is as pleasing and as romantic as a starry night; but it induces a rather overwrought mood of enchantment and mystery, and little happens in the way of relief. As for Schubert, in his "Arpeggione" Sonata in A minor he is all tunes and themes, a marvel of charm, but hardly impressing us with the inevitability of his medium. His music would go into song or into orchestral episodes of some sort as well as into a violoncello and piano work.

There, then, is the Beethoven of it; the master getting out into the lead and staying there, no matter with whom he runs. When you come, however, to the entertainment aspect of the matter, you have the right composer in Chopin, with whose Introduction and Polonaise, Opus 3, the gifted visitors closed their concert. W. P. T.

Stage News

"Life With Father" starts its twenty-second and final week at the Civic Repertory Theater this evening. The company opens in Philadelphia next Monday.

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"Tobacco Road" will pay its third visit to Boston beginning on April 14, according to the New York Times.

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Katharine Cornell's pre-Broadway tour in the revival of "The Doctor's Dilemma" began prosperously last week in Detroit. Gross receipts for the week are reported at $27,290.

The NYA Symphony

Good tone of bassoon and of French horn marked the playing of the NYA Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, in music of Beethoven at Jordan Hall last evening; and tympani playing on well-attuned drums marked the playing in music of Ravel. There was plenty of good work, done, too, by certain instrumental sections, by the first violins and the violoncellos, to mention a couple. As for the conducting, that was interesting not so much because it lay in the accomplished hands of Mr. Fiedler, as because it showed the young men and women to be well schooled in performing in ensemble to the baton. For after all, executants must know how to be led, or even the most masterly of directors can do little with them.

In proof that the strength of the organization is from the inside, one of its own members, Sheldon Rotenberg, presented himself at the front of the platform as soloist in the Bruch Violin Concerto in G minor and gave a study that answered not only all the requirements of routine but many of those also of interpretation.

After the intermission, John L. Donovan, Jr., State Youth Administrator, referred to the Massachusetts group as ranking highest among the Youth Orchestras of the country; which ought to be so, whether subject to dispute or not, considering the music education opportunities at hand hereabouts, and considering the example, moreover, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. If this State branch could not distinguish itself, there would be little logic in its existence.

It is said that but for the NYA musical movement, hundreds of men and women fresh from conservatory and studio training would be at a loss for a chance to be heard, and that their instruments would be set away in the attic and they themselves would soon forget they had ever seen the inner light of a symphony. With the NYA chance to rely on, they keep going, and paid, too. Wherefore in time, if their ambition holds out, they get professionally located and the Nation, as a consequence, stands in so much the better condition of artistic defense. W. P. T.

'Baa, Baa, Back Bay'

An enthusiastic audience filled the Peabody Playhouse on Friday for the first performance of "Baa Baa Back Bay." The local group known as The Players' Theater showed what its members could do with everything from tap dancing to backdrop painting and the composing of tuneful numbers. The audience seemed to enjoy the result.

A note on the program to the effect that "any resemblance between the order of this program and what occurs on the stage is purely coincidental," gave an inkling of the general tenor of the performance. The "Baa Baa" part of the title was reflected in miscellaneous academic-looking sheep in the backdrops and in the program, where numbers were listed as "Bleat One, Bleat Two" and so on. But the Back Bay received little attention. A good deal more was given to Harvard.

The music probably contributed more to the effect of this semi-professional revue, than did any other factor. Most of it was written by Bobby Goldman or Carlton Bates. It was arranged, and very well performed, by two girls—a piano duo listed as Powers & Catlin. Among the most effective numbers were "Riding the Subway with You," and "Having a Swell Time," by Mr. Goldman; and "Let's Give the Audience a Great Big Hand," by Carlton Bates.

"Baa Baa Back Bay" was the work of many contributors, all of them at least reasonably capable. It was staged by Lynn Gordon. Altogether it was a friendly little show, cut to fit the friendly little Playhouse—and, as indicated already, tuneful, well-performed musical accompaniment did a great deal to oil the machinery. D. M.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Feb. 25

Concert by the Apollo Club. Thompson Stone, conductor, Walter Kidder, baritone, Earl Weidner, guest pianist. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Faculty concert of the Longy School of Music. Willem Valkenier, horn; Elmer Schoettle, piano; Rulon Robinson, tenor; Norbert Lauga, violin. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Thursday, Feb. 27

Concert by Rudolf Serkin, pianist. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Friday, Feb. 28

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 2:30

First in the series of three concerts by the New England Conservatory of Music. Quincy Porter, director. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Saturday, March 1

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, March 2

Program of early European and American songs presented by Joan and Betty Rayner, 20th century troubadours. Civic Repertory Theater at 8:30.

Concert by students and faculty of the South End Music School. George Faulkner, director. Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, at 3:30.

Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse have engaged Erich Von Stroheim for the Boris Karloff role in the Chicago Company of "Arsenic and Old Lace." Mr. Von Stroheim will be making his American stage debut in the play.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Exhibition of paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through March 9.

Boston Conservatory of Music—Exhibition of oil and water colors by artists of the Massachusetts WPA project.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oil paintings by Lee Winslow Court. Through Feb. 28.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings, water colors, and monotypes by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through March 8.

Grace Horne Galleries—Portraits and compositions by William S. Draper. Through March 1.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Bashka Paeff. Through March 1.

Holman Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Flower prints and State maps.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Sculpture by Carl Milles. Through March 2.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Water colors by Molly Ayer. Through March 8.

Ross Gallery, 73 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by the Art Department of the Boston Opportunity School for Adults. Through March 1.

Twentieth Century Association, 2 Joy Street—Water colors of New England landscapes by E. Donald Robb. Through Feb. 27.

Robert C. Vose Gallery—559 Boylston Street—Water colors by Howard L. Rich. Through March 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week-days, except Monday, 9-5; Sundays, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits; dolls; Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open 9-5, daily, except Sundays and holidays. Loan exhibition, through the courtesy of the Irish Government, of silver, glass, pottery and books from XVIII-Century Ireland, with some arms and ornaments of ancient Ireland. Through March 1. French Society of the Mid-XIX Century, illustrated by contemporary prints. Japanese prints from "One Hundred Views of Mt. Fuji" by Hokusai.

Germanic Museum, Harvard College—Paintings by Franz Marc. Through March 4.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Sundays 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Portraits through forty-five centuries (Special Exhibition Galleries); Foreign water colors (Water Color Galleries); Drawings by Walkowitz (Print Department). Through April 6.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn. 2:10, 5:35, 9:10. "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire. 4, 7:40.

Fenway—
"The Case of the Black Parrot." 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:30. "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9:40. Personal appearance Susanna Foster and Dolly Loehr. 8 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland." 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse," 1:10 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore, Virginia Bruce, 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"The Long Voyage Home." 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Virginia," Stirling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Eugene Pallette. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. In person on the stage: Stirling Hayden. 12:50, 4:25, 7:50.

Modern—
"High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. 9:40 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:15, 10:25. "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9.

Orpheum—
"The Philadelphia Story," Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10. "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"The Case of the Black Parrot." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:45. Personal appearance Susanna Foster and Dolly Loehr. 9:20 p. m.

RKO-Boston—
"Hoosier School Boy," with Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. "In Old Colorado," William Boyd and Andy Clyde. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

Scollay—
"High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. 9:50 a. m., 1:05, 4:15, 7:30, 10:30. "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"Crime Doesn't Pay Series," "Nostradamus' Predictions," "Training U. S. Merchant Marines," "Travel New York," "Hollywood's Picture People," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 1:25, 5, 8:30. "The Philadelphia Story." Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10:05.

Telepix—
"Nostradamus' Predicts War's Outcome." "Crime Does Not Pay." "Tannhauser Overture." "Take It or Leave It." "Training Police Horses." 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Virgin Bride." Danielle Darrieux. 10:54 a. m., 1:40, 4:26, 7:12, 9:50. "School for Husbands." Rex Harrison. 9:38 a. m., 12:16, 3:02, 5:48, 8:34.

Uptown—
"Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. "Haunted Honeymoon." Robert Montgomery. 2. Evenings 6:35-11.

ARLINGTON— Capitol: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Charter Pilot." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray. "So You Won't Talk." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Comrade X." Clark Gable. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:45, 10.

Brookline Village: "Street of Memories." Lynne Roberts. 2:07, 5:09, 8:11. "Comrade X." Clark Gable. 3:33, 6:38, 9:37.

Cleveland Circle: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Gallant Sons." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 7:45.

University: "Four Mothers," the Lane Sisters. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Give Us Wings." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn. 3:06, 9:06. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Angels Over Broadway." "Where Did You Get That Girl." 2. Evenings 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn. 3, 9:15. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. 3:22, 8:22. "Go West." 1:34, 7:45, 10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye. 3:06, 9:23. "Here Comes the Navy." Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 1:35, 7:52.

Park: "Christmas in July." Dick Powell. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye. "Charter Pilot." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:04, 8:15. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:53, 6:48, 9:41.

Hyde Park: "King of the Lumberjacks." J. Payne. "Murder in the Air." Ronald Reagan. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ridin' on a Rainbow." Gene Autry. "Hell Below." Robert Young, Madge Evans and Robert Montgomery. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:30, 8:15. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "She Couldn't Say No." Roger Pryor and Eve Arden. 1:30, 4:53, 8:15. "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 2:32, 5:55, 9:15.

Mystic: "Give Us Wings." Dead End Kids. 2:15, 6:35. "Chad Hanna," Dorothy Lamour and Henry Fonda. 3:30, 7, 9:40.

Maplewood: "The Bank Dick." W. C. Fields. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Moon Over Burma." Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 8:30.

Orpheum: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Saps at Sea." 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Charter Pilot." Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:05, 6:30. "Go West." Marx Brothers. 3:20, 7, 8:40.

MATTAPAN — Oriental. "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. 1:45, 8. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 4:52, 9:38.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Trail of the Vigilantes." Franchot Tone.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Christmas in July." Dick Powell. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan. 3:15, 9. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Ridin' on a Rainbow." Gene Autry. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 6:30-11.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn. "Charter Pilot." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Saunders and Wendy Barrie.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper.

Strand: "Four Mothers," Lane Sisters, Jeffrey Lynn. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Saunders and Wendy Barrie.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn. "Father Is a Prince." 2. Evenings 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea. "Misbehaving Husbands."

Strand: "Escape." Norma Shearer. "Dancing on a Dime." Robert Paige. 2 and 6:48, 9:41.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper. "Diamond Frontiers," Victor McLaglen and A. Neagle. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Argentine Nights." Ritz Bros. "Mummy's Hand." Dick Foran and Peggy Moran. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Sandy Gets Her Man." "Baby Sandy and Una Merkel. 2:09, 7:54. "Knute Rockne—All American." Pat O'Brien and Gale Page. 3:35, 9:10.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour and Linda Darnell. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 3 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake.

Waterlown Square: "Brigham Young." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Saps at Sea." Laurel and Hardy. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lady with Red Hair." Miriam Hopkins. "Melody Ranch." Gene Autry. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Night Train." Margaret Lockwood and Rex Harrington. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 3:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON —West Newton: "Ridin' on a Rainbow." "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "South of Suez." George Brent. 3:53, 8:13. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 3:15, 6:30, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT!
BALLET THEATRE
CHANGE OF PROGRAM DAILY
TUES EVE.: Capricious: Dark Elegies with Stroganova-Chase-Golden-Laing-Romanoff-Tudor; Three Virgins and a Devil and Gala Performance. WED. EVE.: Judgment of Paris: Pas de Quatre and Billy The Kid. THURS. EVE.: Capricious: Dark Elegies with Stroganova-Chase-Golden-Laing-Romanoff-Tudor; Three Virgins and Swan Lake, Vera Nemchinova (Guest Artist), with Anton Dolin-Conrad-Stroganova and Danielian. MAJESTIC Theatre, W. 44th St. Clr. 6-0730 Eves. incl. SUNDAYS 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Sun.

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CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
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GAXTON · ZORINA · MOORE
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Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
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from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
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MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
THE RIOTOUS LAUGH HIT
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Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
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EVGS. 8:40, MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

JANE · DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
COWL
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith · PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
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THE CORN IS GREEN
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Also "The Case of the Black Parrot"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Local College Teams Begin Coming to the End of Their Winter Sports Schedules

League Title Contenders Face Important Contests

By Gorden Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the college winter sports schedules begin coming to a close this week, the results of three of the major-league contests in which the local colleges are interested will not be finally settled for at least another week.

Titlists can be tentatively pointed to in the Quadrangular Hockey League and Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball and Swimming League—but any great slip-up on the part of the present leaders could spell ruin for their aspirations. Princeton can win the Quad League title with one more victory; Dartmouth should be able to finish out its stretch run of four more games and win its fourth straight basketball crown; and Yale should have no trouble remaining undefeated in the swimming circuit. All, however, are waiting for the final whistle before conceding themselves anything.

At the Boston Arena this week, five games will be played in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League, and the final standing should see Boston College in possession of its second straight title. The Eagles are undefeated in seven league games, and are favored to close out their season with another victory over Northeastern tomorrow night. Their only serious rival is Colby, which is also undefeated, but which has played only five games to date. The Mules come to Boston this week for two games—M. I. T. Friday and Northeastern Saturday. If they get by both of these teams they, too, will have an undefeated record, but the Eagles will get the Donald Sands Trophy again for having played more games.

No Meeting

In a way this is unfortunate for the Waterville sextet, for if three earlier games had not been canceled, there is a chance that they might have stepped ahead of the Newtonites. At the present writing there seems to be no opportunity for Colby and Boston College to meet, which makes for a rather unusual situation. It may have happened before—but not often—that the two leaders in a league race have not met during the season's play.

Other hockey games involving local teams here this week will see Boston University meeting M. I. T. in the other half of the Arena double-header tomorrow night and facing New Hampshire in another double-header Saturday eve. On Wednesday eve Harvard will face Army at the Garden. B. U., Northeastern, and Tech end their seasons this week.

In games away major interest will center—sentimentally at least—on the first of the annual Harvard-Yale games. The Crimson journeys to New Haven on Saturday and finds itself the underdog again. Coach Clark Hodder's sextet has yet to win a Quad League game, although it has lost all three of its contests by just one goal.

Elis After Tigers

Yale, after a slow start, appears to be coming into its own and is setting out after the Princeton Tiger. Saturday night the Elis handed the Tigers their first loss, keeping them momentarily from annexing the league title. It was a momentary stop because it hardly seems possible that Dartmouth can overturn the Tigers this Saturday, particularly in view of the fact that the game is being played in Hobey Baker Rink.

Coach Wes Fesler of Harvard is having a lot of fun in this, his final year at the helm of the Crimson basketball forces. With only three wins in seven starts on the books, Harvard has no chance to challenge for the Eastern League title, but at the same time it can create some interesting positions. Cornell, for instance, would be on top of Dartmouth right now if two of its three defeats had not been handed to it by Harvard. The Feslermen play Columbia at Harvard this Saturday, and another victory would give them the chance of moving up to a lofty second-place position before the season ends for them at Yale March 14.

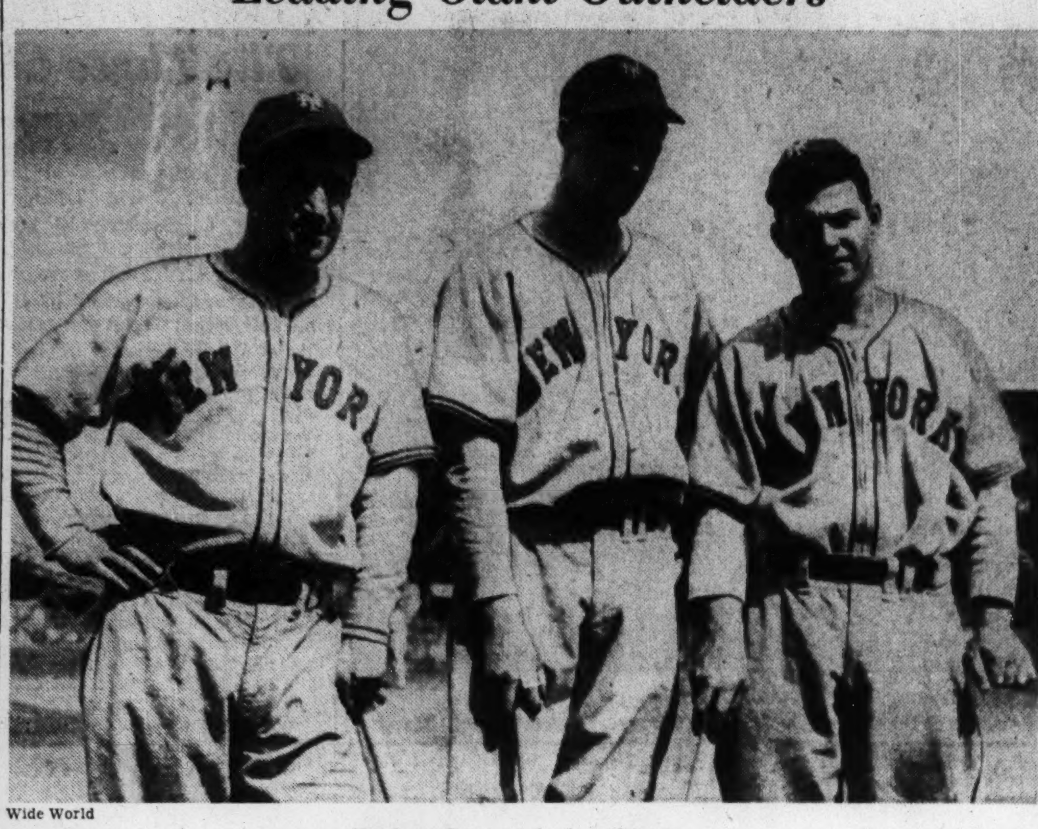
In regard to the other local court teams, Boston University, M. I. T., and Northeastern all close out their schedules this week. The Terriers will be busiest, playing three games all away from home. Wedneday evening they play at Harvard, Friday at Tech, and Saturday at Brown. They won two games over the past week end, defeating New Hampshire 44-34, and Massachusetts State 54-34.

Lost Three in Maine

Besides playing Boston University, M. I. T. will also meet Colby in a game tomorrow night. Northeastern which has won only three out of 14 games so far, will attempt to beat Tufts at Medford Wednesday and Connecticut at Storrs Saturday. The Huskies lost three in a row in an invasion of Maine last week end. Scores: Maine 44, N. U. 30; Bates 40, N. U. 32; and Colby 54, N. U. 31. Tufts game at Springfield Saturday rounds out the list of games for the week.

In swimming, Harvard's previously undefeated team lost its first meet of the season Saturday when a superior Princeton relay team gave the Tigers the margin of victory 40-35. The Tigers as a result have a slight edge in the league race, with four victories to Yale's three, but nobody concedes them a chance to get by the Yale juggernaut. In meets this week, Harvard has a non-league affair with Springfield Wednesday, and a circuit contest with Penn here Saturday. On Saturday also, M. I. T. will face Brooklyn Polytech.

Leading Giant Outfielders



Wide World

Picket Line of the Giants

MIAMI, Fla.—These three are the players Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants has picked to be his outfield for the first exhibition games with the Brooklyn Dodgers in Havana this week. If they make the grade they will be the regulars for the season. Left to right are Morris Arnovich, whom the Giants acquired from the Phillies and who will play left; Johnny Rucker, who got off to a poor start in his freshman year last season but is slated to play center this year; and the veteran Mel Ott, who will be in right.

Franklin King, Boston, Elected Curling Leader

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Franklin King, Boston, was elected president of the Grand National Curling Club at its 75th annual meeting here.

The club designated 16 rinks to represent this country in the Gordon International matches with Canada, at Montreal, March 15 and 16.

They included:

The Country Club of Brookline, Mass. (3); St. Andrews of Mount Hope; Mahopac, Ardsley, Schenectady (3), Utica (3), Farmington, Conn., Caledonian, New York City, and Saranac Lake.

Utica, Ardsley, and St. Andrews were named for the Royal Caledonian, to be held in connection with the Gordon matches.

In addition to King, other officers named were: Richard B. Neiley, Mt. Hope, vice president; Theodore H. Lygate, Schenectady, second vice president; and Lucius T. Hill, Brookline, secretary-treasurer.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	7	1	375	300	.875
Cornell	6	3	348	265	.667
Columbia	4	2	234	231	.667
Harvard	3	4	234	254	.429
Princeton	2	4	235	243	.333
Pennsylvania	2	5	246	319	.286
Yale	2	7	338	398	.222

Results Feb. 21

Harvard 43, Cornell 40.

Results Feb. 22

Yale 37, Princeton 34.
Harvard 44, Pennsylvania 34.
Dartmouth 49, Columbia 36.

Games This Week

Tuesday—Lale at Columbia.
Wednesday—Pennsylvania at Princeton.
Saturday—Princeton at Cornell; Columbia at Harvard; Dartmouth at Pennsylvania.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Princeton	4	1	0	20	17	8
Yale	2	1	1	14	11	5
Dartmouth	1	2	1	8	11	3
Harvard	0	3	0	11	14	0

Results Feb. 22

Dartmouth 5, Harvard 4.
Yale 5, Princeton 4.

Games This Week

Saturday—Harvard at Yale, Dartmouth at Princeton.

Casey Stengel Talks With Pride of Bee Mound Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 24—Unlike the average football coach who exudes gloom, Casey Stengel, the Bees' generalissimo, is an optimist. Even though Pitman-Sullivan Field, the new playing surface contructed especially for the Swarn by the local town fathers, is not ready yet, he points with pride at his box aspirants instead of viewing them with alarm.

"There is no reason why we shouldn't have high class pitching," mused the former Kansas City water wagon driver between crisp instructions to one set of perspiring athletes and sharp orders to another group of hired hands.

"My hurlers were really hot last August when they got the proper type of support," he said. "Bad outfielding handicapped them early in the season. When we put Johnny Cooney regularly in center and placed Gene Moore in right, however, the holes were plugged up and the pitchers had a chance to show their true worth.

Few More Hits

"With just a few more base hits at opportune times our August record would have been wonderful," remarked Ol' Case enthusiastically. "As it was we won 21 of the 34 games played that month. And most of the games we lost were heart-breakers. Errickson, for example, was beaten 1 to 0 twice in the course of a week, one of the contests going 12 innings. If we can get that kind of pitching in April and May this season, we should be up with the leaders on June 1.

"Besides being bothered by both the schedule and the weather a year ago," said Case warming up to his subject, "don't forget we lost Jim Tobin just before the season opened in an exhibition game in Washington. Jim wasn't of any use to us until about the first of August. But in the last two months he won seven games while losing only three."

About Salvo

Stengel halted his discourse long enough to impart some expert instruction to one of the younger boxmen. Returning, he took up the subject of Manny Salvo, the sky-scraping right-hander obtained in the deal which sent Tony Cuccinello to the Giants.

"Salvo was a whiz last year. I let him pitch his natural style and he certainly delivered the goods. Five shutouts in less than three and a half months is what I call great going."

Stengel was asked what he thought about some of the kids on his pitching staff and Tom Earley of Roxbury was the first boxman up for discussion.

"Tom was very nervous last year and the year before," Casey explained. "He was all right when we were a run or two ahead because the other team didn't try to steal on him. But when our opponents were a couple of runs out front it was a different story. He let the base runners worry him so much that he was either wild or made his curve ball too good.

"But I think a year's term in Double A was just what the boy needed. He certainly showed more poise against the Phillies last September than ever before. Tom allowed only three scattered singles in that game and was never in a jam. It was a masterpiece, probably the best game turned in by any Boston pitcher all season. Roxbury, you know, is a baseball-minded section, and it would boost the club's stock to have Earley bloom into a top-notcher.

Needs Control

"How about Barnicle?"

"That boy has courage and stuff," Stengel replied. "Barnicle proved he had those qualities when he fanned five of the Cardinals in a row on our last Western trip back in 1939. But Barney was very wild last year. In addition to issuing too many passes, he hit three batsmen in the course of two innings against the Giants at the Polo Grounds. The Fitchburger really spoiled games for the spectators whenever I put him in. Under the circumstances, there was nothing to do but farm him out. After looking over his record at Syracuse, I'm sure we did the right thing. Besides winning four games and losing only one, Barney pitched some fine relief ball in the International League. And when he came back to us in September, he hurled a whale of a game against the Dodgers."

"How do you figure Art Johnson?"

"Well, if Art's half as good as Jack Onslow says he is, he should be a great help to us."

"Are you planning to use him as a starting pitcher?"

"Haven't made up my mind as yet," Casey answered. "I may do as I did with Errickson in 1939, use him both as a starter and for relief."

"Do you think Javery will show improvement?"

"I'll be much surprised if he doesn't. Even at training camp last year Alva was really fast and he developed a change of pace as the season advanced. He pitched a swell game at St. Louis on our third Western trip and all Boston fans remember how he relieved Errickson on Labor Day in the first inning and beat the Dodgers.

"One of the things I like about Javery is his disposition. In his first major league start against the Dodgers, he fanned the side. Shortly afterwards we sent him down to York for a couple of weeks,. Some kid pitchers would have complained bitterly about such a demotion following a fine performance against the Brooks, but Jave was a sport and never crabbed for a second."

"How many of the 16 pitchers now in camp do you plan to retain?"

"I'll keep 10 anyway and possibly 12. It will all depend on how much they show me."

Locals Seek Twenty-Four Game Record

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having hurdled number 23 in their stretch of consecutive games without defeat, the Boston Bruins aim to make it 24 tomorrow night here at the Boston Garden. New York Rangers will be the visiting team and while they were unable to halt the Bruins in their last encounter in New York, the visitors will have Phil Watson back in action and may prove the stumbling block.

With a 48-game schedule for the season, the Bruins hope to establish a mark of 24, one-half of the schedule, without defeat and thereby set a standard that probably never will be equaled, let alone bettered. Such a mark is almost unbelievable, but the Bruins always have been a team to set records and the hockey guide today already contains several in the name of the Rossmen.

The Rangers are still the world champions although because of many injuries, they have fallen far below their pace of last season. At the moment the New Yorkers are practically at full strength again and Coach Frank Boucher optimistically hopes to bring the team into the play-offs at their peak. They have no hope of overhauling either Toronto or the Bruins, but Rangers, a few years back, used to finish out of the lead and prove a power in the play-offs and hope to do so this year. They will not relinquish the Stanley Cup without a struggle.

Over the week end the Rangers moved into fourth place and a victory here tomorrow night will go far toward establishing a hold on that spot. The Black Hawks are idle tomorrow night and Rangers, by halting the famous Boston string, can go four points up on the Hawks in the standing and also be within two points of the third-place club, Detroit.

There were five games played over Saturday and Sunday and the home team prevailed in each instance . . . The Rangers whipped the Hawks, 4-1, Sunday night and have won their last two successive games.

Americans made what well might be their last visit to Boston last night . . . They did manage to hold the Bruins in check for two periods, because their rookie goalie, Charley Rayner, gave a great exhibition and the Bruins were a little off in their timing . . . Rayner blocked out 60 shots to establish a season record in that respect.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Feb. 25

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Cronin Pushes Red Sox Through First Workout

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 24—Citizens in this already well populated winter resort had to move over and make room for a few more transient visitors today as a husky party of Boston Red Sox batterymen answered Manager Joe Cronin's initial spring training call at Payne Field.

The full squad, including infielders and outfielders, is due in town by Friday morning, and from then until the morning of March 26 the Hub's American League favorites will keep Sarosota folk entertained with conditioning drills, inter-club games and the usual Grapefruit League schedule.

Joe Cronin and his outfit got a warm reception today, particularly from the sun, which was beating down as they hustled through the first workout. The skipper led them out of the clubhouse in the Payne Field enclosure about 10:30 and kept them out until early afternoon. Most of the boys found the inside of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel a welcome sight after it was over, and probably few of them will take the downtown walk this evening. Their feet looked heavy as they filed back into the clubhouse, where Win Green was holding the fort.

Pitchers Drill

Cronin will spend this week letting the hurlers limber up their arms, drilling them in fielding bunts, in covering first base, in backing up throw-ins from the outfield and enough batting practice to keep them happy. Ever since the beginning of baseball, pitchers have loved to hit and these Red Sox are no exceptions. As a matter of fact, some of the boys are pretty good with a bat in their hands. Mike Ryba and Jack Wilson, to name a couple, are handy up at the plate.

Surrounded by his coaches, Frank Shellenback, Tom Daly, Moe Berg and Hughie Duffy, Manager Cronin watched a sizable squad of batterymen labor under the midday sun—a squad which carries Boston's hopes of a contending club in the next American League pennant race. Only three Red Sox mound veterans remain—Lefty Grove, Wilson and Emerson Dickman.

Many Newcomers

Others in this opening-day workout were Norman Brown, Will Butland, Frank Dasso, Joe Dobson, Bill Fleming, Mickey Harris, Herb Hash, Earl Johnson, Lefty Judd, Heber Newsome, Larry Powell, Bill Sayles, Mike Ryba, Charley Wagner and Alex Mustaikis. On what they have done in the past, either with the Sox or in the minor leagues, it would seem that Dobson, Fleming, Harris, Hash, Johnson, Ryba, Judd, Newsome and Powell have the best chance to help Cronin through the approaching season.

The Sarasota fans who filled the sun bleachers and small grandstand this morning gave particular attention to Ryba, who led all newcomers to the Red Sox staff with 24 victories at Rochester last year. A veteran rookie purchased out of the Cardinal chain, he is one of those fellows who can make himself at home anywhere in the infield and outfield. Around here, however, he will concentrate on the mound.

Another popular newcomer with the crowd will be Frankie Pytlak, who with Johnny Peacock will take care of the Red Sox backstopping in 1941. The former Cleveland Indian is a little fellow with plenty of hustle. He reminds you of perpetual motion.

The Red Sox found Payne Field in fine shape. Several truck loads of dirt have been dumped into the territory behind shortstop and second base, and seeded, since the last time Cronin saw his men work here. The pitchers can run around the outfield with reckless abandon, without fear of getting lost in a valley.

Shellenback and Tom Daly keep the hurlers busy chasing fungos. Hugh Duffy, whom the boys like to call Abner Doubleday, stands near the batting cage and hits soft grounders to the infield. At least, Hughie calls them soft. But he should try to stop one.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Connecticut

Waterbury—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, March 3, 4, and 5, 9 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 25

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—Tower News, radiocast from the studio in the Christian Science Publishing Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Tuesday, Feb. 25

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc), and 11.73mc.)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; education topics.
9:00 p. m. — International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks Jose Bethencourt's Rhumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; NBC Dance Orchestra; Reveries.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rochester Civic Orchestra; Popular Serenade.

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; symphonic concert.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; First Piano Quartette; National Radio Forum.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody, Orchestra; Poem by Vorosmarty, in English, by Bianca Pechy; News in English. HAT4, 9:12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Listening Post," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—New Japanese Music. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.; DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:15 p. m. — "Britain Speaks." Talk by Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Macon Music Parade	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family	Macon Music Parade	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Bob Nichols' Orchestra	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sport comment	Melody Mirror
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport comment	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": drama	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Digest
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Income Tax Talk
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	**"Citizens All"**	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials":	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu": sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Castles in the Air
7:45	serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Castles in the Air
8:00	"Those We Love":	"I Love a Mystery":	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Music You Like to Hear"
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	program	"Music You Like to Hear"
8:30	Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	view; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	**orchestra**	Sen. Raymond Willis	Studio program
9:00	**Theater: Fibber Mc-**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	**"Listeners' Theater:**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Gee and Mollie in**	Two Men and a Girl	program	**dramatization**	cal Album"
9:30	**"The Whole Town's**	News; Basin St. Cham-	"Show Boat": vocalists;	Can You Top This?	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**Talking"**	ber Music Society	Bob Trendler's Orch	Can You Top This?	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or-	**Alfred M. Landon**	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	chestra	U. S. Army Program	vocalists	News Service	George McFarland's Or.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	**National Radio Forum:**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	George McFarland's Or.
10:45	News of the World	**Sen. Hiram W. Johnson**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	News; Masterworks	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Don Ostro's Rhumba Or.
11:30	of Music; record-	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Sport program	Day's End
11:45	ings	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Sport program	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Talk; vocalist	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Bandstand	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock; trans.	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Jimmie & Dick"	Musical Clock	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms: orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Lover's Lane"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Stockmen's Trails"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	**American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	**the Air**	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta": music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft": organ	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town": sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	Cadets Quartet	Melody Strings	Studio talk
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	Music Salon	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley & Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss interview	**Christian Science prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights and Halftones	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; music; Georgia	"Of Human Bondage"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Mae; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; news	Leaders in Dance Time	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"Carnival": music	"Edith Adams' Future"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl"	Marion Elliott, songs
1:45	"Road to Life"	News; weather	hold talk	Gypsy Caravan	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Concert Hall of the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	"Sing Song Time"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Concert Hall of the Air	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, 'Playgoer'
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15	F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30	Around the Hub	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"The Place of the School	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	in National Defense"	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Gossip Club"	Novachord solos
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	The Goldbergs	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Digest
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Music; vocal team	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Serenaders: music	Concert Miniatures	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45	"Second Husband"	Studio speaker	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	"Essays in Drama"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	Heirs": drama	Quiz: soloists	vocalists	"Selective Service"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"First Nighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch; E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Tango Serenade"
9:00	"We, the People":	'Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	matic show	Variety Hour
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	News; "Inner Sanctum":	**"Fibber McGee and**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	**Molly": music**	News Service	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History"	**Bob Hope Variety Show:**	Third period, Bruins-	Five Star News
10:15	**"Invitation to**	"Electricity & Defense"	**guests; orchestra**	Rangers hockey game	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30	**Learning"**	**Address by Secretary**	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Art Kassel's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45	**News of the World**	**Harold L. Ickes**	house": comedy	"Sentimental Concert"	"Dance Parade"
11:00	Weather; News	News; music; weather	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	"Dance Parade"
11:15	Masterworks of	"Music You Want"	Local news; weather	from London	Rhumba Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Ranny Weeks's Orch.
11:45	Gene Krupa's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"; news

Sports Around the Hub

Four Games Facing Olympics

Most of the attention in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League these past two weeks has centered on the Baltimore and Washington clubs, which have been putting on one of the greatest battles for first place the circuit has ever seen. In this past two-week period, the league-lead has changed hands between these two sextets exactly five times—and the end is not in sight.

Entirely unnoticed in the excitement of the first-place fight has been the battle of the Olympics with River Vale for fourth place. Ever since Feb. 8 no more than one point has separated these two clubs, although they have not changed positions as often as the two leading clubs. In fact, the Olympics were in fourth place continuously since that date until just this past week end, when they dropped three straight games—to Atlantic City Friday and Saturday by scores of 1-3 and 2-5, and to their cousins, New York Rovers, Sunday, by a score of 3-8.

The Olympics can regain fourth place this week, if they can withstand the rigors of a vigorous schedule, for they will play a total of four games between now and next Sunday. At the same time the Skeeters will be playing only two. The 'Pics start off this schedule by playing in Baltimore Wednesday night, continue in Atlantic City Friday, and then hop home for a two-game series with the leading Washington Eagles on Saturday and Sunday.

With March rapidly approaching and the various New England colleges thinking in terms of spring football practice, Boston College still keeps a silence regarding a coaching staff to replace Frank Leahy. Denny Myers, line coach at Brown last season, is among those mentioned as a possibility.

It is perhaps just as well that President Bob Quinn is not on hand at San Antonio, Texas, at the moment. He probably would cause some hustling by the town fathers down there to get that playing field in readiness.

Victory of the Eastern Massachusetts All-Stars overs the Bay State stars, 4 to 3, at the Boston Arena Saturday, gave them the opportunity to meet the Greater Boston All-Stars at the Boston Garden this coming Saturday. This is the first time the Eastern boys have beaten the Bay Staters in five years and it will be their first chance against the G. B. I. group. The G. B. I. team was beaten by the Montreal High School team 6-2 Saturday.

Johnny Mowers of Detroit and Charley Rayner of Amerks, youthful rookie goalies in the National Hockey League, are having their tasks. Mowers has kept Detroit in the running and is pressing the Toronto goalie, Turk Broda, for the Vezina trophy, but his team mates are not scoring many goals for him with only 87 for and 80 against. Every other team except the Amerks have scored more than 100 goals to date. Rayner has a thankless job with the New York team, which has won only eight games in 39 played.

Brothers in Training



Wide World

SAN FRANCISCO—The Di Maggios training on the Coast. Joe, star Yankee outfielder, and his brother Dom, of the Red Sox, jogging along a San Francisco road recently. Joe Di Maggio is the most notable among the Yankees who have not yet signed. He recently announced that he is a holdout seeking a boost in pay commensurate with his importance to the club.

Important Sectional Races to Be Settled Beyond Reasonable Doubt This Week

Various Basketball Titles To Be Awarded by Saturday

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—By the end of this week practically all the important sectional college basketball races will be over, or at least settled beyond reasonable doubt. But between tonight and Saturday there are many things due to happen.

Here are a few of the major items:

Indiana and Wisconsin likely will settle the Big Ten championship at Bloomington, Ind., tonight. Wisconsin, after losing its first Conference game, has won nine straight while Indiana's record shows one less victory. Both may run into trouble Saturday when the Hoosiers play Purdue, the 1940 champion, and Wisconsin meets Minnesota.

The championship tournaments in the Southern and Southeastern Conferences both begin Thursday and wind up Saturday.

North Carolina topped the southern regular-season standings with 14 victories in 15 starts, but the Tar Heels run into their only conference conqueror, Duke, in the first round of tournament play. Kentucky, which has a windup game against Vanderbilt tonight, heads the Southeastern with seven victories and one loss. Florida, its season over with a 6-2 record, can't catch the Wildcats. Both North Carolina and Kentucky are favorites to repeat their 1940 tournament victories.

Kansas Can Win

Kansas, leading the Big Six standing with six wins and one loss, can clinch the title by beating Kansas State tomorrow and second-place Nebraska on Saturday, provided that Iowa State, the only other serious contender, loses to Kansas State Saturday.

Except in those four groups, the titles either have been decided already or aren't likely to be settled for another week. Arkansas captured the Southwest Conference crown easily by whipping Texas Christian twice last week to make it 10 victories in succession in the circuit. Stanford won as easily in the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, but still faces a play-off with the northern division winner if dates that don't conflict with examinations can be arranged.

Eleven Straight

Washington State, with 11 straight victories against two early losses, is practically certain of winning in the northern division, but even Saturday's clash with last-place Idaho won't clinch the title unless Oregon State loses to Oregon Thursday.

The Eastern League, Missouri Valley, and Big Seven races probably will drag out for some time. Dartmouth has only to maintain its pace in the East to win the league title for the fourth year. The Indians disposed of Columbia's threat, but they have four games to go, and that leaves most of their rivals in the running mathematically if not otherwise.

Half-Game Edge

Creighton took a half-game edge over Drake in the Missouri Valley circuit last week and can increase it by beating the Bulldogs Saturday, but there's a heavy schedule this week and next, and it favors the third-place Oklahoma Aggies on a "home court" basis.

Wyoming, whose seven-game winning streak was broken by Brigham Young last Saturday, faces a couple of second-division rivals this week and should increase its Big Seven lead. Utah and Colorado, which meet Friday, both are in the running, so the struggle will run over into another week.

Bruins Near Toronto For First Place

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	25	11	4	115	78	54
Boston	21	7	11	136	87	53
Detroit	16	13	10	87	80	42
Rangers	15	18	8	111	110	38
Chicago	15	20	6	101	117	36
Montreal	13	22	6	105	122	32
Americans	8	22	9	78	140	25

Results Feb. 22

Toronto 6, Detroit 2.
Montreal 7, Chicago 3.

Results Feb. 23

Boston 3, Americans 1.
Detroit 3, Toronto 0.
Rangers 4, Chicago 1.

By the Associated Press

Anyone who can figure out a sure-fire method of conquering a hockey team that just won't lose any games may find a ready customer for his idea in Toronto.

The Maple Leafs managed to regain the National Hockey League lead from the Boston Bruins last week, but unless Boston is checked there's not much chance for the Leafs to win the championship this season. Toronto could get only an even break in a week-end doubleheader with Detroit's Red Wings while the Bruins were winning a single victory over the last-place New York Americans for their 23rd consecutive game without a loss.

Have Game In Hand

As a result Toronto still is in first place with 54 points to Boston's 53, but the Leafs have only eight games left before the season ends and the Bruins nine. So if Boston wins that extra game, it will take the title. These two, the only serious contenders for the championship, meet twice more before the season ends, and it's in those two games—next Saturday at Toronto and March 11 at Boston—that the race probably will be decided.

The Leafs hardly looked like world beaters when they routed the third-place Detroit club 6-2 Saturday. Both teams were ragged and the Wings were worse. But last night at Detroit it was an entirely different matter as the Red Wings chalked up a 3-0 triumph to put their star rookie goal tender, Johnny Mowers, back into the running for the Georges Vezina trophy. Mowers, with 80 goals against him, is only two behind Toronto's Turk Broda. Sid Abel, Syd Howe and Carl Liscombe took care of Detroit's scoring, rapping home a goal in each period.

Pat Egan Lost

The American's who haven't taken a game from Boston this season, had to put most of their faith in Goalie Charlie Rayner as they had only 13 men to start the game and lost Pat Egan, rugged defenseman, early in the game.

Rayner was almost all the Amerks needed. He stopped 60 shots, 25 in the third period, and held the score at 1-1 until the final frame was nearly half over. Bobby Bauer finally got the deciding goal past him and Terry Reardon added another with only 15 seconds to go.

The New York Rangers took over fourth place in the standing by trimming the weakened and weary Chicago team 4-1 to break their deadlock for the position. The Hawks had taken a 7-3 trimming at Montreal Saturday and offered little opposition as the Rangers showed occasional flashes of their 1940 championship form.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

At National A. A. U. Meet in New York

Left: Walter Mehl, winner, rounding the turn in the one-mile run. Center: Greg Rice coming down the straightaway in the three-mile run, event in which he set a new world's record of 13m. 51s. at Madison Square Garden. Right: Scene as New York University won the distance medley relay event (1⅞ miles). Leslie MacMitchell, anchor man, is shown crossing the finish line. The time of 7m. 25.3s. set a new world record.

Rice Sets Record and Wins Sullivan Award Over Week End

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Les Mac Mitchell, Walter Mehl and the rest of the Milers, can rest easy. Joseph Gregory Rice has no designs on their particular domain.

Joseph Gregory could be excused for having such aims, for in the space of eight days this athlete from South Bend, Ind., has run the second-fastest two miles and third-fastest three miles ever run and set world indoor records at each distance.

In retaining his National A. A. U. three-mile title at the Garden last Saturday night, Rice achieved another man's goal just a year too late. His coach at Notre Dame, the late John B. Nicholson, had planned a 13-minute 51-second three miles for Greg against Taisto Maki in the Finnish relief fund meet last March. Instead Rice ran 13:52.3, which stood as the world record until he hit 13:51 two nights ago.

No Mile Aspirations

Still having so convincingly proved himself the finest distance runner America has produced Greg hasn't any particular desire to come down to the mile. He said as much yesterday at the New York A. C., where he received the James E. Sullivan Memorial trophy as 1940's No. 1 amateur athlete. He also added he wasn't anxious to run at Dartmouth, which would like to stage another of those invitation meets on its big board track, but only if it could get a man like Rice.

His next start will be next week end at South Bend, where his South Bend A. A. has built a special meet around him. He'll be back at the Garden probably once more, for the K. of C. meet March 8.

Overshadowed Meet

His 13:51 for the three miles, during which he ran 11:39.5 for 2½ and 12:49 flat for 2¾, to bring the total of world's records for the evening to five, overshadowed everything else in one of the most interesting meets of the year. Back of this performance were such things as the 9:35.4 world indoor record for the two-mile steeplechase which Joe McCluskey turned in to win the 23rd national championship of his career, the 7:25.3 standard MacMitchell & Company set up in the mile and ⅞ distance medley; the 2:11.5 and 3:19.5 times which John Borican of Elberon, N. J., and Georgetown's freshmen quartet posted in cracking A. A. U. championship records for the 1,000-yard run and one-mile relay, respectively, and the 8.4 world record equalling performance of Allan Tolmich in the 70-yard high hurdles.

Other Sidelights

Little dots of added interest in the affair were such things as: in cracking the mark for the steeplechase, McCluskey eclipsed a record he set exactly nine years ago to the night. . . . Along with MacMitchell, youngsters to watch also include this Georgetown freshman mile relay quartet. . . .

A. A. U. Champions

By the Associated Press

Champions crowned in National A. A. U. indoor track and field championships in New York:

*—Retained title.
60-yard dash—Herbert Thompson, Jersey City, N. J.
*70-yard hurdles—Allan Tolmich, Detroit.
600-yard run—James B. Herbert, Grand Street Boys' Assn., New York.
*1,000-yard run—John Borican, Shore A. C., Elberon, N. J.
Mile run—Walter Mehl, Madison.
*Three-mile run—J. Gregory Rice, South Bend (Ind.) A. A.
*Two-mile steeplechase—Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.
One-mile walk—Nat Jaeger, 92nd St. Y. M. H. A., New York.
*16-lb. shot put—Al Blozis, Georgetown U.
35-lb. weight throw—Henry Dreyer, New York A. C.
Broad Jump—Lockhart B. Rogers, New Haven (Conn.) Harriers.
*Pole Vault—Earle Meadows, Southern California A. A.
High Jump—Mel Walker, Nashville, Tenn.
*Sprint Medley Relay—New York U. (Bogron, Fanghoner, Hagans, Lawyer.)
880-yard relay — St. John's U., Brooklyn (Darden, Green, Silverstein, Ring).
Mile relay—Georgetown U. (Freshmen (Rogers, James, Short, Colladi).
*Mile and seven-eighths medley relay—New York U. (Francis, Fanghoner, Gares, MacMitchell).
*Team—New York A. C.

The way the "baby hoyas" ran away from New York University's highly-touted team, this may be the outfit which finally can succeed the great Pennsylvania set of the early '30s. . . . In winning the medley relay for N. Y. U., MacMitchell spotted the veteran Gene Venzke about 30 yards at the start of the mile anchor leg and won going away—which is a good trick even if it doesn't work. . . . Walter Mehl just took the track and made off with the mile. . . . He might have had a record if he had any competition at all, but, after needing a 61.9 last quarter to equal the meet record, he jogged in with a creditable 4:10.9.

Final team standings in the National A. A. U. indoor track and field championships:

First, New York A. C., 59 3-10 points; second, New York University, 32½; third, St. John's University (Brooklyn), 30 3-10; fourth, tie between Georgtown and Fordham, 28 each; sixth, Grand Street Boys Club, New York, 19; seventh, Shore A. C., Elberon, N. J., 18; eighth, New Haven (Conn.) Harriers, 16 3-10; ninth Pennsylvania State College, 14; tenth, San Francisco Olympic Club, 13; eleventh, Ohio State University, 12; twelfth, tie among Wayne University (Detroit), Wisconsin National Youth Administration, South Bend (Ind.) A. A. A., Southern California A. A., 92nd Street Y. M. H. A., New York, and Tennessee State A. A., Nashville, Tenn., 10 each.

McSpaden Wins Top Money

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 24 (AP)—Firing faultlessly through two more sub-par rounds, Harold (Jug) McSpaden won the $3,000 Thomasville open golf championship yesterday with 207—nine strokes under standard figures and eight ahead of his closest competitors.

The Winchester, Mass., professional toured the Glen Arven course with a morning 68 to beat par by four strokes. He finished the 54-hole test with 69 in the afternoon to go with his opening-round 70 for the eight-stroke margin over 1940 champion Lloyd Mangrum of Chicago, Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., and Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va.

Tie for Second

McSpaden took $700 top money while Hogan, Harper, and Mangrum split second, third, and fourth for $380 each.

It was the fifth tournament that Hogan has been second or tied for second, and his 40th consecutive tourney to finish in the money.

McSpaden Saturday shot a 70, two under par, in the first round, a stroke behind Mangrum and Horton Smith of Chicago. Yesterday he continued his faultless game.

Jack Slayton of Columbus, Ga., and Tommy Barnes of Atlanta tied at 227 for first prize among the amateurs.

Smith Off Game

Smith, whose brilliant playing was one of Saturday's standouts, bogged down yesterday and turned in 77's for both morning and afternoon rounds—five over par figures for each lap. He finished with 223. Jack Grout, young Pittston, Pa., professional, shot a par 72 on the morning round and two-over 74 in the afternoon to clinch fifth money—220—with a 216.

Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, and Byron Nelson, P. G. A. champion, of Toledo, tied for sixth at 217 and split $340 in prize money between them. Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J.; Stanley Horne of Montreal; Felix Serafin of Scranton, Pa., and Johnny Bulla of Chicago totaled $530 for split purses of $106 each. They carded 218 to tie for eighth.

First Victory

Sam Byrd of Ardmore, Pa., and Clayton Heafner of Lindville, N. C., wound up the money-winners at 220 with $65 each.

The pros go from here to St. Petersburg, Fla., where the $5,000 open begins Wednesday on the Pasadena course.

The victory was McSpaden's first tournament win of the year, and the first time his wife had watched him play since he competed in the Miami open last December.

Finishing out of the money were Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, Mass.; Lawson Little of San Francisco, national open champion; Ky Laffoon of Chicago, who withdrew; Denny Shute of Chicago, who also picked up, and Ray Mangrum of Oakmont, Pa.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

BRATTLEBORO, Vt. — After breaking nine-year-record at Lake Placid Saturday with leap of 243 feet, Torger Tokle jumped 223 feet for new hill record and invitation jumping title here Sunday.

LAKE PLACID—Tuffield Latour and Paul Dupree defended National A. A. U. senior two-man bob sledding title in heavy snowsorm.

WASHINGTON — Bud Halnan, St. Louis, topped off upset of Leo Freisinger in 440-yard event of National amateur indoor speed skating by winning 880-yard title, too.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Dartmouth nosed out New Hampshire for championship in annual intercollegiate Ski Union meet.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale defeated Navy 55-20 in dual swimming meet as Eli freestyle relay team set world record of 3:28.8 for 440 yards.

MIAMI—Frank Strafaci defeated Arnold Minkley 1 up in 39 holes to win Dixie amateur golf tourney.

NEW YORK — Robert Grant 3rd regained National amateur racquets championship by beating J. Richmond Leonard 15—10, 15—6, 15—16.

MEMPHIS—Memphis Baseball Club of Southern Association purchased from Tom Watkins by three local sportsmen—Edward Barry, Frank Longinotti and C. J. Verret.

MINNEAPOLIS — Stanley Hitz held onto his National Y. M. C. A. handball singles title with 21-9, 21-10 defeat of Walter Plekan.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — North Carolina successfully defends Southern Conference track title with 40 1-3 points to 38 1-16 for Duke; new record by Steve Lach, Duke, with 46ft., 11⅛in. in shot put.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale wins "Big Three" indoor track championship for first time, defeating Princeton 49-42 in dual meet; downed Harvard last week.

NEW YORK—Seton Hall Prep captures National prep school indoor championship for third time with 70 points; Tony Luciano, Seton Hall, cracked meet record in 880-yard run in 1:57.6; Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn takes high school team title.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Francis Tyler's "Sno Bird" crew wins National A. A. U. four-man bob sled championship and Billy Fiske Memorial Trophy, turning in combined time of 4:37.58 for four one-mile runs.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Ted Ellenwood wins 220-yard dash in 19.2s. and one mile in 3:13 in combined Northeastern and Northern New York skating championships.

ASHTON, Idaho—Everett Heseman's team wins 25th annual American dog sled derby in record 40:31 time for ten-mile course.

SEATTLE—U. of Washington crew, in annual Washington's anniversary time trial, covers two-mile Lake Washington course in 10:07, second fastest time in a decade.

Hogan Still Tops

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 24 (AP)—Ben Hogan, the little man from White Plains, N. Y., is still top money winner of the winter golf circuit.

The slender professional, who finished second to Harold McSpaden yesterday in the $3,000 Thomasville open, has won $4,510—a jump ahead of Johnny Bulla, Chicago.

Bulla, who finished in a tie for eighth place yesterday, has won $4,274. Other winners: Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., $2,786; Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., $2,540; Lawson Little, San Francisco, $1,800; Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, $1,625; Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., $1,525; Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, $1,512; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $1,500; Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, $1,405; Ed Oliver, Wilmington, Del., $1,150; and Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., $1,100.

Hogan also leads in the P. G. A.'s Harry Vardon point standing with 130. Heafner is second with 78. Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., is third with 66.

College Gymnastics

By the Associated Press

Penn State 39½, Minnesota 23½.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Billy Evans, former general manager of Cleveland Indians, signed with Boston Red Sox as Manager of all minor league enterprises.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Harvard 44, Pennsylvania 34.
Yale 37, Princeton 34.
Boston U. 44, New Hampshire 34.
Michigan 47, Illinois 31.
Washington State 69, Washington 47.
Texas 42, Southern Methodist 36.
Utah 55, Colorado State 29.
Colorado Mines 46, Montana State 45.
Newark Col. of Eng. 49, Newark Tech 34.
Morehead 47, Rio Grande 44.
Moravian 64, Haverford 45.
West Chester 57, Penn Military 45.
West Liberty Tchrs. 41, California (Pa.) Tchrs. 39 (overtime).
Clarion Tchrs. 33, Indiana Tchrs. 31.
Allegheny 58, Hiram 37.
Wash. and Jeff. 51, West Virginia 41.
Texas Mines 57, Arizona State Tchrs. (Flagstaff) 44.
Greeley St. 34, Colo. Col. 32 (overtime).
Stanford 56, California at Los Angeles 34.
Oregon State 24, Oregon 23.
Southern California 57, California 47.
St. Lawrence 44, Alfred 4.
Tempe Tchrs. 50, New Mexico 35.
Idaho Southern Branch 42, Montana 41.
Denver 45, Utah State 44.
Brigham Young 45, Wyoming 40 (overtime).
East Central (Okla.) State 42, Phillips Univ. 34.
Loyola 41, Mt. St. Mary's 17.
Salem 66, Morris Harvey 53.
Millersville Teach. 48, Shippensburg 45.
Brooklyn Poly 39, Delaware 25.
St. Louis U. 38, Missouri Mines 31.
Depauw 47, Earlham 36.
Brown 61, Wesleyan 46.
Trinity 48, Union 36.
St. Michaels 63, Plattsburg Normal 58.
Tennessee 46, Vanderbilt 25.
Ohio State 35, Northwestern 29.
Indiana 47, Iowa 36.
Syracuse 48, N. Y. U. 46.
Colgate 55, University of Rochester 38.
Notre Dame 53, Georgia Tech 42.
Minnesota 68, Purdue 50.
Wittenberg 49, Marietta 28.
Western State Tea. (Ky.) 41, Xavier 36.
Butler 34, Wabash 30.
Vermont 57, Middlebury 28.
Nebraska 43, Oklahoma 42.
Rice 60, Texas A. & M. 46.
Arkansas 66, Texas Christian 43.
Clark 52, Worcester Tech 34.
Vermont 57, Middlebury 28.
Amherst 50, Williams 35.
Dartmouth 49, Columbia 36.
Wisconsin 65, Chicago 25.
Long Island U. 43, Baltimore U. 37.
Western Maryland 27, Johns Hopkins 26.
Susquehanna 48, Drexel 35.
Maryland 26, Washington College 18.
Concord 59, Alderson Broaddus 56.
Gettysburg 49, Ursinus 31.
Muhlenberg 51, Albright 42.
Hamilton 37, Stevens Tech 34.
Wash. and Lee 28, Univ. of Richmond 26.
Virginia 57, University of Mexico 31.
Alabama 46, University of Mississippi 21.
Georgia 36, Auburn 31.
South Carolina 56, N. C. State 40.
North Carolina 39, Davidson 31.
Penn State 31, Army 27.
Connecticut 63, Rhode Island State 62.
U. of Maine 44, Northeastern 30.
Bluefield 52, New River State 30.
Dayton 45, Miami 37.
Ohio University 62, Ohio Wesleyan 52.
Ohio Wilmington 54, Findlay 53 (o'time).
Ashland 32, Baldwin-Wallace 30.
John Carroll 50, Case 42.
Toledo 48, Detroit 34.
King's Col., Belmar N. J. 53, Upsala 46.
Drew 44, Manhattan College (Staten Island Division) 39.
Otterbein 62, Kenyon 28.
Muskingum 43, Denison 42.
Wooster 55, Mt. Union 42.
Iowa T. 27, Omaha U. 19.
Chicago T. 28, Eureka 27.
Michigan State 37, Marquette 36.
Colby 47, Bates 41.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 47, Coast Guard Academy 43.
Bucknell 41, Rutgers 37.
Temple 48, Navy 36.
University of Florida 62, Miami 50.
Wofford 68, The Citadel 42.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week-End Results

National League

Saturday

Montreal 7, Chicago 3.
Toronto 6, Detroit 2.

Sunday

Detroit 3, Toronto 0.
New York Rangers 4, Chicago 1.
Boston 3, New York Americans 1.

American League

Saturday

Cleveland 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Hershey 4, Buffalo 2.
Philadelphia 7, Indianapolis 2.
New Haven 1, Springfield 1, tie.

Sunday

Pittsburgh 2, Indianapolis 2, tie.
Philadelphia 4, Buffalo 3.
New Haven 4, Hershey 3.
Providence 3, Springfield 2.

American Association

Saturday

Kansas City 4, Minneapolis 3.
Omaha 4, Tulsa 2.

Sunday

Kansas City 7, St. Louis 1.
Omaha 3, Tulsa 2.
(No games tonight).

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Princeton 17, Yale 11.
Williams 25, Amherst 3.
West Chester 18, Waynesburg 12.
Pennsylvania 32, Harvard 0.
St. Lawrence 14, Alfred 12.
Colgate 29, Buffalo 5.
Iowa 25, Wisconsin 3.
Michigan 18, Ohio State 13.
Navy 21, Lehigh 9.
Franklin-Marshall 24, Virginia Military 8.
Lafayette 18, Rutgers 16.
Maryland 21, Duke 11.

College Pistol

By the Associated Press

Army 1,337, M. I. T. 1,340.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

ST PETERSBURG, Fla. — Although a good-sized squad of pitchers and catchers greeted Manager Billy Southworth today at the opening of the St. Louis Cardinals' camp, three important batterymen were missing and unsigned.

They were catcher Don Padgett and Pitchers Bill McGee and Clyde Shoun. However, the most serious holdout problem continued to be John Mize, the slugging first baseman, who is expected to confer with President Sam Breadon here this week.

HAVANA—Today is a holiday in Cuba and the Brooklyn Dodgers aren't overlooking it. They've arranged to choose up sides for an intra-squad game—and charge admission. The contest has some importance as the first competitive test of a centerfielder for young Pete Reiser, who has played variously in right field, shortstop and third base.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Manager Casey Stengel of the Boston Bees hoped to get workouts for his batterymen started today after inclement weather had delayed work for the first two days. He shelved plans for two-a-day workouts in favor of a single three-hour session until the remainder of the squad reports.

PASADENA, Calif. — With all hands signed, the first squad of Chicago White Sox began training today and the second squad was due to report Saturday. Manager Jimmy Dykes and Coach Muddy Ruel were expected to spend considerable time trying to make a starting pitcher out of either Joe Haynes or Johnny Humphries.

MIAMI, Fla.—Bill Terry has about made up his mind to keep Bump Hadley, the pitcher the New York Giants purchased conditionally from the Yankees this winter. In the Giants' first intramural game yesterday Hadley pitched three innings and allowed only one hit.

FORT MYERS, Fla.—When the rest of the Cleveland Indians arrive tomorrow they will find the 19-man pitching staff already well advanced in training—and throwing curves. The squad will have less than two weeks to prepare for its exhibition opener against the Dodgers in Havana March 7. Outfielders Roy Weatherly and Jeff Heath still were holdouts.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Bulwarked by new pitchers acquired in the winter trade marts, the St. Louis Browns' batterymen gathered today for the start of training. The newcomers included Johnny Allen, Denny Galehouse, Fritz Ostermuller and George Caster. Caster was the latest Brownie to sign.

SARASOTA, Fla. — With only Catcher Johnny Peacock missing, the Boston Red Sox swung into action today. Manager Joe Cronin decided to let Francis (Red) Walsh, infielder with Rocky Mount last year, help Frank Pytlak with the catching chores. If the youngster develops he may be converted into a backstop for the Red Sox' Little Rock farm.

TAMPA, Fla. — The gilt-edged pitching staff of the World Champion Cincinnati Reds was ready to begin training today, but Catcher Ernie Lombardi wasn't on hand. However, Manager Bill McKechnie said the big holdout "will be here in time to get plenty of practice."

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Manager Joe McCarthy had 25 players on hand today for the opening of the New York Yankees' training. It was the largest first day attendance for McCarthy since he took control of the Yanks in 1931 and was attributable to the presence of several rookie hopefuls, including the crack infield duo of Phil Rizzuto and Gerry Priddy.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Western (Mich.) State 53, Butler 51.
Illinois 75, Chicago 29.
Indiana 56½, Notre Dame 47½.
Northeastern 47, Brown 25.
Northeastern freshmen 68, Brown freshmen 4.
Wisconsin 61, Minnesota 43.
Dartmouth 66, Harvard 42.
University of Maine 88, Colby 29.
Yale 49, Princeton 42.
Tufts 53½, New Hampshire 39½.
Maine 88, Colby 29.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Penn State 18, Pennsylvania 9.
Haverford 18, Johns Hopkins 9.
Navy 14, New York University 13.
Army 16, Princeton 11.
Cornell 16, Columbia 11.
Seton Hall 16½, Harvard 10½.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Baltimore	31	15	5	67
Washington	30	13	6	66
Atlantic City	25	23	4	54
River Vale	21	29	1	43
Boston	19	27	4	42
New York	16	35	0	32

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	4	2	0	8
Atlantic City	4	3	0	8
New York	3	3	0	6
River Vale	3	2	0	6
Washington	2	2	0	4
Boston	1	5	0	2

Results Feb. 21

Atlantic City 3, Boston 1.
Washington 3, River Vale 2.

Results Feb. 22

Atlantic City 5, Boston 2.
River Vale 5, New York 2.

Results Feb. 23

New York 8, Boston 3.
Baltimore 6, River Vale 2.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Baltimore at Washington.
Wednesday: Boston at Baltimore; Atlantic City at River Vale.
Friday: Boston at Atlantic City; New York at Washington.
Saturday: River Vale at Atlantic City; Washington at Boston.
Sunday: Washington at Boston; New York at Baltimore; Baltimore at New York.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Clarkson 11, Clinton Club 2.
Yale 5, Princeton 4.
Michigan Tech 3, Carleton 0.
Brantford A. C. (Ont.) 3, Michigan 0.
Yale Jayvees 4, Princeton Jayvees 4 (overtime tie).
Williams 7, Colgate 1.
Hamilton 5, Cornell 2.
Dartmouth 5, Harvard 4.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

New York Americans 3, Paterson 1.
Brooklyn Hispanos 7, Baltimore Americans 2.
Passon Phillies 2, Kearny Irish-Americans 1.

College Skiing

By the Associated Press

Syracuse freshman 270.5, Colgate freshman 248.7, Cornell freshman 234.1.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Cornell 20, Pegasus Club 4.
Culver 10, Michigan State 9.
Yale Fresh 13, Yale Jayvees 11.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Yale 55, Navy 20.
Brown 43, Army 32.
Lafayette 53, Fordham 22.
Lawrence 39, Carleton 36.
Johns Hopkins 46½, Gettysburg 28½.
Dartmouth 53, M. I. T. 22.
Oberlin 45, University of Rochester 30.
Princeton 40, Harvard 35.
Georgia Tech 38, Duke 37.
North Carolina State 47, William and Mary 28.
Chicago 47, Notre Dame 28.
Kansas State 55, Oklahoma 28.
Colo. St. 79½, Colorado 53, Wyoming 27.
Franklin-Marshall 41, Pittsburgh 34.
New York University 45, Temple 30.
Rutgers 49, Penn State 26.
Williams 47, Bowdoin 28.
Swarthmore 43, West Chester 32.

College Rifle

By the Associated Press

Penn State 1,378, Navy 1,378 (Penn won on best offhand score).
Navy Plebes 1,340, Penn State freshmen 1,231.
Drexel 1,325, Delaware 1,247.
Army 1,389, Georgetown 1,347.
Gettysburg 1,304, Western Maryland 1,300.
Yale 1,370, New York University 1,361.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

Cornell 4½, Navy 3½.
Coast Guard 6, Western Maryland 1.
Penn State 6½, Army 1½.
Syracuse 7, Virginia 1.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Yale 4, Yale Club, N. Y. 1.
Yale Freshmen 5, Princeton Freshmen 1.
Dartmouth 4, Wesleyan 1.



Where To Dine

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Puritan Confectionery Co.
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
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57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

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163 Waterman St. Tel. PL 7515
Luncheon 1—2 Dinner 6:30—7:30
Sunday Dinner 1:30

Round-Robin Tennis

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Pauline Betz of Los Angeles won eight successive one-set matches from other feminine tennis stars to capture a round-robin tournament that ended yesterday at the Miami Biltmore Country Club.

Miss Betz handed her Santa Monica neighbor, Dorothy Bundy, the latter's only defeat of the tournament, 6—3. Doris Hart of Miami, Mrs. Marta Barnett Andrade of Coral Gables, and Katharine Winthrop of Boston were next in line with five victories and three defeats each.

Advocate Exchange of Pros

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 24 (AP)—Two Argentine linksmen today advocated an exchange of South American and United States professionl golfers as a means of promoting hemispheric neighborliness on the golf links.

Martine Pose and Eduardo Blasi, who came from Buenos Aires to compete with North American experts on the winter tournament circuit, said pros might be exchanged by larger clubs on a plan similar to that for university students.

Pose rated their own reception as a good example of this country's hospitality. Throughout their tour, he said, competing pros, tournament officials, and casual acquaintances have taken exceptional pains to assist them and provide entertainment.

Likewise, he added, United States pros who have appeared in Argentina such as Johnny Revolta, Harold McSpaden, Paul Runyan, Denny Shute, Byron Nelson, and Henry Picard, were received enthusiastically. Picard won the Argentine open in 1937, Runyan in 1938.

Fred Corcoran, Tournament Manager for the Professional Golfers' Association, described Pose and Blasi as "the biggest attraction on the tour," and said both "bring the house down" when they accept invitations to luncheons and other functions.

"Everybody likes them," he said, "and the galleries are enthusiastic about them. Pose can talk with his eyes. He's descriptive without even talking."

Bing Crosby played golf with them when they competed in his tournament on the Pacific Coast.

Both have been invited to play in the forthcoming Miami international four-ball championship, the Goodall tournament in New York, and the Augusta Masters' tournament.

It is Pose's second visit to the United States within a year. He played in the Masters' and the U. S. open last year.

Pose is professional at the Itusaingo Country Club, 15 miles west of Buenos Aires. Blasi is pro at the Hindu Country Club, 18 miles northwest of the city. There are 30 courses, Pose said, within 25 miles of the Capital.

Polo in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 24 (AP)—Playing without its 10-goal star, Cecil Smith of San Antonio, Texas, a picked United States polo team defeated La Policia of Mexico 6-5 yesterday in the first of a series of four international contests.

Smith was confined to his hotel room but is expected to play in next Tuesday's game against Mexico's national champions, El Marte.

Robert Strawbridge of New York, former chairman of the United States Polo Association who is here on a vacation, substituted for Smith.

Michael Phipps of Palm Beach, Fla., riding a favorite pony loaned to the visitors by President Avila Camacho of Mexico, gave the United States its winning goal in the last minute of play. He carried the ball nearly the full length of the Campo Marte Field just as the bell sounded to end the sixth chukker. A few minutes before he had scored to make the count 5-5.

The Gracida brothers, Jose and Captain Guillermo, scored two goals each for the fast-riding Mexicans while Phipps and Roy Barry of San Antonio made three apiece for the United States.

Squash Racquets

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24 (AP)—Hunter Lott, Pennsylvania and Canadian champion, was favored today to beat his Philadelphia rival, Charles Brinton, for the National squash racquets championships.

Lucian Strong of Minneapolis and Joseph Janotta of Chicago clash in the finals of the National Veterans Competition.

Lott brushed aside Andrew Ingraham, Cleveland, and Stanley Galowin, New York, in straight games in reaching the finals at the Penn A. C. yesterday. Brinton was extended to five games each by Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia, and H. Sherman Howes, Boston, before gaining the finals.

The defending champion, A. Willing Patterson of Philadelphia, was eliminated by Galowin in a quarter-final four-game match.

Strong eliminated the veterans' defending champion, Roy Coffin of Philadelphia, in advancing to the final yesterday.

Boston won the team championship for the fifth straight year, beating Detroit, 3 to 2.

May Day and Mother Goose

By Carolyn Haywood
Illustrated by the Author

One rainy day in April, the children were so wiggly that Miss Grey felt like the

"... old woman that lived in a shoe,
She had so many children, she didn't know what to do."

Miss Grey tried very hard to teach her second grade how to tell time by the clock. Nobody seemed to care what time it was and the rain ran down the windows in rivers.

At last Miss Grey said, "Let's talk about our May Day. It won't be long now until May Day."

The children all sat up and their faces brightened.

"Are we going to have a May Queen?" asked Betsy.

"Yes, indeed," said Miss Grey. "It wouldn't be May Day without a May Queen."

"And a May Pole?" asked Mary Lou.

"Yes," said Miss Grey, "but we must plan something more to entertain your Mothers and Fathers. Let's all put on our 'Thinking Caps' and see if we can think of something nice to do, on May Day."

The children sat quietly and thought very hard. Betsy stared straight ahead with her eyes glued on a picture of "Little Bo-Peep." Then she looked at the rest of the Mother Goose pictures that hung above the black-boards. Suddenly Betsy had an idea. She raised her hand.

"Yes, Betsy," said Miss Grey, "have you thought of something?"

Betsy's Idea

Betsy stood up. "I think it would be nice if we dressed up like the Mother Goose children and looked like those pictures over the black-boards."

"Why Betsy, that is a lovely idea," said Miss Grey. "How many children would like to be Mother Goose children?"

All of the children raised their hands.

"Well, Betsy," said Miss Grey, "it was your idea so you can choose what you would like to be."

"I would like to be 'Mary Had A Little Lamb,'" replied Betsy. "Because my grandfather has lambs on his farm and he might let me have one to bring to school on May Day."

By the time the bell rang for the children to go home, everything was settled. Ellen was to be the May Queen, because she was the prettiest little girl in the class. Billy wanted to be "Tom Tom the Piper's Son." Mary Lou wanted to be "Mary Mary Quite Contrary." Kenny and Sally were to be "Jack and Jill." Betty Jane was delighted to be "Little Miss Muffet." Richard was to be "Little Jack Horner" and Henry "Little Tommy Tucker." There were enough Mother Goose children to give every child in the class a part. The children went home feeling very, very happy.

Betsy and Billy walked home together.

"Say, Betsy," said Billy, "do you really think your grandfather will let you have a real live lamb to bring to school?"

"I think so," said Betsy. "I'm going to write him a letter and ask him to-night."

A Letter to Grandfather

"Gee," said Billy, "I wish I could have a real live pig. I have to say

'Tom Tom the Piper's Son
Stole a pig and away he run.'

What am I going to have under my arm if I don't have any pig?"

"You could put the waste-paper basket under your arm," said Betsy.

"Auh say!" said Billy. "Who wants a waste-paper basket! I have to have a pig, I tell you. A real live pig."

"My granddaddy has pigs, too," said Betsy.

"He has?" said Billy. "Do you think he would let me have a pig?"

"I don't know," said Betsy.

"I would take good care of it," said Billy; "and I would give it back to him."

"Well, I'll ask him," said Betsy.

That evening, Betsy wrote to her grandfather on the farm. **This is what she wrote:**

Dear Granddaddy
We are going to have a May Day at school. I am to be Mary Had a Little Lamb and I need a lamb. Billy Porter is Tom Tom the Piper's Son and he would like to have a pig. A little one will do. We will take good care of them and send them back to you. It rains all the time. I am a good girl.
Love and kisses,
Betsy.

Betsy could hardly wait to receive an answer to her letter. Billy waited at the corner for her every morning. "Did you get the letter?" he would say.

After several days the letter arrived. Granddaddy's answer was "Yes." Betsy raced up the street to Billy. "Granddaddy says we can have the lamb and the pig," she cried.

"Oh Boy!" said Billy, "that's great! When do we get them?"

"Granddaddy says he'll send them by express in plenty of time," said Betsy.

Billy and Betsy trotted along to school feeling very happy.

News for Mr. Kilpatrick

When they reached Mr. Kilpatrick, the policeman, Billy shouted, "I'm going to have a pig for May Day, Mr. Kilpatrick."

"Well, see that you hold on to it," said Mr. Kilpatrick. "We don't want any pigs running loose on the highway."

Two days before the first of May, the expressman drove up to Betsy's door and left two wooden crates. Inside of the crates were the little white lamb and the little pink pig.

Betsy's father had fenced off a part of the yard with chicken wire. There Betsy put the lamb and the pig. Betsy loved the little lamb. She petted it and pulled up handsful of grass for it to eat.

Billy spent all of his time at Betsy's, looking at his pig. It was a little hard to hold and it squealed most of the time, but Billy was very gentle with it.

At last May Day arrived. Betsy was up bright and early and Billy arrived long before breakfast. They were both wearing their costumes. Billy wore a Scotch kilt and Betsy wore a long pink dress with a hoop skirt and ruffled pantalettes.

Betsy's father put the pig and the lamb into the crates. Then he put the crates in the automobile. Billy and Betsy and Betsy's mother got in the car and they all drove to the school.

It was a beautiful day and the May Pole looked very gay with the bright ribbons blowing in the breeze. Mr. Windrim had put the pole in the center of the playground across the street from the school. Near the pole he had built a platform. Then he had made a throne for the May Queen.

When all of the fathers and mothers were seated on the chairs around the platform, Ellen walked out and took her seat on the throne. Sally put a wreath of flowers on her head while all of the children sang a spring song. Then the children took hold of the ribbons and danced around the May Pole.

Stage Surprises

After the May Pole dance was over, the children gave their Mother Goose performance. When Betsy's turn came she lifted the little lamb out of the crate. She put it down on the ground and coaxed it very softly. The little lamb said, "Baa" and wandered off. Betsy went after it. "Come, come Baby," she coaxed, but the lamb wouldn't follow Betsy.

Everyone was waiting for Betsy to appear, but the lamb would not budge a step. "You will have to carry it," said Miss Grey.

Betsy picked up the lamb and carried it out on the platform. As she held it in her arms, she said,

"Mary had a little lamb
With fleece as white as snow
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go."

* * *

When Betsy finished the poem, everyone clapped.

Then it was Billy's turn. Billy picked up his little pig and tucked it under his arm. He ran out on the platform and said in a very loud voice,

"Tom Tom the Piper's son
Stole a pig and away he run."

Just then the pig slipped from under Billy's arm. It dropped to the ground and away it ran as fast as it could go. Billy jumped down from the platform and raced after the pig. The little pig flew across the green grass and down the street. Billy sped after it.

Mr. Kilpatrick was standing in the center of the big wide street. Just as he blew his whistle, he looked up the street. He saw the little pig coming towards him and Billy pounding along behind the pig. The pig was coming right toward Mr. Kilpatrick. The big policeman stooped down and caught it just like a football. Billy was all out of breath when he reached Mr. Kilpatrick.

"Didn't I tell you not to let this pig get away?" said Mr. Kilpatrick as he handed the pig to Billy.

"Oh, gee, Mr. Kilpatrick, I couldn't help it," said Billy. "It slipped."







Puzzle Corner

How many of these puzzles can you find answers for? Work them out and write your answers on the lines below each puzzle. Then watch for the page For Children next Monday and check your answers with the ones we shall publish on that day. See how many of your answers are right!

Musical Charade

My first is a very short word that you use
When alternatives have to be named.
My second is part of your body; my last
Is a sun-god in Egypt once famed.
Now when you have these in their proper positions,
My whole you will have—it's a group of musicians.

Hidden Flowers

In each of the following sentences a well known flower is hiding. It may be a wild flower or a garden flower. See if you can find them all:

1. Music lovers will enjoy the concert tonight.
2. The conductor has terminated his contract with this concert.
3. He will rest at a camp I once visited with him.
4. That was when I saw two meadow larks pursued by a hawk.
5. And one afternoon, in a nightmare he had in his nap, dragons chased him and he awoke shouting for help.
6. Students of drama rig old sheets to make a stage for amateur plays.
7. On the dais you see some very weird stage effects.
8. But you must not criticize or chide.
9. I once saw Ted and Eli on the stage rehearsing.
10. When I give Jane money she buys material for stage costumes.

1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____

An "EL" Puzzle

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E L . . . . . .
. E L . . . . .
. . E L . . . .
. . . E L . . .
. . . . E L . .
. . . . . E L .
. . . . . . E L
```

Replace the dots in the above diagram with letters, to make words with the following meanings:

1. A large animal with a trunk.
2. Fish-eating birds with very large bills.
3. Furnaces in which metals are melted out of ores.
4. Given a sloping edge, as a mirror, etc.
5. This helps to keep you dry when it is raining.
6. The grooves or passages cut by streams of water; the deep parts in a river, bay, harbor, etc.
7. Running side by side and keeping an equal distance apart.

Books to Grow With

Book Reviews

Lincoln was a long man.
He liked out of doors.
He liked the wind blowing
And the talk in country stores.

He liked telling stories,
He liked telling jokes,
"Abe's quite a character,"
Said quite a lot of folks.

"Need a man for troubled times?
Well, I guess we do.
Wonder who we'll ever find?
Yes—I wonder who."

That is how they met and talked,
Knowing and unknowing.
Lincoln was the green pine.
Lincoln kept on growing.

From "A Book of Americans," by Rosemary and Stephen Vincent Benét. (Farrar and Rinehart.)

Marguerite De Angeli, artist-author of many fine books, has not made a lovelier one than "Thee, Hannah!" the story of a little Philadelphia Quaker before the Civil War.

Hannah was a very lovable, fun-loving little girl, whose heart was set on fine clothes, even though vanities should have no place in a true Quaker's heart.

The story of the simple life of this family of Friends is beautifully told and pictured. Girls will appreciate how much Hannah wished she didn't have to wear her drab grey Quaker dress and plain heavy scoop bonnet; how she longed to wear pretty clothes like Cecily, the little girl next door, who went to Old Saint Peter's instead of to Quaker Meeting. They will enjoy reading about the important event that made the Quaker bonnet feel light and beautiful to Hannah; something to be very proud of, just as it was, without any flowers or ribbons.

Happy Families

Miss Gladys Gray, who lived in the largest house in a town in New England, looked out of one of her windows and saw children tearing through her garden with their puppy. She called out to them: "Look here, children," she said, "don't you know you have no business in my place? How many times have you been told not to come in here?"

Miss Gray was pretty cross at first, but the story of how she was won over by a happy family of eight very individual children is told by Eliza Orne White in "The House Across The Way." Miss White, who has been writing for generations of boys and girls, still keeps her touch for story-telling and knows what pleases young moderns.

"Carlotta" by Ella Maie Seyfert is a story about the Codelli family—Papa, Mama, Tony and especially Carlotta. They are all working hard and saving money to buy a big red truck. Papa Codelli built a roadside stand where Coletta and her mother could sell vegetables and flowers grown in their garden patch.

Everyday doings, the people they meet and the happy times this jolly family have as they work and save for their bright red truck, are recounted in this warm, true-to-life story about plain people.

Fun by the Sea

"Peter By The Sea" by Julian Meade, with pictures by Grace Paull, tells of the happy times a boy has who is fortunate enough to live at the seaside all year round. Pictures and story record the events that lead to the fulfillment of his wish for a dog of his own and a little blue car, with real headlights and a horn, to pedal himself around in.

A Pet Story

In very beautiful drawings and a most appealing story Dorothy Lathrop, a distinguished artist-author, presents Lupe, a little red squirrel from South America.

"Presents For Lupe" tells the story of this red squirrel whom John and Joan, the twins, named. Lupe didn't belong to them when they named her. She lived in a tiny cage in a pet-shop window, and all day long she ate sunflower seeds and slept. She looked very uncomfortable and very lonesome.

One day the twins took Lupe home with them for their pet. How they made Lupe very happy with lovely presents from South America, and a house to live in, is an entertaining tale.

Fairy Tales

Paul Leyssac, who is himself a Dane, has translated into English some of Hans Christian Andersen's tales that have been loved by countless boys and girls all over the world. "The Tumble-Bug and Other Tales" is a collection of Mr. Leyssac's latest translations and because of his familiarity with both English and Danish speech he brings the genuine feeling, humor and distinctive quality of Andersen's original writing.

Such favorites as "The Old Man is Always Right," "The Snow Man," "Little Ida's Flowers," the title story and others are included in this attractive book. Fine silhouettes by Hertha List interpret the tales and reflect the beauty, fun and imagination of the stories which are a part of every child's literary heritage.

Circus Fun

A jolly book, one to make you laugh, and one about a favorite subject is "Topsy Turvy Circus," with story by Georges Duplaix and pictures in gay color on every page by Tibor Gergely.

As you know, ordinarily a circus performance is put on by the proprietors and the animals perform, but in this story just the opposite happens. Monsieur and Madame Augustin and their lovely daughter, Caroline, one day found themselves locked in a cage and they were made to perform before amazed and delighted audiences. The audience howled with glee when Brutus, the lion, put his head in M. Augustin's mouth, and while the seal snapped a whip the Augustins balanced big balls on the tips of their noses. You'll enjoy this topsy turvy book which tells you more about the Augustins and their little French circus called Le Cirque Mirliflor.

For Littlest Ones

Books for the baby, just right books, which he can handle and enjoy by himself, are hard to find. Holiday House presents for baby's delight and grown-ups' satisfaction, if they are looking for the right books to buy for him. "Cloth Book 3" by Leonard Weisgard and "Cloth Book 4" by Glen Rounds.

Well drawn pictures of objects interesting to the baby, done in gayest colors, in books of the right size and shape, with celophane wrappings, make attractive gifts for him or her. These little books can be laundered over and over like baby's clothes and will be as bright as ever.

A third book in this group is a spiral book with limp board cover, "The Farmer's Friends," in which Glen Rounds pictures the animals of the farm yard. Here is good art and good entertainment for any junior, this side of three.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Books Reviewed

Thee, Hannah! by Marguerite De Angeli. Illustrated by author. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company. $2.00.

The House Across the Way, by Eliza Orne White. Illustrated by Lois Maloy. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.00.

Carlotta, by Ella Maie Seyfert. Illustrated by Lucile Wallower. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.00.

Peter by the Sea, by Julian R. Meade. Illustrated by Grace Paull. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company. $1.50.

Presents for Lupe, by Dorothy P. Lathrop. Illustrated by author. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.00.

The Tumble-Bug and Other Stories, by Hans Christian Andersen. Translated from the Danish by Paul Leyssac. Illustrated by Hertha List. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. $2.00.

Topsy-Turvy Circus, by Georges Duplaix. Pictures by Tibor Gergely. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Cloth Book 3, by Leonard Weisgard. New York: Holiday House. $1.00.

Cloth Book 4, by Glen Rounds. New York: Holiday House. $1.00.

The Farmer's Friends, by Glen Rounds. New York: Holiday House. $.50.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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Commerce and Finance

Labor Shortage Due to Rising Defense Activity Forecast by Fund

Business and Industry

Farm Income In 1940 Best In Three Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that farmers' cash income from marketings, commodities placed under loans, and Government benefit payments totaled $9,120,000,000 in 1940, or the largest since 1937 when it was $9,155,000,000.

This amount also was 5.2 per cent larger than the 1939 income of $8,668,000,000.

Marketing Receipts Up

The income was divided as follows:

From marketings and commodity loans, $8,354,000,000 and from government benefit payments, $766,000,000. Receipts from marketings and loans were 6 per cent higher than in 1939, while benefit payments were 5 per cent lower.

An 11 per cent decline in income from tobacco and slight declines in incomes from fruits and sugar crops were more than offset by increases in income from grains, cotton, vegetables and miscellaneous farm products. The greatest percentage increases were from flaxseed, hops, peanuts, oats and grain sorghums.

Income from grains in 1940 totaled $1,018,000,000 and was the highest for any year since 1929. The bureau said Government loans, by pegging prices, were important factors in increasing incomes from corn and wheat.

Income from livestock and livestock products totaled $4,818,000,000 and was 7 per cent higher than in 1939. The greatest percentage increases were from wool and dairy products. The income from cotton totaled $659,838,000 compared with $628,575,000 in 1939.

West No. Central Leads

The bureau said that for the second successive year the increase in income over the preceding year was larger in the West North Central states than in any other major region. The 1940 income in all of the states in this region except Kansas was the highest since 1929, and for the region as a whole was 12 per cent higher than in 1939.

In the South Atlantic and South Central States the 1940 income was less by 3 and 1 per cent respectively than in 1939.

Cash farm income in 1940 was higher than a year earlier in 40 of the 48 states. The greatest increases were reported in Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, and Montana, where returns from both crops and livestock were substantially larger than in 1939.

The greatest declines were in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and North Carolina, where income was restricted because of smaller crops of sugar cane, cotton, citrus fruits, truck crops and tobacco.

SEC Starts Study Of Off-the-Exchange Listed Stocks Trade

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission announced that it had begun a study of "off-the-Exchange" trading in listed stocks.

Particular emphasis will be given, the Commission said, to "the problems arising as the result of secondary distribution by members of exchanges in the over-the-counter market." It was by this method that millions of dollars in securities recently have been sold in huge blocks. Among the more important of such sales were 500,000 shares of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 179,000 shares of Consolidated Edison Company of New York and 27,500 shares of E. I. du Pont de Nemours common stock.

The Commission sent a questionnaire to all members, partners of members and member firms of security exchanges concerning over-the-counter transactions in listed stocks last year.

The study is just one phase of a general survey by the trading and exchange division, the SEC said, and will be extended to include over-the-counter trading in listed bonds and an analysis of the activities of non-member brokers and dealers in unlisted securities.

Value of U. S. Livestock Shows an Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported the aggregate value of seven species of livestock on farms Jan. 1 was $5,369,074,000 as against $5,198,989,000 a year earlier.

Included in this total were horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, chickens, and turkeys.

The number and value of the various species Jan. 1 this year compared with the totals for Jan. 1 last year were:

Horses, 10,364,000 valued at $706,940,000 as against 10,602,000 valued at $820,127,000 a year earlier.

Mules, 4,238,000 valued at $448,062,000, as against 4,309,000 valued at $493,653,000.

Cattle, 71,666,000 valued at $3,111,925,000, as against 68,801,000 valued at $2,793,466,000.

Milk cows, 25,917,000 valued at $1,577,250,000, as against 25,397,000 valued at $1,453,756,000.

Sheep, 55,880,000 valued at $375,631,000, as against 54,549,000 valued at $343,825,000.

Hogs, 52,983,000 valued at $440,073,000, as against 60,207,000 valued at $470,242,000.

Chickens, 413,934,000 valued at $270,265,000, as against 429,042,000 valued at $258,997,000.

Turkeys, 7,030,000 valued at $16,178,000, as against 8,567,000 valued at $18,679,000.

Elected Treasurer



Greystone Studios

George H. Rutherford

Elected Treasurer of the National Dairy Products Corp. He has been connected with National Dairy for nine years and was elevated from the post of Assistant Treasurer. Before coming to National Dairy, Mr. Rutherford was with General Foods Corp.

Douglas Aircraft Earnings $18.05 A Share in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Stockholders of the Douglas Aircraft Company face new financial risks and possible losses, as well as opportunities for growth and profit under the national defense emergency, Donald W. Douglas, President, stated in his annual report.

Although sales of $60,970,774 for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1940 recorded an all-time high in the company's history and net income rose to $10,831,971, or $18.05 per common share, certain adverse conditions and factors inherent in rapid expansion and uncertainties of the future made the 1940 profits of "temporary, if not secondary" importance, President Douglas said in his message.

From the 1940 earnings the company paid to 7,360 stockholders a dividend of $5.00 a share on the 600,000 shares outstanding as of November 9, 1940, or a total of $3,000,000 and $3,219,851 was put back into new buildings, machinery and equipment to help the company meet national defense conditions and demands, Mr. Douglas declared.

Nineteen forty profits on foreign business were materially aided by tooling and engineering of the year before, and by benefits of continuity of production made possible by quantity orders, Mr. Douglas said.

The company's total pay roll for 1940 was $27,126,269. The average number of employees was 16,725. On Feb. 12, 1941, the company was employing 22,300, indicating an annual pay roll of about $40,000,000.

Taxes paid by the company in 1940 amounted to $4,221,757 compared with $1,719,594 in 1939 and $1,245,280 in 1938. The Federal tax on income in 1940 was $2,567,853. For the fiscal year beginning December 1, 1940, income of the company will be subject to the Second Revenue Act of 1940, which involves new excess profits taxes.

Backlog on November 30, 1940 was $348,866,237. This was made up of orders for the United States Government of $232,780,281, foreign military of $80,385,553, and commercial (domestic and foreign) of $35,700,403.

Auto Production 125,340 for Week

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive news in its weekly survey of automobile factory activity estimated that production for last week will total 125,340 units compared with 124,054 last week and 103,758 this week a year ago. It attributed the rise this week to the resumption of operations by Willys Overland.

The trade publication placed General Motors output this week at 52,918 vehicles compared with 52,901 last week; Chrysler at 28,550 compared with 28,417 and Ford divisions at 26,600 compared with 26,648.

Construction Expected To Rise 14 P. C. in 1941

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—A 14 per cent increase in construction volume in the United States this year, the highest level since the boom days of more than a decade ago, was forecast by Thomas S. Holden of New York, President of the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

In an address before the Associated General Contractors of America, Mr. Holden said "the mammoth defense program launched last year by the Government, augmented by an increase in private construction, "would bring contractors the most prosperous year since 1930.

Curb Reports 1940 Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange and its affiliates, New York Curb Exchange Securities Clearing Corporation, and New York Curb Exchange Realty Associates, Inc., reported net operating loss for 1940 of $126,310 compared with net operating loss of $102,714 in 1939. Member firms paid the exchange $865,582 during 1940, and other income brought total receipts to $1,007,499, but it cost $1,133,809 to operate the exchange.

Fund Foresees Shortage Of Labor Soon

NEW YORK (AP) — The Twentieth Century Fund has forecast a labor shortage would arise because of additional Federal defense appropriations.

The fund is a research organization founded by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant.

Revises Estimates

A research staff headed by Dr. Lloyd G. Reynolds of the Johns Hopkins University, previously had estimated present labor reserves were adequate under the original $16,000,000,000 defense program. Since then, it was noted, President Roosevelt has asked for additional defense appropriations of almost $11,000,000,000, plus an undefined amount for shipment of war materials to some belligerents.

Basing its calculations on an estimate by the National Industrial Conference Board that unemployment totaled 7,217,000 workers in November, 1940, the fund put the number of idle workers available for employment in the near future at close to 4,000,000. This figure was after deducting workers estimated to be on Government projects, those on temporary layoff, and those likely to be affected by the draft.

"On the basis of 1940 appropriations," said the fund, "it seemed reasonable to predict an increase of around 6,000,000 between the fall of 1940 and the fall of 1942. Under the expanded program one can say merely that — barring an early peace — the increase will be larger than this."

Irregularity Seen

Declaring that there may be one or two million unemployed even at the peak of armament production because of shortages in certain industries and areas and large surpluses elsewhere, the fund continued:

"Under the original program the staff concluded that the peak of production and employment would be reached in 1942, but under the enlarged program the staff believes the rising trend of employment will continue beyond 1942 and reach a higher peak at some later date."

Additional labor supplies, the fund suggested, could be obtained from the net addition of more than one million to the working force during the next two years through the normal excess of new workers over retirements; by using more women in industry, as in World War 1; by drawing on at least two million persons out of agriculture which could be done without reducing agricultural production; and by lengthening hours worked.

December Wages In Manufacturing Best Since 1932

WASHINGTON (AP) — Average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries reached 68.3 cents in December, 1940, the highest rate since 1932, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said.

She explained the hourly earnings, could not be considered representative of actual wages because of overtime payments and shifts of workers to new earning levels.

Increased wage rates and longer working periods "resulted in substantially larger weekly pay envelopes" for factory workers. Average weekly earnings in 90 manufacturing industries reaching $27.89 in December, compared with $26.26 a year earlier.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, anthracite and bituminous coal mining showed the greatest gains in weekly wages and hours worked. In anthracite mines earnings were up 60.7 per cent from December, 1939, and hours per week increased 57.4 per cent. Increased bituminous production to meet defense needs brought a gain of 11.5 per cent in weekly earnings and 11.7 per cent in hours worked.

Pacific Northwest Has Building Boom

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—The Pacific Northwest's biggest building boom since World War Days is on.

January building figures released by the Equitable Savings & Loan Association of Portland showed an increase of 84.8 per cent, compared with the same month a year ago, in 30 Pacific Northwest cities. Home construction rose 133 per cent.

In Bremerton, Wash., tiny Navy Yard town where defense workers have huddled in doorways for lack of housing facilities, home building went up 4,264 per cent and total construction climbed 3,317 per cent. That represents $1,626,566 spent.

Increases elsewhere in the region ranged from 46 to 614 per cent.

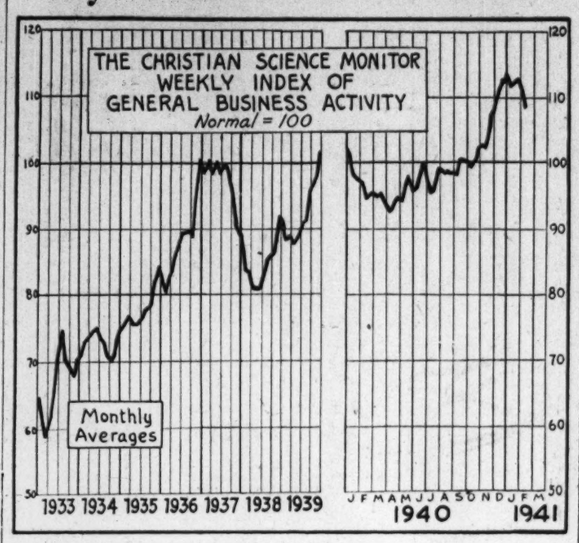
Container Corp. Acquires Reed Container Assets

CHICAGO (AP) — Walter P. Paepcke, President, announced that the Container Corporation of America had acquired the assets of the Reed Container Company of Baltimore, manufacturer of corrugated shipping boxes, and was taking charge of the plant beginning Feb. 17.

G. H. Linde, assistant sales manager of the Philadelphia plant of Container, has been appointed manager of the Baltimore division, Mr. Paepcke said.

The Container company, with headquarters here and mills and factories throughout the country, manufactures pulp, paperboard and shipping containers.

Further Decline Recorded By Monitor Business Index



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity recorded further decline during the second week of February. From the level of 110.0 on Feb. 8, the index dropped off to 108.4 (prel.) on Feb. 15. This compared with 94.8 on Feb. 17 a year ago.

The three components of the index again contributed to its decline. Electric power production and bank debits outside New York City dipped more than seasonally during the week, whereas miscellaneous freight carloadings, although gaining moderately, failed to record the usual seasonal upturn for this season of the year.

Steel operations dropped off during the past week owing to a strike which was settled and to plant shutdowns for repairs. Automobile output, on the other hand, was boosted somewhat during the week, holding levels sharply above a year ago.

In retail trade, substantial gains were recorded over last year. While additional consumer purchasing power is giving greater impetus to retail buying, weather conditions of last year and other sectional factors accounted in part for the spread.

Wholesale commodity prices remained relatively steady.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb.15.* 1941	Feb. 8, 1941	Feb. 17, 1940
Combined index	108.4	110.0	94.8
Bk debits outside NYC	97.2	99.2	89.0
Elec power produc	110.9	111.2	100.8
Misc carloadings	114.7	118.6	88.7

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week rallied slightly, but a whole week's rally recovered only the losses of the previous Friday, and on very small volume, running last Friday a shade under 300,000 shares.

Unfortunately if there is any seasonal trend in stock prices the trend from here is downward. There are some in the Street who cynically say that every new Hitler drive in recent years has caught the market near the top of a rise, and therefore the market must have a rise so that Hitler can have his drive, but even that feeble bullish argument hardly carries much weight.

There has been nothing that looks like a "selling climax" to end the long decline that began at the turn of the year, and chartists point out that the lack of technical day-to-day rallies during this decline has been remarkable. There just isn't any enthusiasm for stocks, with very rare exceptions like Jersey which has resisted the trend.

The slight improvement last week came along on minor very questionably favorable news items, like the Washington talk that there might be some modification of the severity of the excess profits tax, but that probably sprang out of the current pre-March 15 effort in Congress to iron out the "hard cases" clause in the existing law. London, too, has been going down slowly but almost unbrokenly for the last 30 days.

Steel operations dipped to 94.6 per cent, the most sizeable decline since March, 1940, to the lowest operations since last October; the decline was presumably due to repairs. There is an enormous and increasing volume of forward buying, both in steel and in other industries; some of the mills are booked six months ahead, and have begun voluntary apportionment of their orders among customers, chiefly on the basis of 1940 shipments and defense program needs. Steel production seems to have reached a plateau, just under 100 per cent of capacity, and will rise from here only slowly as capacity is slowly increased.

Nevertheless the Federal Reserve Board unexpectedly made another gain, in January, rising to 139 from December's 136, despite seasonal adjustments which had been expected to hold it steady or even perhaps pull it down slightly. Ther is talk about a warehouse shortage for commodities, including steel and strategic commodities, and of course the automobile industry has already exceeded its warehouse capacity, due to producing cars against the day when the defense program cuts down automobile production.

Investors Face Odds

Government defense spending, which reached $570,000,000 in January, is expected to top $600,000,000 during the current short month, and at this rate of climb may yet reach the budgeted expectation, which called for an average of $800,000,000 for the current six months. Automobile production continues at capacity and is now expected to do so at least well into March, due to the heavy rate of consumer buying.

All this good business news is being ignored by the stock market, which has its eye on two unfavorable developments—the possible approach of war to this country, perhaps via the Far East, and the accelerating political and social revolution which bids fair to end by taking determination of nearly all corporate policies except the purely technical ones, away from corporate managements and to give them to government and labor officials.

Investors who think the tax program is the only threat to their dividends are being reminded that corporate net income is equally endangered by the pressure for wage increases and price decreases. Of this the steel and coal industries are likely to furnish examples within the next month; it is said that the steel industry can't stand an increase in wages without at least a slight compensating increase in prices, but the likelihood appears that it will have to accept the prospect just the same.

In the commodity price field, except for the technical rally in wheat after its recent long decline, the domestically produced commodities, particularly farm crops, continued steady or weak; but on the other hand there was quite a spurt in commodities imported from the Far East, for obvious reasons, including tin, silk, and tea—with rubber an unexplained exception. Cocoa also was strong, for approximately the same reason—increasing trade awareness of the shipping shortage which during the World War greatly widened the difference in prices of raw materials between port of source and New York, and which would already have gone far in doing so in this war but for the government's price-control policies here and its coming priorities policy for ship cargo movements.

New Bond Issues Postponed

The shortage in the non-ferrous metals, such as copper, tin, zinc, aluminum, and magnesium, has now become so acute, that fairly rigid official priorities seem likely to be a major part of the commodity news in the coming fortnight.

The slow decline in corporate bond prices, along with Treasuries, has caused the postponement of two large bond offerings, those of Republic Steel and Philip Morris and of Standard of Ohio's proposed offering of 150,000 shares of 4 per cent cumulative preferred. This is the most important batch of postponements since last May. The government bond market was fairly firm and awaited the Treasury's terms for refunding of the approximately $1,200,000,000 of March 15 maturities, expected in the next fortnight. Both the maturities, the 3⅜s bonds and the 1½ per cent notes, are now selling at premiums of round one point.

Calvin Bullock has joined Devine in hinting that the long years of uptrend in government bond prices may now be at an end. All future Treasury offerings will be fully taxable, and the Treasury wants $3,000,000 from Congress for a drive to sell new issues to individuals instead of to banks, which, at the rate of $12,000,000 a year, indicates how far the Treasury is impressed with the theory that inflation can be controlled by steering its borrowings in the direction of non-bank lenders.

The New York Stock Exchange will sell the Lee Higginson building, which has cost it some $70,000 a year of loss for the last decade or so. President Martin is taking his physical test for the draft, with a strong probability that he may be called. The SEC is investigating the "guaranteed investment" market and some investment bankers fear it may be preparing to break up the agreement last December which put a stop to such offerings. The TNEC's report on life insurance is expected this week.

Steel Output Off 2 Points To 94½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 2 points to 94½ per cent of mill capacity during the past week due largely to the wearing out of furnace linings, according to the magazine Steel.

"Majority of steel makers report February order totals will be larger than January despite the shorter month," continues the report. "However, more companies report a leveling off in demand. This is due partly to knowledge on the part of consumers that steel is difficult to buy unless very good reasons for the purchase are shown. Many companies on new contracts merely promise quarters of delivery rather than months, as heretofore.

Substitutes Used

"Substitutes are beginning to be employed: A certain analysis of carbon steel in place of the usual; a different combination of alloying elements in the alloy field; substitutes for certain scarce nonferrous metals; in some cases nonmetallic commodities in place of metals. There is considerable worry in some cases lest carefully built-up markets will be lost permanently.

"Leading steel companies have begun urging their customers to specify, wherever possible, substitutes for nickel steels. This move results from the fact that supplies of nickel at steel plants are equivalent to 2 to 14 days' requirements, with deliveries considerably below the level to maintain inventories. By agreeing to accept suitable substitutes, consumers will be assured of a continuing supply of steel.

"The supply of aluminum is sufficiently tight to cause concern among steel producers. There are ready, if necessary, to substitute open for killed steel on a substantial scale.

"There is no concern over the immediate supply of tin and of manganese ore as shipments continue to come in from abroad. There also is no reason for immediate concern as to the supply of tungsten.

"The Government is taking short cuts in buying steel. Thus in the case of a mid-western ordnance plant piecemeal competitive bids have been done away with on the remaining 15,000 tons of a total of 20,000 tons of fabricated structurals required, the low bidder on the first 5,000 tons having been awarded the remainder.

Auto Output Rises

"A growing number of steel foundries which customarily work five or six days a week are now working seven. There is greater pooling of efforts. Thus steel plants are often turning over some surplus product, such as pig iron, in return for some other product, such as coke, to rival steelmakers in the same district. Or they are sharing jointly in the cost of rehabilitating some furnace. A number of iron and steel warehouses have pooled their purchases in an effort to obtain better mill service.

"Scheduled automobile production for the week ended Feb. 22 is 129,240 units, a gain of 1,740 for the week, comparing with 102,570 a year ago."

All three of Steel's price composites are unchanged for last week, iron and steel at $38.23, finished steel at $56.60 and steelworks scrap at $19.91.

Your Income Tax

No. 24

Deduction for Depreciation

The Internal Revenue Code provides for "a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a resonable allowance for obsolescence." For convenience, such allowance usually is referred to as depreciation.

In claiming a deduction for depreciation several fundamental principles must be observed. The deduction must be confined to property actually used in a trade, business or profession, and to improvements on real property, other than property used by the taxpayer as his personal residence. In general, it applies to the taxpayer's capital assets—buildings, machinery, etc.—the cost of which cannot be deducted as a business expense.

A lawyer, doctor, or other professional man may not charge off as a current expense the cost of a library used wholly in his profession, this being a capital expenditure and the library a capital asset; but he may deduct an alowance for depreciation based upon the useful life of the library. If part of a professional man's residence is used by him for office purposes, a proportionate amount of the depreciation sustained may be deducted, based generally on the ratio of the number of rooms used for such purposes to the total number of rooms in the building. The same applies if a taxpayer rents to others a portion of his residence. Under such conditions, however, the taxpayer must include in his gross income the rentals received.

American Woolen Net $2.26

NEW YORK (AP) — American Woolen Co. has reported net profit for 1940 of $3,154,464, equal after preferred dividends requirements for the year to $2.26 a common share, compared with $2,311,887, or $6.60 a preferred share, in 1939. Moses Pendleton, President, said the present backlog of orders made the outlook for the next few months "quite favorable."

Defense Plan Seen Demanding Greater Consumer Sacrifices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The American defense program is so vast that it will make necessary an increasing amount of sacrifice on the part of consumers in many lines of goods, according to a report issued here today.

Although pointing out that the industrial capacity of the United States is truly gigantic, the Foreign Policy Association warns in a detailed study of the country's defense economy that manufacturers are being forced to turn more and more to the production of materials of war.

Thus the association believes that, while the country's present steel capacity appears adequate, "if consumption is left free to develop in the wake of 'armament prosperity,' the industry may be unable to satisfy steel requirements for more automobiles, more houses and more industrial equipment."

Although the automobile industry already has defense contracts amounting to over $1,400,000,000, the study of the Foreign Policy Association holds that it can make only a relatively modest contribution to the output of planes. The Reuther plan, for example, is said "to minimize unduly the great differences in manufacture of planes and automobiles, and to underrate the difficulty and time involved in adapting the machinery of the automotive industry for aircraft production."

As for the shipbuilding industry, "Government and private shipyards are so overloaded with naval and merchant marine construction that the keels of only a few of the hundreds of ships ordered in 1940 have actually been laid." While belated efforts are being made to expand the number of shipbuilding ways and to construct entirely new shipyards, there is such a shortage of modern propulsion machinery that old types of boilers and engines will have to be installed in the 200 "emergency freighters" which the Government is planning to build.

The present deficiencies of the chemical industry are held to be "minor compared with those before the first World War." Nevertheless, our production of explosives has been so small that many new plants have had to be constructed. In 1940, for example, "the output of TNT was only about 10,000,000 pounds, although wartime requirements may run as high as 600,000,000." While measures to increase the supply of raw materials for explosives have already been taken, additional steps to enlarge capacity for the production of synthetic ammonia, sulphuric acid and phenol are said to be necessary.

U. S. Discontinues Cotton Subsidy To Canada and Cuba

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced it would discontinue subsidizing exports of cotton products to Canada and Cuba, effective Feb. 19.

The department said payments on exports to Canada would be discontinued because of a recent Canadian ruling imposing countervailing duties on United States cotton, unless the exporter stated he would not claim the subsidy payment.

Payments on exports to Cuba are no longer necessary, the department said, because present world conditions had greatly curtailed foreign competition in the Cuban import market.

The department said export payments would continue to be made on cotton products exported to countries other than Canada and Cuba.

Total sales and deliveries of cotton products under the 1940-41 cotton products export problem, which was inaugurated last July 2, were announced to the equivalent of 320,000 bales of cotton as of Feb. 12, the department said.

New Tool Expected To Expedite Gas, Oil Discoveries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new tool to aid the petroleum engineer and oil geologist in finding new oil and gas fields was described and results reported by Sylvain Pirson, Associate Professor of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Department of the Pennsylvania State College, before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here today.

After describing the machine, Professor Pirson reported its operations in the Music Mountain oil fields of the Keystone State, declaring that its sensitivity was such that it could detect the leakage of as little as one single cubic foot of hydrocarbon gas per square mile per year.

Professor Pirson said he had tested his theory over the only flush oil field in Pennsylvania just south of Bradford. There he discovered by digging a series of shallow holes and measuring the gas leakages from the different stations that the gas pressure which is maintained at about 250 pounds per square inch at an average depth of 1,650 feet causes a leakage of about 8,000 cubic feet of gas per square mile per year.

By virtue of the fact that the different hydrocarbons can be separated, the scientist can tell whether the field is natural gas or petroleum, with the result, he added, that he had worked out a mathematical formula by use of which he could calculate the depth of the field from the facts gathered through his tests.

In describing his tests over the Music Mountain field, Professor Pirson said the field was from one to five miles long and on the average about 1,500 feet wide.

Sun Oil Net Higher

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Sun Oil Company and subsidiaries reported net income of $7,969,068 for the year 1940 equal to $3.03 per common share, compared with $6,959,677, or $2.74 per share in 1939.



Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section March 1, 1941

"—AND CROWN THY GOOD WITH BROTHERHOOD"
America's Open Forum By William Henry Chamberlin
The World Looks to America By R. H. Markham
Discussion of the average American's place in national affairs and how the little peoples of Europe are glimpsing this ideal of freedom and liberty to which nobodies as well as somebodies can aspire.

DIPLOMATIST WHO DOESN'T DODGE RIDDLES
By E. Berg Holt
Portrait of Malcolm MacDonald, new High Commissioner of Canada.

IT'S TOWN MEETING TIME
By Harlan Trott
It's an old yearly New England custom in which, the writer discovers, old-fashioned common sense still characterizes the administration of town affairs.

HARVARD'S CONANT: DEFENDER OF FREEDOM
By Robert R. Mullen
Impressions of the President of Harvard University who stands high on any list of Americans opposing European dictators and who is doing his best to arouse his fellow Americans to similar awareness of the danger.

THE ATHENAEUM: OASIS OF BOSTON CULTURE
By Margaret Williamson
Behind nail-studded, leather doors lingers the quiet charm of bygone days and dignified residents browse and study and meditate in restful seclusion.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	298,590
1941 volume to date	20,460,055
1940 volume to date	26,288,850

Stocks Whip Up Late Quiet Market Rally

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Stocks whipped up a late quiet rally in today's market after moping over an uneven range during the greater part of the session.

Steels, motors, aircrafts and a number of "blue chips" came back in the final hour and tacked on gains of fractions to 2 points, with a few inactives posting wider advances.

Dealings picked up a trifle on the raising of bids and transfers for the full proceedings were around 300,000 shares. In the first four hours the total turnover amounted to only 170,000.

Most attention was given Hitler's speech, but scant market inspiration apparently was derived from it.

The foreign picture still was thought to be too murky to revive speculative ambitions and nothing much of a bolstering nature was discovered in domestic news budgets.

Stocks up occasionally included Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Great Northern, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Dow Chemical and du Pont.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Goodrich, Santa Fe, General Electric, Woolworth, Sperry, Anaconda and Kennecott.

Doing moderately well in the curb were American Gas, Todd Shipyards, Minnesota Mining & Mfg. and United Wall Paper. Among laggards were Electric Bond & Share, Humble Oil, Quaker Oats and N. J. Zinc.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

Rail loans ran into opposition today after last week's sortie into higher price ground. The bond market as a whole tended irregularly lower.

Changes for the most part were limited to fractions by midday.

War problems, especially the situation in the Balkans, crowded favorable business prospects into the background as market factors and operations were conducted in a minor key.

Corporates under mild pressure included N. Y. Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Nickel Plate 5½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, International Paper 5s, International Telephone 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Traded at higher prices were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Central Pacific perpetual 4s, N. Y. Steam 3½s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

In the foreign dollar list Buenos Aires 4¾s rose more than a point, followed by Sao Paulo City 6½s and Brazil 6½s of '26-'57.

Wheat Prices Shoot Up in Sudden Rally

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Wheat prices shot up almost four cents a bushel today in a sudden rally that took the grain trade by surprise.

Pit brokers who tried to trace the origin of the buying which flowed into the pit in steadily increasing volume after midsession said there was evidence of short covering and new purchasing on the part of dealers who have been out of the market for some time.

They attributed the buying partly to trade interpretation of the speeches of government officials at Des Moines Saturday, when the market closed. Most dealers said government officials indicated no great change in the farm program was contemplated. On this basis many traders considered new crop contracts, which were quoted at a discount of about 6 cents compared with May wheat Friday, as too low, especially if the loan program is to be maintained. A car of No. 2 hard wheat sold at 90 cents in the spot market, more than a dime above the price of new crop deliveries.

Steel Rate This Week Again Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's steel mills will boost production this week to 96.3 per cent of capacity from 94.6 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago output was at 97.1 per cent and a year ago 65.9 per cent.

The substantial advance reflected the re-entrance into production of steel-making facilities which had been withdrawn for repairs because of the heavy demands of recent months.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Feb. 24

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling			
Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2323	.2324	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2365	.2362	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3975	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2469	.2469	*
Shanghai—dol	.0571	.0571	*
Sts Settlemnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8475	.8475	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	46	46	46	Feb21
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	Feb17
7¾	5¾	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb20
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	1	15	15	15	+⅛
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	38½	38¼	38½	+¼
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Feb20
5	4¾	Alaska Jun (½)	5	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
⅝	[illegible]	Alleghany Corp	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb21
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8	7⅝	8	Feb20
21⅞	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	−1
25¾	19¾	Alleg Lud (1½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+¼
11⅝	9⅛	Allen Ind (1½e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
165	144⅞	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	146½	146¼	146¼	+¼
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+¼
13¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb20
7⅝	5¾	Allied Stores	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	2	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	Feb21
37	28½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	13	29½	28⅞	29½	+½
17¾	15⅞	Alpha Cem (¼g)	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	Feb19
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Feb19
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb10
50⅝	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	45¾	45½	45¾	+1¼
17¾	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	Feb21
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	4	44½	43	44½	+1½
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	2	6½	6½	6½	Feb21
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	4	6¼	5½	6¼	Feb20
38	33	Am Br S (1.60)	9	34¾	34¾	34¾	−¼
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	17	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	9	85½	84½	85½	+1¼
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	1	179¼	179¼	179¼	Feb20
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
66¼	56	Am Car & F pf	6	58¼	57½	58¼	+¾
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	3	20⅜	20	20⅜	+1⅛
115	107¾	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Feb14
121	109	Am Chicle (4a)	4	110	110	110	Feb20
8¾	8	Am Coltyp(.30g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb20
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	+¼
10⅝	9½	Am Crys S (¼g)	6	11	10½	10½	
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
4¼	3¾	Am European	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1⅛	[illegible]	Am & For Pow	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb20
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	+⅜
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	8	2½	2½	2½	Feb21
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (1a)	4	32¾	31⅝	32½	+¾
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47	47	47	−¼
1¾	1½	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb20
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20	20	20	−¼
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	1	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
13¼	12¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	12	Am Locomotive	8	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+½
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	81	81	81	Feb19
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
2	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
3¼	2⅛	Am Power & Lt	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
46¾	39	AmP&L$6pf1⅞k	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
39	32¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	1	34⅛	33¾	34½	+1¼
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.40e)	21	6½	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (¾e)	14	13⅛	12¾	13	+⅛
7	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	4	40⅛	39¾	40⅛	+⅜
154	142	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	Feb20
54	50	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	
28½	21	Am Stl F (¼g)	1	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+⅜
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅛	10	10	−¼
13½	11⅞	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Feb14
15⅞	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	84	84	84	−¼
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	16	160¾	158⅞	160¾	+2¼
73½	68	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69	68⅞	69	+½
74½	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	69½	69⅛	69½	+¾
159	150	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb17
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
99½	90	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Feb17
8⅜	6⅜	Am Woolen	5	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	4	53½	53¼	53½	+½
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (2e)	42	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+⅜
14¼	12¾	Anchor H (.80e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb19
12½	9½	Andes Cop (1e)	9	9½	9	9	−1¼
2⅛	1⅝	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb20
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27	26	26	Feb20
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Feb21
5½	4½	Armour Ill	5	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+⅜
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28¾	Arm Cork (¼g)	13	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+⅛
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (¼g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb18
6¾	4⅝	Artloom (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb21
7⅝	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	−¼
87	80	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	Feb13
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	+3
35⅛	34¼	Associates (2a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Feb19
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	38	22¼	22⅜	23⅛	+½
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	4	63¼	62½	63¼	−¼
17⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	8	15½	14⅞	15¼	+¼
18⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indes	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Feb19
19½	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Feb19
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½e)	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	48	48	Feb17
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	5	2	2	2	Feb15
5¼	3¾	Aviation Corp	22	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
		B					
19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	15	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+¼
4⅜	3¼	Balt & Ohio	6	3½	3⅜	3½	
5¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb15
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb21
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	49	22¼	21⅞	22	+⅛
30½	27½	Bayuk (1½)	1	29	29	29	
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22	22	22	Feb17
§112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Feb13
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb19
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	6	35	34⅜	34⅞	+¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	9	19⅝	19½	19⅝	−⅛
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Feb19
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	25	78¾	77	78⅛	+1⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123½	123½	123½	+⅜
27½	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	2	26	25¾	26	Feb21
21¼	17	Black & Dk (1a)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅞
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	7	8	7¾	7¾	+¼
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16	16	16	Feb19
18⅝	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	10	15¾	15⅛	15¾	+½
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	2	28¼	28	28¼	+½
22⅜	19⅝	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	7	19⅛	19	19	
20¼	16⅝	Borg-Warn .40g	2	18⅛	18	18	+¼
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1	1	1	Feb21
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	33	32½	33	+1
4½	4⅛	Brew Corp(.10g)	*1	4	4	4	
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¾e)	2	10	10	10	
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	5	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+⅛
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 7
44½	39⅞	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	Feb19
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb19
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	Feb21
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Feb10
23¼	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+½
12⅝	9¾	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
34¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	1	28	28	28	+⅜
33	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	28¾	28	28¾	+¼
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17	17	17	
53¼	51	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Feb17
8¾	7⅞	Burr Add (.15g)	2	8	8	8	Feb21
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb21
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb20
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	3	20½	20¼	20½	+¼
4⅜	3¾	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb21
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	Feb19
		C					
20¼	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	5	17½	16¾	17½	Feb20
53	51⅝	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Feb15
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	−⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+¼
14⅞	11⅞	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
13¾	11⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	4	12	12	12	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	3	36¾	36¾	36¾	−¼
3¼	2¾	Capital Adm A	2	3	3	3	Feb20
30½	26	Carpent (2¾e)	1	26	26	26	Feb21
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb20
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	47½	45¼	47½	Feb20
50¼	43½	Caterpil Tr (2)	7	45⅜	44¾	45	+¼
28⅜	22	Celanese (1¼e)	6	23	23	23	+½
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	9	8¾	8½	8¾	+½
19½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	8	19¼	19¼	19¼	+¼
2⅝	1⅞	Cent Foundry	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb21
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb20
5¾	4¼	Cent Violetta S	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2½	2½	Feb19
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	29	28⅛	29	
5⅜	3¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	18	18	18	Feb18
20⅝	17½	Champ Pap .90e	4	19	18¾	18¾	−¼
18	12½	Checker Cab	4	15½	15	15½	Feb20
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	5	40¾	40¼	40¾	+¾
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb21
1⅜	1	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1	1	1	Feb13
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi Great W pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+[illegible]

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7	7	7	Feb21
14¾	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	5	10½	10⅜	10½	
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	Feb21
52½	49½	CP T pr pf(2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb19
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	[illegible]	¼	+[illegible]
¼	[illegible]	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	+⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb21
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9	9	9	Feb14
13⅝	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	5	11	10¾	11	Feb21
2⅞	2	Childs Co	2	2	2	2	Feb21
72½	63¼	Chrysler (1½g)	36	65⅜	64¼	65¼	+1⅜
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+¼
3	2½	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb15
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	2	36½	36½	36½	+1½
33¾	28	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	28¼	28	28	Feb14
30½	26⅞	Climax M(1.20a)	19	29¾	29¼	29½	+1
34	28½	Cluett P (2¾e)	3	29½	28½	28½	−¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (5e)	7	93	92½	93	
62½	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	7	60¾	60¾	60¾	Feb21
12⅞	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	8	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
102¼	100¾	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
30¼	24⅞	Collins & A 2¼g	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	Feb21
20	15	Col Fuel&I ¼g	1	15½	15¼	15½	
21¾	18½	Colum Br A .45g	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Feb21
21	18½	Colum Br B .45g	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
4⅞	4	Col G&E (.10g)	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
82½	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	77	77	77	Feb18
6⅞	4¾	Colum Pict	3	5	5	5	
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅜
80⅛	75	Col Carb (1g)	1	76	76	76	Feb21
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	14	30	29¾	30	+¼
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb18
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	36	35⅜	36	+¾
110	107	ComTcv pf(4¼)	2	107¼	107	107	−¼
11⅜	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	6	9	8¾	9	+⅛
[illegible]	⅝	Com'th & South	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	51½	50½	51½	−⅛
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	9	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3	3	3	Feb19
18½	16½	Congoleum (1)	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	6	25½	24⅛	25½	+1
15⅞	12⅛	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¼
7⅜	5⅞	Cons Cop (½e)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
23⅜	20¾	Cons Edison (2)	23	21⅛	20⅞	21	+⅛
107⅞	105⅝	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106	106	106	+¼
⅝	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb13
8	7½	Cons F pf (¼k)	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	Feb21
3⅛	2⅝	Cons Laundries	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−¼
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (⅛g)	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
[illegible]	¾	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb19
4½	2⅞	Consoln Coal	2	3	3	3	Feb20
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Feb20
106⅝	103	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	Feb21
15⅞	12½	Container (¼g)	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
9⅝	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅛	8	8⅛	+¼
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	[illegible]	⅝	⅝	−[illegible]
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	+½
40½	36	Cont Can (2e)	1	37½	36¾	37½	+⅞
8¼	6⅞	Cont Diam F (1)	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	Feb21
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	36¾	36½	36¾	+¾
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	15	3	3	3	
20½	17½	Cont O Del (1)	10	17⅝	17⅜	17½	−⅛
23½	18⅞	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	19	19	19	Feb20
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	5	15⅛	15	15	
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	52½	52	52	Feb18
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	45⅞	45¼	45¼	+½
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (½e)	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	9	[illegible]	¾	[illegible]	Feb21
19⅞	15	Crane Co (.80e)	4	16½	16½	16½	
19	16⅝	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	16½	16½	16½	−⅛
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	8	24½	24¼	24¼	+¾
45½	41¼	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	40	40	40	−2½
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel (¼g)	4	13½	13	13½	+⅜
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	22	40¾	39½	40⅜	+1¼
98½	84½	Crucible pf (5)	6	86	86	86	Feb21
4⅜	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
16½	13⅜	Cudahy Pack	2	14½	14	14	
25	21½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	22	22	22	Feb21
1⅞	1½	Curtis Publish	2	1⅝	1½	1½	
45	43	Curtis P pf (¾k)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	Feb14
34¾	32	Curtis P p pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Feb21
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	42	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅜
29½	24¾	Curtiss-W A (2)	2	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	+⅜
19⅝	17½	Cutler-H (.35g)	6	18	18	18	Feb20
		D					
3½	3⅛	Davega Str (¼e)	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb19
17¾	16⅞	Devaga S pf(1¼)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Feb 3
7¾	6½	Davison Chem	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Feb21
22½	18⅝	Deere&Co (1½e)	3	19	19	19	+⅛
29¾	27⅜	Deere pf (1.40)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Feb18
18⅜	15¾	DeiselW-G(1½a)	1	16	16	16	Feb20
13¼	9	Del & Hudson	1	10	9½	10	+¼
3⅝	2½	Del Lack.& West	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	
⅛	[illegible]	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb14
117	106½	Detroit Ed (2g)	2	110	110	110	−1
29⅞	26½	Diamond M(¾g)	1	27	27	27	
41	38¼	Diam M pf(1½)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb21
10⅛	7⅛	Diam T Mot(¼e)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb21
18¼	16¼	Dist C-S (h2.22)	2	17	17	17	+¼
86	79¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	
9	8¾	Dix-Vortex(½e)	1	9	9	9	+¼
23⅛	20½	Doehler D(1¼e)	1	22	22	22	
17	15	Dome Mines(h2)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	12	70	67½	70	+3¾
141¾	122	Dow Chem (3)	2	123¾	123¼	123¾	+1¼
22	17½	Dresser Mfg (2e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅝
6⅜	4⅛	Dunhill Int	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb21
9⅝	7	Duplan Silk	1	7	7	7	Feb21
164¾	140	du Pont (1¾g)	16	144½	143¼	144½	+1¼
125⅞	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	122	122	122	
		E					
34	25	East Air Lines	7	27⅛	26⅜	27⅛	+⅜
5¼	3⅝	East Roll Mill	3	4	4	4	+¼
142	125½	East Kodak (6)	1	129	129	129	+½
36⅞	29½	Eaton Mfg (¾g)	7	31¾	30½	31¾	+1⅜
15½	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	15	15	15	Feb21
⅝	⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	½	½	½	Feb21
33⅞	27	Elec Auto-L (3)	7	29¼	28¼	29¼	+1
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.80e)	8	13¾	13⅜	13½	+¼
4⅜	3	El Power & Lt	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31	23½	El P&L 6pf(.30e)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
35½	27½	El P&L 7pf(.35e)	1	29	29	29	
34⅛	31½	El Stor Bat (2)	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−⅛
31	26¼	El Paso Nat G(2)	1	27	27	27	Feb20
44¼	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	40	40	40	Feb21
7	4½	Eng Pub Service	3	5	4¾	4¾	−⅛
68	65½	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	66½	66½	66½	Feb14
73	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	2	72½	70	70	Feb14
79	75¼	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	4	75¼	75¼	75¼	Feb14
½	[illegible]	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+[illegible]
1⅛	½	Erie RR	24	½	½	½	−[illegible]
1⅜	⅞	Erie 1 pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
[illegible]	⅝	Erie 2 pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb21
3⅝	3	Eureka V Clean	2	3	3	3	Feb19
8¾	5⅜	Evans Products	1	6	6	6	+⅛
30¾	25½	Ex-Cell-O(2.30e)	5	27¾	27¼	27¾	+1
⅝	½	Exchange Buffet	8	½	½	½	
		F					
45½	36	Fair Morse (½g)	2	38	37½	38	+1
22	19¾	Fajardo S (½g)	14	21⅜	21	21	−¼
12⅞	11⅞	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	3	12	12	12	Feb20
25¾	21½	Fed M & S (2e)	1	23	23	23	
14⅜	12	Fed Mogul (1)	2	12⅛	12	12	Feb20
4¼	2¾	Fed Mot Truck	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb21
⅝	[illegible]	Fed Wat Serv A	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb19
21½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Feb21
97½	93	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	93	93	93	Feb21
13⅞	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+½
38¼	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	2	35½	35½	35½	+1¼
18½	16	Firestone (¼g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Feb21
105	102	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Feb21
42½	37½	First N Str (2½)	6	37⅜	36⅜	36⅞	−⅝
15	12⅝	Flintkote (1e)	2	13¼	13	13¼	+½
33⅞	31¾	Florence S (3e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Feb19
24½	22	Florsheim A (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	+½
7	4⅝	Follansbee Steel	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb20
29	24½	Follansbee Stl pf	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb14
32	27	Food M (1.60e)	2	27	27	27	Feb21
20¼	13½	Foster Wheeler	2	14¼	14	14¼	−¼
3⅜	2½	Francisco Sugar	5	3	2¾	3	Feb21
39	33	Freeport S (2)	1	35	35	35	Feb18
		G					
1⅞	1½	Gabriel Co A	10	1½	1½	1½	Feb21
2½	1¾	Gair (Robert)	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb18
17½	14¾	Gair (Rob) pf	1	15	15	15	+¼
6⅜	4⅞	Gar Wood (.20g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb21
11½	10¾	Gaylord (¼g)	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
52	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	3	52	51⅜	51⅜	Feb14
5⅜	4⅜	Gen Am I (.15e)	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb21
§105	94	Gen A In pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Dec30
55¾	49¼	Gen Am Tr (3e)	3	50	50	50	−½
7¼	6½	Gen Baking (.60)	20	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
4⅜	3¼	Gen Bronze	1	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
6⅛	4½	Gen Cable	4	4½	4½	4½	Feb21
16⅛	11½	Gen Cable A	2	12	12	12	Feb15
86¾	73½	Gen C pf (1¾k)	1	74	74	74	
19¼	17½	Gen Cigar (1)	6	17½	17½	17½	
35⅛	30¼	Gen Elec (1.85e)	83	32½	32⅛	32⅜	−⅛
39¾	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	9	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+¼
113½	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	113⅝	113⅛	113⅜	+⅜
½	¼	Gen G&El A	11	¼	¼	¼	Feb21
86	81½	Gen Mills (4)	1	81½	81½	81½	Feb21
48½	40½	Gen Mot (¾g)	41	43¼	42⅛	42⅞	+1
126	124	Gen Motor pf(5)	5	125½	125½	125½	Feb21
4⅜	3⅞	Gen Out Adver	5	4	3⅞	4	
46½	40	Gen Out AdA 2k	6	41¾	41⅛	41¾	Feb18
7½	6½	Gen P Ink (.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb21
½	⅜	Gen Pub Serv	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb17
16⅛	12	Gen Ry Sig(½e)	2	13	12½	13	Feb20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gen Real & Util	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb21
18½	16½	Gen Real & U pf	2	17	17	17	+½
29½	23¼	Gen Refr't(1¼e)	2	24½	24½	24½	+½
11½	10	Gen Shoe (.20g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Feb21
22⅛	18⅞	Gen Tel (1.40a)	3	19¾	19⅝	19¾	−¼
16¼	11⅝	Gen Theat (.85e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
21	19	Gen Time (2e)	1	19	19	19	Feb 7
13	10¾	Gen T&R (½g)	4	11	11	11	
3⅞	3⅛	Gillette Saf R	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
37⅛	34¾	Gillette S pf (5)	1	35	35	35	Feb18

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	19	5½	5⅛	5½	+¼
67½	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	60	60	60	Feb21
14¾	12⅞	Glidden Co (1e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¼
46	43¾	Glidd cv pf(¾g)	55	41¼	40½	40⅝	Feb19
2¼	1⅝	Gobel (Adolf)	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb21
2½	2⅛	Goebel (.20)	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Feb19
14¾	11¾	Goodrich (¼g)	7	13¼	13	13¼	
65¼	59¼	Goodrich pf (5)	1	60	60	60	+¼
20¼	16⅛	Goodyear (1a)	12	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+⅛
90	80½	Good T&R pf(5)	3	80½	80½	80½	Feb20
1⅞	1¼	Goth Silk Hos'y	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb20
1⅛	¾	Graham-Paige	2	⅞	[illegible]	⅞	
6⅜	4¾	Granby M (.15g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
13¾	12	Grand Un w ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Feb19
13⅞	10⅝	Grand Un x ct	1	11	11	11	Feb21
12¾	10½	Granite C S(¼e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb21
36½	31¼	Grant(WT)(1.40)	3	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
25⅛	24½	Grant pf (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb17
15¾	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	6	14	13¾	13¾	+¼
28⅜	22	Gt Nor Ry pf ½e	21	25	24⅛	25	+⅞
22	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	5	22	21⅞	22	
34	29⅝	Green (H) (2a)	2	31¼	31	31¼	+¼
12¼	10¾	Greyhound (1a)	8	11	11	11	
11½	11	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
17⅞	13¼	Grum Air (1¼e)	8	14¼	14	14	
1¾	1¼	Guantan Sugar	1	1¾	1⅜	1¾	Feb21
2⅛	1½	Gulf Mob & Oh	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+¼
12	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	5	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
		H					
33	30½	Hack Wat (1½)	1	30½	30½	30½	Feb20
16⅜	14	Hall Printing (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb21
15	14½	Hamilton (1¼g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	−½
25¼	20⅜	Harb-Walk(⅜g)	1	21	21	21	−⅛
6⅜	6	Hat Corp (.80e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
3½	2¼	Hayes Mfg	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
95	90	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	90	90	90	Feb11
7⅜	6⅜	Hecker P (.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb21
96	88	Helme GW (5a)	1	88	88	88	Feb21
16⅜	12	Hercules M (1e)	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	Feb20
77½	67½	Hercul P (2.85e)	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	+¾
56¾	53	Hershey Ch (3)	1	53	53	53	Feb15
115	108	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	108	108	108	Feb21
16	14¼	Hinde & D (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Feb14
30¾	26	Holland F (2a)	1	26	26	26	
9	6¾	Hollander (¼g)	1	7	7	7	−¼
10½	9	Holly Sugar	5	10¾	10½	10¾	+½
52¾	43⅞	Homestake (4½)	3	47	46¾	46¾	−¼
39	35	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	35	35	35	Feb20
13¾	11	Houd-H B (¼g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅜
64	59⅞	Household (4a)	4	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞	Feb18
111	110	Household pf(5)	1	110	110	110	
4½	3½	Houston Oil	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
37½	30¾	Howe Sound (3)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+¾
⅝	½	Hudson & Man	1	½	½	½	−[illegible]
3⅜	2⅝	Hudson & M pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb18
17¾	16⅜	HudsonBay(h2e)	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Feb20
4⅞	3½	Hudson Motor	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
¾	⅜	Hupp Motor	6	[illegible]	⅜	⅜	
		I					
8⅜	6⅛	Illinois Central	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
16¾	13	Ill Central pf	2	13½	13⅛	13½	Feb20
6¼	5	Indian Refin	6	5	5	5	Feb14
21¼	19	Ind P&L (1.60)	7	19¾	19½	19¾	+¾
26	22¼	Indus Rayon (2)	2	24	23⅞	23⅞	+⅜
111½	99	Ing-Rand (1½g)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb21
90½	76½	Inland Steel (4)	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	Feb21
13½	9⅝	Inspir Cop (½e)	3	10⅜	10	10⅜	
6½	6⅛	Insuransh (.20e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25½	22⅜	Interch Cp (1.60)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Feb19
4⅛	3⅛	Intercon R (.40e)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11¼	7¾	Interlake Iron	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅜
2⅛	1½	Int Agricultural	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb21
49	39	Int Agr pr pf	1	40½	40½	40½	−½
167½	146½	Int Bus Ma (6a)	2	150	150	150	Feb21
53¾	46¼	Int Harv (1.60)	3	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+⅝
170	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	158½	158½	158½	+1
2⅛	1½	Int Hydro El A	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb21
9⅝	7	Int Mer Marine	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
3⅞	3½	Int Mining(.40a)	2	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
26¾	23⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	14	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+½
131	130	Int Nick pf (7)	1	130¼	130¼	130¼	Feb13
15⅛	10⅞	Int Paper & P	38	12½	11¾	12⅜	+⅜
67¼	57½	Int P & P pf (5)	16	61½	59¾	61	+1¾
2⅛	1½	Int Ry Cen Am	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb17
41¼	38¼	Int Salt (1½a)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Feb21
31¼	29¼	Int Shoe (1½a)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
31	25¼	Int Silver	2	27	26⅞	27	Feb19
100¾	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	99	99	99	Feb19
3	2	Int Tel & Tel	4	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
3⅛	2	Int T & T for ct	10	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
7⅞	5¼	Inters D S (.15g)	2	6	5¾	5¾	Feb21
8	7	Intertype (½e)	1	7	7	7	Feb15
33	28¼	Island C Coal 3e	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb21
		J—K					
14	11¼	Jarvis WB(1⅝e)	3	11½	11½	11½	
44	39⅞	Jewell Tea (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	−⅜
63½	55	Johns-Man(¾g)	4	58¾	58¾	58¾	+1½
110½	100	Jones & L pf(4e)	2	102	102	102	+1
12⅝	11	Kalam St (.15g)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb 8
5⅜	4	Kan City South	1	4	4	4	
18¾	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	1	16	16	16	Feb20
14½	13	Kaufmann (.20g)	1	13	13	13	Feb17
8	7⅛	Kayser (½e)	1	8	7⅞	8	
18	15	Kelsey-H WA 1k	6	15	15	15	Feb21
8½	6⅛	Kelsey-H Wh B	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb20
37⅜	31	Kennecott (1a)	21	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+⅝
13⅜	12	Keyst S&W(¼g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+¼
38	32	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	32	32	32	Feb20
2¼	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb19
28⅛	22	Kresge SS(1.20a)	8	23⅜	23	23⅛	−⅛
3	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb15
27⅛	22⅞	Kress SH (1.60)	20	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
29⅞	24	Kroger Gro(½g)	3	26	26	26	
		L					
13	12	Lambert (¾g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
8⅞	7	Lane Bry (¼e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb13
27¼	23¾	Lee R & T (¾g)	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	+⅛
25¼	21	Lehigh P C (1½)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Feb21
¾	½	Lehigh Val Coal	8	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	Feb20
4	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb20
2¾	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb21
22⅜	20½	Lehman (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Feb21
12⅝	11⅝	Lehn & F (.35g)	1	12	12	12	+⅛
24	22	Lerner Strs (2)	2	22	22	22	
45⅜	35	Lib-O-F G (1½g)	14	35½	35	35½	+¼
7⅛	5	Lib,McN&L(¼e)	28	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
39	37¼	Life Saver(1.60a)	1	37½	37½	37½	−¼
96½	88	Lig & Myers(4a)	2	88½	88¼	88½	+¼
98	89½	Lig & My B (4a)	1	90½	90½	90½	
189	179	Lig & My pf (7)	4	180	180	180	Feb19
20	19⅝	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
30	22¼	Lima Locomo	3	23½	23	23½	Feb20
37¼	33	Link Belt (1)	4	34⅛	34	34	Feb21
11⅜	9¾	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	10	10	10	+¼
16⅝	14¾	Liquid Carb (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	−¼
28⅜	20⅝	Lockheed (1½e)	16	24	23⅛	23½	+½
34⅜	30⅜	Loew's Inc (2a)	12	32¾	31¼	32½	+½
109	107¼	Loew's pf (6½)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb21
19⅛	14	Loft Inc (½e)	25	16½	16⅛	16⅜	
40	36¼	Lone Star C (3a)	4	37¾	37½	37¾	+¼
3½	2⅝	Long-Bell Lb A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
15⅝	13⅝	Loose-Wil (¼g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
19⅜	17¾	Lorillard (1.20)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅜
70¾	60	Louis & N (2g)	2	61⅛	61	61⅛	Feb20
19⅝	17⅝	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
		M—N					
31⅝	29	Mac A & F (2a)	2	29	29	29	Feb19
33⅜	25	Mack Trks(1½e)	8	27	26½	27	+½
27	23½	Macy (RH) (2)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
12	11	Mad Sq G (¼g)	6	11¼	11	11	Feb17
30½	25⅞	Magma C (2½e)	1	27	27	27	+1⅛
2⅛	1½	Manati Sugar	3	2	2	2	
6⅛	5¾	Mandel Bro (1e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Feb14
14½	13¾	Manh Shirt (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb18
¾	¾	Maracaibo Oil	3	1	1	1	
5¼	4½	Marine M (.10g)	6	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
15¾	13½	Marshall F (.40)	14	15	14¾	15	+⅛
30¾	23	Martin G L (2e)	28	25½	24⅞	25	+¼
12¼	8	Martin-Parry	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
28½	24¾	Masonite Cp (1)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	Feb21
30	24½	Math Alk (1½)	3	25¾	25½	25⅝	Feb20
53¼	48⅜	May Dept Str (3)	2	48½	48⅜	48⅜	Feb21
2⅞	2½	Maytag Co(.15e)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
25¾	25	Maytag pf (3)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Feb19
13⅝	12⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb17
14⅞	13¼	McCrory St (1a)	5	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+¼
106¼	103⅝	McCrory pf 5ww	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Feb20
25⅛	22½	McGraw El (1a)	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	−¼
9	7¼	McG-Hill (⅜e)	2	7½	7½	7½	Feb21
33¾	31	McIntyre h2.22a	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
9⅜	7¼	McKeesport Tin	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅞	3	McKess & Rob	14	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+¼
26¾	24	McKess & R pf	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
7½	6	McLellan (.40g)	2	6⅛	6	6	Feb15
9	7½	Mead Corp (¼e)	3	8	7¾	8	+⅛
70	66½	M pf B ww(5½)	1	70	70	70	Feb 4
33⅛	22½	Melville S (2)	5	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Mengel Co	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	−⅛
18⅛	14	Merch & Miners	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb20
37	29	Mesta M (1g)	1	30½	30	30½	+1½
9⅝	7	Miami Cop(.45e)	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
15⅛	13⅝	Mid Cont (.80e)	1	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
38½	30	Midland S (½g)	1	32	32	32	+½
45½	41⅜	Minn-Hon (2a)	3	42½	42	42½	Feb20
4¼	3	Minn-Moline	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb21
67	56	Minn-M pf(6½e)	1	56	56	56	Feb14
11	9⅝	Mission C (¼e)	2	9½	9½	9½	Feb21
⅝	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb19
2¼	1½	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mo Pacific	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb20
¼	⅛	Mo Pacific pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛
15	13⅝	Mohawk C (½g)	2	15	15	15	Feb21
88½	77	Monsanto C (3e)	4	79½	78½	79½	+1
39½	35	MontgomW(½g)	21	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+⅛
43½	41	Morrell (J) (2)	1	41	41	41	Feb13
12	8⅜	Motor Prod (1e)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
17⅜	15⅜	Motor Wh (1.60)	1	15¾	15½	15¾	+⅜
24¼	19½	Mueller Br (1e)	1	20	20	20	+⅜
4½	3	Mullins Mfg B	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Feb21
11¼	10	Munsingw'r ¾g	1	10	10	10	Feb20
71¼	65	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	65½	65½	65½	+½

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	2	6	5⅞	6	
51½	48	Myers&Bros(4e)	1	46	45¼	45¼	−2¾
5¼	4⅛	Nash Kelvinator	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
23⅞	17¼	Nat Acme (1e)	19	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+1¼
7¼	5½	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb19
9	7	Nat Auto pf (.60)	1	7	7	7	Feb17
10⅞	7⅞	Nat Aviat (¾e)	3	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅜
18¾	16¾	Nat Bisc (1.60)	8	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅜
175½	166	Nat Bisc pf (7)	6	169	166	166	Feb14
13½	12¼	Nat Bd & I (1a)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+¾
88¼	86	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	2	86	86	86	Feb14
17½	15½	Nat B&S (.60a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Feb13
13⅝	12½	Nat Cash Rg (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	Feb21
11	9½	Nat Cylin (.80)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Feb21
14½	13	Nat Dairy (.80)	16	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
6½	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	1	5	5	5	Feb20
8½	7½	Nat D S pf (.60e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Feb19
24¼	20	Nat Dist (2)	1	22	22	22	+½
16	12	Nat En & S (½e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb14
8⅜	6⅝	Nat Gyps (.40e)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
93⅞	87	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	87	87	87	Feb21
17¾	15¼	Nat Lead (½a)	2	16⅛	16	16	
176	172	Nat Lead pfA(7)	2	174⅛	174⅛	174⅛	+1⅛
23½	17⅝	Nat M&S (1¾e)	2	18½	18½	18½	Feb19
31	26	Nat Oil P (½g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Feb21
7¼	6	Nat P & L (.60)	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
68½	55¼	Nat Steel (3)	2	56¼	56	56¼	+⅛
6⅜	4⅞	Nat Supply	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
48½	41	N S 5½pf(2.06e)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+¾
10½	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	2	9	8½	9	Feb19
5	4¼	Nat Tea	8	4½	4⅜	4½	−⅛
10⅛	9½	Natomas Co (1a)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Feb19
9	8	Nehi Corp (½a)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb21
16	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	5	14⅛	13	13	Feb17
45⅛	42½	Newberry (2.40)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	Feb 7
31¾	25¼	Newmont (⅜g)	21	26¾	26½	26¾	+¼
8¾	6¼	Newport I (.30e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
27⅜	20¾	Newp N S (.40g)	3	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+¾
110	107	Newp N S pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Feb21
45	32¾	NY Air Br (½g)	2	33	32¾	33	+¼
15¼	11⅞	NY Central RR	29	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	+⅜
15⅞	11¾	NY Chi & St L	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Feb20
33¼	27	NY Chi & StL pf	1	27½	27½	27½	+½
24¼	22	NYC Omni (3a)	1	22½	22½	22½	Feb20
6¾	4½	NY Dock	1	5	5	5	Feb20
12	9	NY Dock pf	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb21
¼	[illegible]	NY NH & H	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1⅜	[illegible]	NY NH & H pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
¼	[illegible]	NY Ont & West	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 7
30⅞	24½	NY Shipbldg(1e)	29	26¾	25¾	26¼	+¼
32¾	27¼	Noblitt-Sp (¾g)	6	28	28	28	Feb20
215	200	Norf&West(10a)	1	201	200½	201	Feb21
17⅜	12½	No Am Av(1¼e)	25	14¼	13⅝	14	
17⅜	15	No Am Co (1.20)	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
58¾	55¼	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	56	56	56	Feb19
57⅛	53⅛	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	4	54¼	54	54¼	−½
7½	5¾	Northern Pacific	25	6¼	6	6¼	+⅛
113⅛	112	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb15
2¾	2	Norwalk T & R	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb21
13¾	12½	Norwich Ph (1)	2	13	13	13	Feb20
		O					
7⅞	6¾	Ohio Oil (.45e)	8	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
18⅞	13¾	Oliver F (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Feb21
10	9	Omnibus (1.20)	12	9⅛	9	9	
3⅝	3	Oppenheim Col	8	3	3	3	
17¾	15⅛	Otis Elevat(.20g)	1	15½	15½	15½	
10⅜	7¼	Otis Steel	6	8¼	8	8¼	+½
53½	42½	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	5	45⅛	45	45⅛	Feb21
26¼	22¼	Out M&M (.40g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb14
49¼	40½	Owens-IllG(½g)	8	42¾	42	42¾	+1⅛
		P—Q					
9¼	7⅜	Pac-Am Fish	2	7⅜	7½	7½	
11¼	10¼	Pac Finan(1.20a)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
28⅞	25⅜	Pac G & E (2)	13	26½	26¼	26½	+⅜
40	36⅛	Pac Lighting (3)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
14	11	Pac Mills	2	11½	11¼	11¼	−½
4⅜	3¼	Pac Tin C (.20g)	2	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
7⅛	5½	Pac West Oil	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb20
3⅝	2¾	Packard Motor	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16	12⅛	Pan-Am Airway	7	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+½
8½	7¼	Pan-AmPet(¼e)	1	8	8	8	Feb14
⅝	[illegible]	Panhandle P&R	1	½	½	½	Feb19
37¼	29	Paraffine (2¼e)	3	29	29	29	Feb15
12¼	10	Param Pic (.20g)	45	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+⅜
99½	93½	Param 1 pf (6)	1	96	96	96	Feb20
11¾	10⅛	Param 2 pf (.60)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb20
15¼	15	Park & Tilford	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan31
2	1½	Park UCM (.10e)	7	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
30⅝	25½	Parke Dav (.40g)	6	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+⅜
20⅜	17½	Parker Rust(1a)	2	17½	17½	17½	Feb21
1	¾	Parmelee Trans	2	¾	¾	¾	Feb21
9¾	8	Pathe Film(.30e)	2	8⅛	8	8	
9½	7⅜	Patino M (.60g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
48	45⅞	Penn & Ford (3)	1	45	44½	45	+⅛
87	74¾	Penney(JC)(3a)	5	77	76¾	77	+1¾
2¾	1¾	Penn Coal & C	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb19
3⅛	2	Penn Dix Cem	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb21
44	36	Penn D pf A (1e)	4	36¼	36	36¼	Feb20
13	12	Penn Gl ct (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb18
24½	22	Penn RR (1½e)	23	23⅜	22⅝	23¼	+½
24¼	21	Peoples D (.40g)	3	22	22	22	+1
43¼	36¾	Peo GL&C(3¼g)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+¼
2	1½	Peoria & East	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb20
9⅜	7	Pere Marquette	2	7	7	7	Feb15
22½	21	Pet Milk (1)	1	21	21	21	Feb13
6⅞	6	Petrol Cp (.70e)	2	6⅛	6	6	
7⅞	7	Pfeiffer (1)	1	7	7	7	Feb17
35⅞	27⅛	Phelps D (¼g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+½
44⅛	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	2	40⅝	40½	40½	Feb18
12½	10⅞	Philco C (¾e)	1	11	11	11	
80	72¾	Philip Mor (3)	1	77	77	77	+2
7	5¼	Phillips-Jones	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb20
41¼	35¾	Phillips Pet (2)	18	36⅜	35¾	36¼	+⅛
3¼	3	Phoenix Hos'ry	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	Feb15
23½	21⅞	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Feb19
7¾	4½	Pittsburgh Coal	2	5	4½	5	Feb20
46½	32½	Pittsburgh C pf	1	33	33	33	Feb21
8¾	7	Pitt C & I (¼e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
15	11	Pitt Forg (1e)	1	11	11	11	Feb17
7⅛	5⅛	Pitt S & B (.45e)	6	5⅜	5½	5⅜	−⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Pitt Steel	1	7	7	7	
⅞	[illegible]	Pittston Co	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb17
16⅞	14⅝	Plym Oil (1.30e)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
21	17½	Pond Crk (1¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb19
8⅜	6	Poor & Co B	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Feb21
7¼	4½	Postal Tel pf	1	5	5	5	Feb21
13⅛	9¼	Pressed Stl Car	6	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+⅛
13½	12	Pressed Stl 1 pf	1	12	12	12	Jan21
40¾	35	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	35	35	35	Feb13
58¼	51½	Proct & Gam (2)	12	51¾	51½	51⅝	+⅛
29½	25½	P S NJ (2.40)	8	26⅛	26⅛	26½	+½
137	130¾	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	3	130¾	130¾	130¾	Feb21
123½	119½	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	4	120	120	120	Feb21
110	105¾	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	4	104½	104½	104½	−1½
117¼	116½	P S El&G pf (5)	4	116½	116½	116½	Feb15
27⅞	22½	Pullman (1)	12	24	23⅜	24	+¼
8⅞	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
101½	95	Pure O 6% pf(6)	1	95	95	95	Feb21
90⅜	83¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	3	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	Feb21
11⅝	10¼	Purity Bak (¼g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+¼
10	9¼	Quaker Oil(.15g)	2	9¼	9	9	−¼
		R					
4⅞	4	Radio Corp(.20g)	28	4⅛	4	4⅛	
62½	56½	Radio cv pf(3½)	1	57	57	57	+½
3¾	3⅛	Radio-Keith-Or	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb21
43½	40	Radio-Keith pf	2	40½	40½	40½	Feb21
20	18½	Raybest-M (¾g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
17	12¾	Rayonier Inc	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+¼
28⅞	24½	Ray'ier pf (2)	1	25	25	25	Feb19
14¾	12⅝	Reading Co (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24	21	Reading 1 pf (2)	7	24¼	24	24¼	Feb20
23	17	Reading 2 pf (2)	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
1⅞	1½	Real Silk Hos'ry	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb10
7¾	7	Reliable Str ⅛g	1	7	7	7	Feb14
12½	10¾	Reliance (.15g)	1	11	11	11	Jan22
9⅛	8⅛	Reming R (.20g)	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Feb21
67¼	60	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	60½	60½	60½	Feb20
1⅜	1	Reo Motors ct	2	1	1	1	Feb21
22¾	18	Repub Stl (½g)	38	19	18⅛	18⅞	+¼
97	91	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	91	91	91	Feb20
11	8	Rev Cop & Brass	2	8½	8½	8½	Feb20
24	19½	Rev Cop&BrasA	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb13
13⅜	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¼
10⅜	7	Reynolds Spring	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
34¼	31¾	Rey Tob B (½g)	10	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	
9	7¼	Richfield O (½e)	15	8½	8⅛	8½	+½
9⅞	6¼	Ritter Dental	3	7½	7¼	7½	+½
5¾	4¾	Roan Ant (.63e)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
17	15½	Ruberoid (1.30e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Feb20
13½	9¾	Rustless Ir (.15g)	2	10½	10½	10½	+¼
§1⅜	⅜	Rutland RR pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec30
		S					
45	37¼	Safewy Str (3a)	3	38½	38¼	38¼	+¼
38⅞	32¾	St Jos Ld (½g)	2	34½	34	34	−¾
⅛	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb10
¼	⅛	St L San Fran pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb17
50¼	37	Savage Arm ¾g	3	39	38¾	39	+½
11	9⅝	Schenley	5	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
87½	85	Schenley pf(5½)	1	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	Feb19
37½	34	Scott Pap(1.60a)	1	35	35	35	Feb18
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
⅝	[illegible]	Seaboard A L pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb15
15⅜	12¾	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb20
2⅛	2	Seagrave Corp	11	2	2	2	Feb14
78¾	68¾	Sears Roebk(3a)	9	72	71⅝	72	+⅜
10⅞	9⅝	Servel Inc (1)	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14	10¾	Sharon Stl (¼e)	1	12	12	12	+1
4⅞	3¾	Sharp & D (.20g)	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
55¾	53	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	53	53	53	Feb19
5⅜	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	3	5	4¾	5	Feb21
12⅜	10⅛	Shell Un O (¾e)	9	11½	11½	11½	
5	4⅜	Silver K (.40)	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Feb14
21⅜	16⅞	Simmons (2e)	3	18	17⅝	18	+½
2⅛	1¾	Simms Petrol	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 1
27½	25¼	SimondsS&S.40g	2	26	25⅞	26	Feb21
22⅜	18⅞	Skelly Oil (1¼e)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Feb19
19	14½	Smith (AO)(½e)	6	15½	15½	15½	+¼
10⅞	9	Smith & Cor(½)	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb19
15¾	13¾	Snider Pack (1)	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb21
9¼	8½	Socony-V (¼g)	19	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1⅝	So A G&P (.30e)	13	2	1⅞	2	+¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
19⅛	16½	So P Rico Sug(1)	21	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
15¾	13	So Greyh L(1½)	1	13½	13½	13½	+½
28⅜	25¾	So Cal Ed (1½a)	5	26	25½	25½	−½
10½	8	Southern Pacific	56	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	
13⅞	11¼	Southern Ry	21	12⅞	12⅛	12½	+⅜
24⅞	19½	Southern Ry pf	26	22	21¼	22	+⅜
29½	27	SoRyM&O ct (4)	1	29	29	29	Jan15
2	1½	Sparks Withing	14	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
4½	4	Spear & Co	1	4	4	4	Feb20
20¼	18⅞	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb14
38½	31⅝	Sperry Corp(2e)	5	33⅛	32¾	32¾	−¼
37⅞	32	Spicer Mfg (¾g)	6	32½	32½	32½	Feb21
6⅞	5½	Spiegel Inc(.15g)	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+¼
36½	31¼	Square D (2.80e)	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	−¼
6⅝	6	Stand Br. (.40a)	17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
113⅛	111	Stand B pf (4½)	1	112	112	112	Feb21
1⅛	⅞	Stand Gas & El	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb21
3½	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Std Gas $6 pr pf	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Feb19
17½	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	6	13	13	13	
20¾	18	Stand O Calif (1)	27	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+¼
27⅞	25¾	Stand O Ind (1)	12	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+⅜
36½	33	Stand O N J (1a)	31	34⅜	33¾	34	
38	34¼	Stand O Oh(1½)	3	35	34½	35	+¼
40	34	Starrett(3¼e)	2	36	36	36	
66	58	Sterling P (3.80)	3	58¼	58	58	−⅛
8¾	6¾	Stewart-W (½e)	4	7	6¾	7	+⅛
5⅛	3⅞	Stokely Bros	2	4	4	4	Feb20
8¼	5⅞	Stone & W (½e)	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
8⅝	6	Studebaker Cp	9	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
58¾	54¼	Sun Oil (1a)	5	55	55	55	Feb21
9	8½	Sun Min'g (1.60)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
21	16½	Superheater(½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
1¾	1½	Superior O(.10e)	1	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
17	12	Superior Steel	3	13	12¾	13	+¼
23¼	20¾	Sutherland(1.20)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
§7⅛	4	Sweets Co of Am	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec27
24¼	22½	Swift&Co (1.20a)	10	23	22¾	23	+½
19⅛	17½	Swift Intl (2)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
7¾	6⅜	Syming ww(¼g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅞	5	Syming xw (¼g)	1	5½	5⅛	5½	Feb21
		T					
4¾	4½	Talcott (.10g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb18
3¾	3½	Telautogr (.05g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Feb17
9⅛	7¾	Tenn Corp (¼g)	2	8	8	8	+⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	3	9	8⅞	9	
40¼	34½	Texas Corp (2)	18	36	35½	36	+½
3⅜	2⅞	Texas Gulf(.20e)	1	3	3	3	
38	35	Texas Gulf S (2)	4	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	Feb21
6	5⅜	Tex P C&O (.40)	5	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
4¼	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅛	7⅛	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
40½	35⅞	That cv pf (3.60)	1	38	38	38	−1⅝
2⅞	2¾	The Fair	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4¾	4	Thermoid Co	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4⅛	3	Third Av Ry	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb20
6	5⅛	Thompson (JR)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
34	28½	Thomp Pr (½g)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+⅜
1¼	1	Thompston-Star	3	1	1	1	Feb21
18	13½	Thompson-S pf	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
10⅜	9½	Tide Wat A (.60)	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
99¾	96⅞	Tide W pf (4½)	2	97	97	97	
34¼	27½	Tim-Det (3¼e)	7	29¾	29¼	29¾	+¾
51¼	39	Timken Rol ½g	6	41½	41¼	41¼	−¾
5¼	4¼	Transamer (½)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb21
17¼	13¼	Trans & West A	1	14	14	14	+½
8¾	7	Tran & Wil(.45e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¼
2	1¼	Tri-Cont Corp	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
75	68¾	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	70	69	70	+1¼
5⅛	4	Truax-Tr C(¼e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb21
10	9½	Truscon Steel	1	9½	9½	9½	Feb19
7¼	5¾	Twenty C-Fox	8	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+¼
19⅝	17	Twen C-Fpf(1½)	2	17½	17	17½	+½
1½	1⅛	Twin City Rap T	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb17
9⅛	7	Twin C'ch(.70e)	1	7⅜	7	7	Feb21
		U					
34½	30	Underw'd (2¼e)	3	31½	31½	31½	
12¾	9¾	Union Bag (1e)	8	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
70⅞	60	Union C (¾g)	17	64¼	63¾	64¼	+½
14½	12⅝	Union O C (1)	3	13½	13⅜	13½	
85⅞	76⅛	Union Pac (6)	8	78¼	77⅞	78¼	+¼
85¼	80½	Union Pac pf (4)	1	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	
13½	13	Union Prem (1)	1	13	13	13	Feb21
29¾	26	Union T C (2)	2	27½	27¼	27½	+½
17⅛	12¼	United Air Lines	7	13	12¾	13	
44⅜	34⅝	United A (3½e)	18	38⅜	37¼	38⅜	+1¼
14	12¾	United Bisc (1)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Feb21
50½	47	United Carb (3)	4	47½	47	47	Feb19
20½	18¼	Unit-C F (1.20a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Feb17
1½	1⅛	United Corp	29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30¾	25	United C pf (3)	2	26	25¾	25¾	+¾
4¾	3⅞	United Drug	2	4	4	4	−⅛
3¼	2¼	United Dy'wood	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb14
5	3⅝	United Elec Coal	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
42	38	United E & F (2)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	−¼
70¼	61	United Fruit (4)	1	65	65	65	+½
10½	8¼	United Gas (.80)	29	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
117	112¾	United G pf (5)	9	113¼	112¾	112¾	Feb21
11	8¾	Unit M&M (½e)	2	9	9	9	−⅛
3⅜	2⅞	United Paperbd	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛
3½	2⅜	US & For Sec	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛
90	86½	US & For pf (6)	1	86½	86½	86½	Feb17
10¼	8⅜	US Freight (¼g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb18
69½	60	US Gypsum (2a)	3	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞	+⅜
6⅛	4⅞	US Hoffman M	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb19
37¼	33	US H M pf (2¾)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Feb18
28¾	21½	US Indust Al	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb20
4½	3⅜	US Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
8½	6	US Leather A	2	6¼	6	6	Feb19
70¾	61⅞	US Leath pr pf	1	54½	54½	54½	−8
31⅜	28¼	US Pipe & F (2)	5	30¼	30	30	
34⅛	31	US Play Cd (2a)	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Feb 7
25½	20¼	US Plywood 1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb21
1⅞	1⅛	US Real & Imp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb21
24⅛	17⅞	US Rubber	31	20⅜	19½	20	+¼
94½	80¼	US Rub 1 pf (8)	4	84¼	84	84¼	+¼
64½	58	US Smelt (1g)	1	59½	59½	59½	+½
76½	72⅞	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	73	73	73	Feb20
70¾	55	US Steel (1g)	79	58⅜	57	58⅛	+⅞
130	117¾	US Steel pf (7)	5	117½	117	117½	−¼
33⅜	28	US Tob (1.28)	1	28½	28½	28½	+⅜
1⅜	1¼	United Stockyd	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	−⅛
1¼	1	United Stores A	2	1	1	1	Feb20
50	46½	Unit St pf(7½e)	1	48	48	48	Feb15
16⅝	14¾	Univ Cycl(1.10e)	3	15⅛	14¾	14¾	Feb15
59¾	53½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	Feb19
		V—W					
½	[illegible]	Vadsco Sales	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb20
26	22	Van Raalte (½g)	5	23½	23⅜	23½	Feb19
34⅛	26	Vanadium (1½e)	2	28	28	28	+½
44⅛	42¼	Vick Chem (2a)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	
24¾	20½	Victor Ch(1.40e)	1	21	21	21	Feb21
2½	2	Va-Caro Chem	9	2	2	2	Feb21
27¼	20	Va-C Ch 6% pf	2	21½	21½	21½	+1
42	40	Virgin Ry (2½a)	1	41	41	41	Feb21
33½	32	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
⅜	¼	Wabash Ry	7	¼	¼	¼	Feb20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash Ry pf A	5	½	½	½	Feb14
8¾	8	Waldorf S (.80a)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Feb18
22¼	20½	Walgreen (1.60)	8	20	19½	19½	−⅜
105⅜	103¼	Walk pf ww(4½)	1	101	101	101	−1¼
30½	26	Walker (H)(h4)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−⅜
13¾	12¾	Walker pf (h1)	3	13	13	13	Feb17
6⅛	4⅛	Walworth Co	6	5⅛	5	5	
5¼	3¾	Ward Baking A	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 4
1	[illegible]	Ward Baking B	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb20
17⅞	14¼	Ward Baking pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Feb21
3½	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	2	3	3⅛	3	
1	⅞	Warren Bros	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+[illegible]
30	25	Warren Fdy (2)	2	25	25	25	Feb19
24	22¼	Wash G Lt (1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Feb21
16½	15	Waukesha M (1)	1	15	15	15	Feb19
20¼	17¼	Wayne P (1g)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	−¼
4¼	2⅞	Webster Eisen	1	3	3	3	Feb19
21¾	16⅜	Wess O&S (½e)	1	18½	18	18½	+⅞
74½	70	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	72	72	72	Feb10
117½	117	W Penn P pf 4½	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	Feb15
18	15½	W Va P&P(.80g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Feb21
105⅛	104⅛	W Va P&P pf(6)	2	105	105	105	Feb20
28¼	24	West Auto (2)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	Feb20
3¾	2⅞	West Maryland	1	3	3	3	Feb19
7	6	West Mary 2 pf	1	6	6	6	Feb14
½	[illegible]	West Pacific pf	2	¼	¼	¼	−⅛
22⅜	18½	West Union(1e)	11	20⅜	20	20⅜	+⅜
22⅞	19⅛	Westing Air ¼g	2	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
105	89¼	West E&M (1g)	7	95¾	94⅜	95¾	+1¼
34½	30	West El Inst ½g	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb20
36	29	Westvaco (1.40)	2	29¼	29	29	Feb20
§38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf(1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30	25	Wheeling Steel	13	26⅜	25½	26	
76	69	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Feb17
12	10¼	White Dent(¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb15
17⅝	12½	White Motor	7	13¾	13¼	13¾	+⅛
7½	5	White Rock	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	Feb20
5⅜	4	White Sew Ma	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+⅛
41	41	White Sew M pf	1	41	41	41	Feb15
23½	20½	White pr pf (2)	4	25	23	25	+2¼
1⅞	1⅝	Wilcox Oil(.10e)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb18
2⅜	1⅞	Willys-Overland	1	2	1⅞	1⅞	
5¼	3⅝	Willys-Over pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
5¾	4⅜	Wilson & Co	6	4¾	4½	4¾	+¼
73¼	65½	Wilson $6 pf(3k)	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Feb21
33½	28	Woodward I (1e)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
34½	30⅛	Woolworth(2.40)	29	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
24⅛	16½	Worth P & M	4	18½	18	18½	+⅝
64¼	58	WPM cv ppf1⅛e	2	60	60	60	+1
60¼	54¼	WPM prpf(1⅛e)	2	55⅜	55	55⅜	Feb20
80	69¾	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	70½	70	70	+¼
22½	19	Yale & T (.60)	2	19	19	19	−½
17¼	12⅞	Yel T & C (1⅛e)	2	14	13¾	13⅞	+⅛
12¼	9⅛	YoungS&W(½e)	1	10	10	10	+⅜
42⅛	31¼	Yng Sh&T (½g)	12	34⅞	33⅞	34¾	+½
94¼	90	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	2	90¾	90¾	90¾	−1¾
18⅜	15	Young St D(¼g)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
15½	12⅝	Zenith Rad (1e)	3	13½	13¼	13⅜	
2¼	2	Zonite Products	2	2	2	2	Feb21
		RIGHTS Expire					
[illegible]	1-64	Avia C wi Mar 10	353	[illegible]	1-64	[illegible]	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) Paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations • **Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market** • Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Survey Shows Industry Now Pools Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Manufacturers throughout the nation are wholeheartedly willing to engage in primary- or sub-contracts and to abandon "business as usual" to expedite the building of America's defenses, according to a preliminary report today by Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, on the results of the Association-sponsored preparedness through production survey of the industrial facilities in the nation.

Early returns from the survey are disclosing plants and machine tools capable of handling anything from gun boring to parachute manufacture, Mr. Fuller said. The majority of plants registering their facilities are not among the 10,000 major corporations already surveyed by the Army and Navy departments for possible primary contract purposes, he added.

Many With No Contracts

More than two thirds of the manufacturers reporting do not have defense contracts nor are they sub-contractors for defense work, Mr. Fuller said, adding that about 10 per cent were primary contractors and approximately 20 per cent were sub-contractors. Of the two thirds not making defense goods, about half believe they have the type of machinery convertible to defense production, he reported.

"These plants now being revealed are the small contractors who might be geared into this vast production job as sub-contractors as quickly as the engineering problems can be solved," Mr. Fuller continued. "A machine shop in Kansas finds it can make gear parts on its partly idle milling machines for a primary contractor in Ohio who is making turret lathes. A wooden box maker in New York finds he can build crates needed for shipping airplane engines being made in Connecticut. There are thousands of similar cases.

Would End Bottlenecks

"Our 'preparedness through production' survey for the nation will be no more than a self-starter if communities all over the country exchange industrial information and reports. If through the co-operation of all manufacturers information can be centralized at state or association headquarters as a clearing house for Army and Navy procurement officers and primary contractors and over other states and cities, production bottleneck problems can soon be minimized.

"Small towns from Ellsworth, Me., to southwest Texas are using their local inventories as a basis for co-operative enterprise in which all manufacturing units participate to bid on primary or subcontracts. This development of community co-operation is the newest thing industrially in the nation today. It is mushrooming."

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.31	2.53
Amerex Hold	11.50	13.00
American Business Shrs	2.65	2.93
Axe Houghton Fd	9.86	10.60
Boston Fund	12.87	13.84
British Type Inv	.08	.18
Broad Street Inv	19.66	21.25
Bullock Fund	11.28	12.37
Canadian Inv Fund	2.35	3.15
Century Shrs Tr	23.80	25.60
Chain St Inv	15.16	16.15
Dividend Shrs	1.00	1.10
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	16.85	17.91
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	9.96	10.58
Equity Corp $3 pf	16.00	17.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.85	15.99
Fund Investors Inc	14.38	15.76
General Capital	25.03	26.91
General Investors Tr	4.32	4.71
Incorp Investors Tr	13.15	14.14
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.93	1.03
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.15	1.26
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd*	30.20	30.20
Loomis Sayles Inst*	72.40	72.40
Maryland Fund	3.25	4.15
Mass Invest Tr	16.94	18.22
Mass Inv 2d Fd Inc	8.11	8.72
Mutual Invest	8.33	..
Nation Wide Voting	1.00	1.13
New England Fund	10.07	10.86
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.75	17.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.31	.36
Putnam Fund	11.78	12.60
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.15	6.05
Railway & Light Sec	5.00	7.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.05	3.41
Scudder S & C	76.93	78.49
Spencer Trask Fund	12.69	13.47
Stand Util Inc	.16	.21
State Street Invest	57.125	60.375
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.47	.53
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.69	.78
US El Lt & P Voting	.84	
Wellington Fund	13.00	14.30
World Invest Tr	3.00	3.30
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.00	4.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.29	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.89	...
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.59	...
Diversified Tr C	3.10	
Diversified Tr D	4.70	3.53
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.25	3.75
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.06	4.82
Nation Wide Sec	3.22	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	43.125	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.84	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.28	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.23	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.83	..
Repres Tr Shrs	8.17	8.67
Super of Am Tr AA	2.01	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.25	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.77	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.625	1.125
First Boston Corp	14.00	15.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.125	.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	27.81	30.49	S-1	21.94	24.05
B-2	21.73	23.83	S-2	11.57	12.71
B-3	13.38	14.71	S-3	7.90	8.70
B-4	6.39	7.04	S-4	2.98	3.32
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	14.25	15.65	K-2	10.34	11.41

Boston Stocks

Feb. 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.80	Bird & Son. In	9	9	9	9
8.75	Bos & Albany	91¼	91¼	91¼	91⅞
2.00	Bos Edison	31½	31⅛	31½	31
..	Copper Range	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
..	East Gas&F pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
5.62c	E Gas & F pr pf	50½	50½	50½	50
1.00b	Emplyrs Group	23	22¾	23	23
2.50	First Nat Stors	37⅞	37	37	37⅝
..	Mergenthaler	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	118¼	117½	117½	117½
1.60	Torrington	26½	26½	26½	27¼
3.00	Un Twist Drill	35	35	35	34½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	56¼
..	Utah M & T	43c	43c	43c	43c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)

Today	41.2	Friday	40.7
Month ago	43.8	Year ago	49.6
1940 high	45.0	1940 low	39.8

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s 45-43	107.12	107.12	107.12
1 3¼s 46-44	108.11	108.11	108.11
2 2¾s 47-45 reg	108.11	108.11	108.11
1 3s 48-46	110.8	110.8	110.8
1 3⅛s 49-46	110.28	110.28	110.28
2 3⅛s 49-46 reg	110.25	110.25	110.25
1 2s 50-48	104.12	104.12	104.12
1 2½s 53-49	105.16	105.16	105.16
5 2¼s 56-54 reg	103.16	103.16	103.16
7 2⅞s 60-55	108.14	108.13	108.13
7 2¾s 59-56	107.24	107.24	107.24
5 2¾s 63-58	107.20	107.20	107.20
4 2¾s 65-60	108.	108.	108.
Federal Farm Mortgage			
10 3¼s 64-44	107.2	107.1	107.2
Home Owners Loan			
1 3s 52-44	106.26	106.26	106.26
New York City Bond			
16 3s 80	100⅛	100	100⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92	91½	91½
5 Alleghany 5s 50 st	57½	57½	57½
6 Alleg Val 4s 42	104	103½	103½
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102½	102	102
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
30 Am&For P 5s 2030	54	54	54
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	101½	101½	101½
11 Am T&T 5½s 43	103½	103½	103½
13 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	108	108
15 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108	107¾	108
3 Ann Arbor 4s 95	49	49	49
23 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106⅛	106¼
8 Arm Del 4s 55	205½	105½	105½
9 AT&SF 4s 95	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 A&SF 4½s 48	103½	103½	103½
25 A C Line 1st 4s 52	74⅝	74½	74½
5 A C Line clt 4s 52	71	71	71
3 A C Line 4½s 64	63	63	63
7 B&O 1st Mtg 48 st	67½	67	67½
23 B&O 95 stA	41	40¾	40¾
22 B&O 2000 st D	40¼	40	40
11 B&O 96 st F	40¼	40	40
316 B&O cv 60 st	18	17⅛	17⅞
27 B&O 4s 48	66⅞	66¼	66¼
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s51st	55¼	55¼	55¼
9 B&OSW 50 st	44½	44¾	44½
1 B&O T C 4s 59	55	55	55
11 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¾	105½	105¾
11 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105	104⅞	104⅞
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105	105	105
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅝	101½	101½
15 Boston&Me 4½s 70	20½	20	20
6 Boston&Me 4s 60	67	67	67
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	106	106	106
8 Buf R&P 57 st	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Bush Term 5s 55	43	43	43
3 Bush T Bldg 5sc 60	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	94½	94½	94½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
5 San Nat Ry 4½s 56	90½	90½	90½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	90¾	90¾	90¾
7 Can Nor 6½s 46	103½	102¾	102¾
3 Can Pac 5s 44	102	101⅞	102
5 Can Pac 4½s 46	78¼	78¼	78¼
12 Can Pac 4½s 60	66	65⅞	66
17 Can Pac 4s perp	54¼	54	54¼
1 Caro Cen 4s '49	41¼	41¼	41¼
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	20½	20½	20½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
11 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	106¾	106½	106½
25 Cen Pac 5s 60	49⅛	48¾	48¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69⅞	69¾	69¾
1 C&O 4½s 92	131	131	131
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 C&O 2d 4s 89 R&A	112	112	112
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	83½	83¼	83¼
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91½	91½	91½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	15¾	15⅛	15⅛
26 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32¾	32½	32¾
22 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
21 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	34¾	34¾	34¾
8 CM&SP 4½s 89E	34½	34½	34½
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	34½	34½	34½
9 Chi&NW 6½s 36	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	19	19	19
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
15 Chi & NW 4s'87	17¾	17½	17½
8 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	8	7¾	7¾
2 CRI & P cv 4½s'60	1	1	1
3 CRI & P rfg 4s'34	8	8	8
5 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	7¼	[illegible]	7¼
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	100	100	100
1 Childs Co 5s'43	29½	29½	29½
15 CCC&StL 4½s'77	55¾	55⅜	55½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s'70	107	107	107
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	81½	81½	81½
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	88	88	88
2 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	69½	68½	68½
18 Col & So 4½s'80	13½	13⅛	13½
3 Columbia G 5s'52 Ap	104	104	104
3 Columbia G 5s'52 May	103⅞	103¾	103¾
19 Columbia G 5s' 1961	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	109	109	109
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Con Edis 3½s'58	107	107	107
12 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
1 Consum Pow 3½s'65	108	108	108
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'69	109¾	109½	109¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
30 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
6 Crucible Stl 3¼s '55	96	95¾	96
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Dayton P&L 3s '70	106	106	106
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	48½	48½	48½
3 Del P&L 4½s '69	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 D & R G West 5s '78	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 Det Ed 3s '70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	100½	100½	100½
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	106	106	106
17 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	107⅞	107⅞
4 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s '70	105	105	105
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	17⅛	17	17
9 Erie rfg 5s '75	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	42	42	42
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	36½	36½	36½
58 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8	7¾	7⅞
23 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7½	7¼	7½
9 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	66	66	66
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	86	85¾	85¾
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	77	77	77
2 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105½	105½	105½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	98	98	98
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107	107	107
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102⅜	101¾	101¾
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96	95¾	95¾
3 Gulf M&O inc 2015	38	38	38
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
5 Housatonic 5s 37	58½	58½	58½
5 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103	103	103
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	28	28	28
4 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	11⅞	11⅞
8 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42	42	42
10 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40⅝	40⅜	40½
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	43½	43⅜	43½
13 Inland Stl 3s 61	106	105¾	105¾
11 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	97½	97½	97½
6 Int Gt oNr 1st 6s 52	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
6 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Int Gt ..or 5s 56 C	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	44½	44½	44½
6 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	81	81	81
1 Int Paper 6s 55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Int Paper 5s 47	103⅛	103	103
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	37¼	37	37¼
76 Int T&T 5s 55	39¾	39¼	39½
20 K C South 5s 50	69	69	69
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
2 Kv Ind T 4½s 61 st	79	79	79
2 Koppers Co 4s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	58¾	58⅜	58⅜
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28½	28½	28½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '44 st	84	84	84
2 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	43	43	43
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
40 Leh Val 4½s '2003 st	22½	22¼	22¼
12 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	21½	21	21
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	120½	120½	120½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103	103	103
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98½	98½	98½
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89½	89	89
1 L&N Pad & M 4s 46	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 L & N 3s '80 St L	85⅞	84⅞	85⅞
2 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
15 McKess&Rob 5¼s '50	108½	108½	108½
2 Mich Cen 3½s '52	99	99	99
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 MSP&SSMar5½s78	68½	68½	68½
5 MSP&SSMgtd5s38	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4 MSP&SSMcn5s38	9	9	9
43 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	14⅞	14⅝	14¾
33 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4⅞	4⅛	4¼
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
34 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	13¼	13	13¼
17 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	20½	20¼	20½
16 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
30 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	20½	20½	20½
2 MoPac3rd ext 4s 38	83	83	83
2 MonWPaPubSv6s65	111½	111¼	111½
6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104	104	104
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34	34	34
3 Mor&Essex3½s1000	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
17 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104	103⅞	103¾
6 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	51½	51½	51½
19 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	125	125	125
5 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106½	106½	106½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	63	63
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57¾	57⅛	57¼
46 NYC cn 4s 98	61½	61	61
7 NYC 3¾s 46	91¼	91¼	91¼
10 NYC & HR 4s 42	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 NYC&HR 3½s 97	84¼	83¾	84¼
2 NYC&Mi Cen 3½s 98	60¼	60¼	60¼
2 NYCh&StL 6s 41	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 NYChi&StL 4½s 74A	68¾	68⅝	68¾
7 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	57¼	57⅛	57¼
4 NY Connect 3¾s 65	99¾	99½	99¾
1 NY2Dock cv 5s 47	61	61	61
1 NY2Dock Co 4s 51	58	58	58
9 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	107½	108
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
28 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	22½	22½	22½
2 NYNH&H 4½s 67	21½	21½	21½
7 NYNH&H 4s 56	19½	19½	19½
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	14	14	14
1 Norf Sout 5s 61A	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
34 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¼	64	64⅞
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56½	56⅛	56½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57	56¾	56¾
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¼	52¼	52¼
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	78	78	78
3 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	74¾	74¾	74¾
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Ogden'&Cha 4s 48	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
15 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110¾	110¾	110¾
28 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	111⅝	111¼	111¼
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	87½	87½	87½
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
8 Pen Co 4s '63	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107½	107½	107½
6 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108⅞	108½	108⅝
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	112½	112½	112½
15 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105⅞	105¾	105¾
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
13 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	101½	101	101
2 Pen RR 4s '48	113	113	113
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	113	113	113
10 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94¾	94½	94½
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s '60	50	50	50
5 Peoria&PekUn 5½s '74	108	108	108
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	66	65½	65½
8 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
11 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	16½	16½	16½
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 PCC&StL 4½s '77	103	102¾	103
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s'58 A	52½	52½	52½
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	52⅝	52	52
8 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	80	79⅝	80
3 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Readg 4½s'97 A	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 Republic Steel 5½s'54	103¾	103½	103½
4 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Republic Steel 4½s'56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 RI Ark & La 4½'34	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
32 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	65	65	65
2 StLPeo&NW 5s'48	28½	28½	28½
2 StLPub Svc 5s'59	70	69⅞	70
1 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	9½	9½	9½
5 St L S F 4½s'78	10	10	10
2 St L S F 4s'50 A	9¾	9¾	9¾
15 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
11 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
15 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105	104¾	104¾
12 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106½	106⅛	106½
40 Sou Pac 4½s 68	45½	45¼	45½
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45⅜	45⅛	45¼
44 So Pac 4½s 69	45⅜	45	45⅜
22 So Pac rfg 4s 55	61	60½	60⅝
5 So Pac clt 4s 49	44	43¾	43¾
5 So Pac 3¾s 46	54¼	54¼	54¼
17 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	48¾	48½	48½
15 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	75¾	75¾	75¾
5 South Ry 6½s 56	81	80½	81
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	76¼	76¼	76¼
55 South Ry cn 5s 94	91¼	90½	90½
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	58¾	58½	58½
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Swift & Co 3¾s 50	103½	103½	103½
5 T C I & RR 5s 51	127	127	127
9 T RR A St L 4s 53	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	90	90	90
15 Tex Corp 3s 65	105⅛	105	105
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	68	68	68
5 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	67½	67½	67½
2 Third Ave 4s 60	59¼	59	59
9 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	103	103	103
12 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112⅜	112¼	112¼
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	103½	103½	103½
3 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	68	68	68
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	83	82⅞	83
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Utah P & L 5s '44	104	103¾	104
5 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110	110	110
25 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107	107	107
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
3 Walker H 4¼s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Walwrth 4s '55	78½	78½	78½
6 Wash Cen 4s '48	67	67	67
5 West Pen P 5s '63E	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 West Shore 4s 2361	51	51	51
1 West Va P&Pap 3s '54	103	103	103
14 Westn Md 5½s '77A	101¾	101½	101¾
11 Westn Md 4s '52	93½	92½	93½
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	17⅜	17¼	17¼
3 Western Un 5s '51	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
2 Western Un 5s '60	74¾	74½	74½
5 Wh & L E 4s '49	115	115	115
17 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	105	105	105
1 Wilson & Co 4se '55	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Wis Cen 4s '49	29¼	29¼	29¼
13 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	9⅛	9	9⅛
7 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102¼	102⅛	102⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Antioquia 7s 45A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
7 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60½	60	60½
9 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	59¼	59¼	59¼
5 Argentine 4½s 71	68½	68¼	68¼
26 Argentine 4½s 71	68½	68¼	68¼
28 Australia 5s 55	57⅛	57	57
6 Australia 5s 57	57⅜	57	57⅜
2 Australia 4½s 56	48	48	48
10 Berlin City 6½s 50	22	22	22
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
15 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16⅜	16¼	16¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18	18	18
1 Brisbane 6s 50	61	61	61
6 Buen A 4¾s 77	47¾	47	47¾
8 Canada 5s 52	97	97	97
5 Canada 4s 60	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛
3 Canada 2½s 45	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
3 Canada 2¼s 44	92½	92	92
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Chile 6s 60	9	9	9
2 Chile 6s 62 asd	9	9	9
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	9	9	9
3 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	31	31	31
9 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	31	31	31
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 47	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s'47	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
2 Copenhag 5s 52	23	22⅞	23
10 Cuba 4½s 77	51¼	51¼	51¼
2 Denmark 4½s 62	40½	40½	40½
10 Dom 5½s 42	55	55	55
3 Ger Gov 5½s 65	9	8⅞	8⅞
4 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Gt Con ElPJap 44	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 Irish Free St 5s '60	72	70½	70½
3 Italy 7s 1951	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Japan 5½s '65	46	46	46
2 Minas Ger 6½s '58	8½	8½	8½
2 Minas Ger 6½s '59	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Norway 6s '44 wd	52½	52½	52½
1 Norway 6s '43	52¼	52¼	52¼
5 Norway 4½s '56 wd	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Orient Dev 6s '53	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
10 Orient Dev 5½s '58	37½	37½	37½
1 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	8	8	8
1 Rhine-Ruhr W 6s '53	19	19	19
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6¾	6⅝	6¾
4 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	8⅜	7¾	8⅜
1 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	55	55	55
5 Sao Paulo Cty 8s 52	12½	12½	12½
44 Sao Paulo Ctv 6½s 57	11	10¾	11
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	48½	48½	48½
2 Shinyetsu E 6½s 52	49	49	49
3 SilesiaProv4½s58asd	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	39½	39½	39½
16 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	43⅝	43½	43½
4 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s79	42½	42½	42½

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today 3,091,000; previous day 6,033,700; week ago 4,295,175; year ago 4,927,600; two years ago 6,257,625; Jan. 1 to date 325,468,975; year ago 250,208,550; two years ago 269,727,275.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Div.	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (SF)	(2.40)	36	38
Bank of Manhattan	(.80a)	14¾	16¼
Bank of New York	(14)	351	359
Bankers Tr	(2)	54⅛	56⅛
Brooklyn Tr	(4)	71¾	76¾
Central Hanover Bk&Tr	(4)	96½	99½
Chase National	(1.40)	30	32
Chemical Bank & Tr	(1.80)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	(8)	173	179
Continental Bk&Tr	(.80)	13	14½
Corn Exchange Bk&T	(3)	46¾	47¾
Empire Tr	(3)	40½	43½
First National (Bos)	(2)	[illegible]	47
First National	(100)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guaranty Tr	(12)	288	293
Irving Tr	(.60)	11	12
Manufacturers Tr	(2)	35¾	37¾
Manufacturers Tr pf	(2)	51¾	53¾
National City	(1)	26	27½
New York Trust	(5)	99	102
Public	(1½)	28¾	30¼
Title Guaranty & T		2⅛	3⅛

Insurance Co. Stocks

	Div.	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty	(4a)	124½	128½
Aetna Ins	(1.60a)	51¾	53¾
Aetna Life	(1.20a)	25½	27
American Equitable	(1)	18	19½
American Ins Nwk	(½a)	12¼	13¾
American Re-Ins	(1.60a)	40½	42½
American Reserve	(1e)	11¾	13¼
American Surety	(2½)	45½	47½
Automobile	(1a)	35¾	37¾
Baltimore American	(.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston	(16a)	607	627
Carolina	(1.30a)	28½	30
City of New York	(1.30)	21½	23
Conn Gen Lif	(.80)	25¼	26¾
Continental Casualty	(1.20a)	32½	34½
Fidelity & Deposit	(4a)	115	119
Firemen's Nwk	(.40)	9¼	10½
Frank Fire	(1a)	29¼	31¼
General Reinsur	(1a)	38½	41
Georg Home	(1a)	23	26
Glens Falls	(1.60)	43½	45½
Globe & Republic	(½)	9	10
Globe & Rutgers		10	13
Great American Ins	(1a)	25⅛	27
Hanover	(1.20)	25	26½
Hartford Fire	(2a)	82½	85½
Home Fire Sec		1¾	2¾
Home Ins	(1.20a)	29¾	31¾
Homestead	(1)	18	19½
Knickerbocker	(½)	8¼	9¼
Lincoln Fire		1½	2½
Maryland Casualty		2¾	3¾
Massachusetts Bond	(3½)	61¾	64½
National Fire	(2)	58	60
National Liberty	(.20a)	7¼	8¼
New Am Cas	(.85k)	17¼	18½
New Hampshire	(1.60a)	44½	46½
New York Fire	(.80)	14	15½
Nor East Ins		4⅝	5⅝
North River	(1)	24¼	25¾
Phoenix	(2a)	83	87
Prov Wash	(1a)	34	36
Rep Ins Tex	(1.20)	26¾	28½
Revere (P) In	(1.20a)	24	25½
Rhode Island Ins		2½	4
St Paul Fire	(8)	243	253
Springfield	(4½a)	119½	123
Sun Life	(15)	200	250
Travelers	(16)	397	407
U S Fid & G	(1)	21¼	22½
U S Fire	(2)	47¼	49¼
Westchester	(1.20a)	30¾	32¾

a-Also extra or extras. g-Declared or paid so far this year. e-Paid last year.

Waltham Watch Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Waltham Watch Co. declared a dividend of $7 a share on arrears of the prior preferred shares, payable March 14 to holders of record Feb. 26. Company paid same amount a year ago. As of Jan. 1, 1940, arrears totaled $8.75 a share. Plant is in Waltham, Mass.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	5.92	6.03	5.91	6.01	5.84
Sept.	6.12	6.25	6.12	6.24	6.08

Granary Plan Continuation Seen Needed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The administration, officials said, soon will ask Congress to extend the life of the agriculture department's "ever normal granary" program and to authorize an additional $500,000,000 to finance federal crop storage and price-pegging operations.

The life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, agency which advances loans to farmers on crop surpluses, expires June 30.

Affects Prices

Agriculture Department officials said that unless the corporation was given an extension, the government would be without the financial power to continue the present program of pegging prices of such commodities as wheat, corn, cotton, and several other farm products at prices above levels which would prevail under normal operation of the economic laws of supply and demand.

The corporation already has approximately $1,300,000,000 tied up in loans to growers on surplus farm commodities and in crops taken over under foreclosure of past-due loans. Its lending power is limited to $1,500,000,000.

Officials said that the corporation probably would need much more than the $200,000,000 unobligated balance of its lending power to meet grower loan demands for this year's crops.

It is the theory of the present farm program that surpluses of good production years would be kept off the market and stored under Commodity Credit Corporation loans to farmers, and released in years of short crops to avert consumer shortages. Thus the title "ever-normal granary."

Record Surpluses

Surpluses in several crops have reached or passed record proportions, due in part to favorable growing conditions and to a drastic reduction in exports since the war started. The bulk of these surpluses are either owned by the corporation or are stored under its loans.

Commodities owned by the agency on January 31 included: Corn, 200,207,000 bushels with a book value of $151,931,000; cotton, 6,183,000 bales valued at $364,858,000; rubber, (acquired in a barter deal with Great Britain involving cotton), 86,853 tons valued at $30,623,000; tobacco, 332,320,000 pounds valued at $70,399,000.

Promoted



Louis F. Malkovsky

Elected Vice-President of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. For the past five years Mr. Malkovsky has been factory manager of the company. A veteran of 26 years with the company he has worked in every department of the Sperry factory. He will be in direct charge of production on the entire line of products of the Sperry Gyroscope Co.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The recent publication of the Ministry of Labor enquiry into working class budgets is of great interest and importance in view of the scarcity of accurate up-to-date information on such a subject in Britain. This study shows how wages and small incomes up to £250 a year are spent, that is, within the range of unemployment insurance during the period when the enquiry was made, from the fall of 1937 to the summer of 1938, and recording expenditure in all seasons of the year.

This carefully supervised enquiry into the expenditure of 8,905 households shows the vast change in the habits and improvements in the standard of living since the investigation into consumption and cost of food undertaken in 1904, which is largely the basis of the present cost of living index.

The recent investigation was not an enquiry into family incomes, only into family expenditures, with the sole object of discovering how much the wage earner's family spends and what standard of life it maintains. Hence, it says nothing about income or savings, except as conclusions can be drawn indirectly from the amount of insurance premiums paid, etc.

To Revise Index

The aim of these statistics was to supply material for the revision of the cost of living index figures, which had long been criticized as out-of-date by statisicians and social workers. But a final verdict cannot be pronounced simply on figures now published since these are mainly concerned with urban wage earning households. It will be necessary to wait for the complete report which will include the budgets of agricultural families and other sections of the public. Yet even now it is possible to state that 1914 standards must be replaced by more up-to-date ones when a new index is drawn up.

It is interesting to note that even the term "normal family" which formerly was taken as meaning man and wife and three children is no longer applicable. For if the number of wage earners concerned within the 1937-38 enquiry were evenly spread out it would be seen to represent roughly one and three quarters persons for each family.

Details Examined

Details of weekly family budgets were examined over a period of one month. These showed that the average weekly household expenditure amounted to 86s. 3d., or allowing for a probable over-estimate of expenditure on clothing, to 85s.

The 8,905 budgets examined were drawn from all parts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and were made up as follows:

London and South Eastern	2,295	25.8%
Midlands	1,276	14.3%
Wales	434	4.9%
Scotland	980	11.0%
Northern Ireland	[illegible]	2.9%

Expenditure on food was smaller in proportion to the family income than in 1904 or 1914, 40 per cent instead of 60 per cent. Rents including purchasing payments and rates are now 13 per cent (16 per cent), clothing 9-19 per cent (12 per cent), though fuel and light formed almost the same proportion of total expenditures as in the earlier years mentioned.

Four out of five of the industrial families included in this inquiry rented their houses, and paid on an average 10s. 8d. a week in rent, rates, and water charges. The average number of rooms occupied by each family was four. About 18 per cent of the family either owned or were in the process of purchasing their houses and the weekly instalments of the purchase price, ground rent, rates, water charges (after deducting any rent for rooms sublet), averaged 12s. 9d. The remaining 2 per cent of families received houses rent free from their employers—many of these were miner's families. Taking renters and purchasers of houses together the average weekly outlay was 10s. 10d.

Distribution of Costs

Some indication of the changes in the distribution of expenditure per household between 1914 and 1937-38 may be gathered from the following:

	1914 P.C.	1937-1938 s.	d.	P.C.
Rent	16	10.	10.	12.5
Food	60	34.	1	39.6
Clothing	12	9.	4.	10.8
Fuel and Light	8	6.	5.	7.4
Other items	4	25.	7.	29.7
Total	100	86.	3.	100

The percentage changes of expenditure for different items are most marked in the case of food which was 60 per cent in 1914, and only 39.6 per cent in 1937-38. The reduction in the proportion of total expenditure devoted to rent and food is only partially due to the reduced size of the average family in 1937-38. It is also an indication of the increased standard of living among the lower-earning sections of the population since 1914, and since less in proportion has been spent on food the range of goods and services which these people have purchased has naturally increased. This is indicated by the large amount (29.7 per cent) included under the heading "other items."

It is of interest to note that expenditure on holidays amounts to less than 8d. a week, and on books to even less. Expenditure on tobacco and cigarettes was four times that on "drink," in which term are included beer, mineral waters, etc., namely 2s. 6½d. as compared with 9½d. a week; though it must be added that it is probable that under the heading "drink" in those budgets is only included the amount actually paid out of household money.

Living Costs Higher

The standard of living in Britain, according to these investigations, is higher than was generally supposed and the habits of the lower paid sections of the community have changed considerably during the quarter of a century intervening between the investigations of 1904 and 1937-38.

There has been a rise in real income, reduction in the size of the average household, and the introduction of many new commodities and services.

Because of the war this new information cannot be used to full advantage at the moment to help toward establishing the basis for a new cost of living index since wartime economy demands the partial or complete exclusion from the budgets of the whole population whether rich or poor, of many items which are included in the pre-war statistics.

At the same time these statistics can help considerably to prepare an urgent need at this moment, viz. a social and financial policy in wartime.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 20 compared with Feb. 20, 1940 (shown in parenthesis:) receipts $147,446,618.00 ($6,354,614.07); expenditures $34,269,761.25 ($19,017,938.87); net balance $1,853,316,946.03 ($2,406,298,919.68); working balance included $1,109,920,145.72 ($1,692,423,583.80); customs receipts for month $22,361,174.55 ($17,425,018.95); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,706,883,292.85 ($3,416,141,647.76); expenditures $7,082,215,269.35 ($5,944,781,832.95); excess of expenditures $3,375,331,976.50 ($2,528,640,185.19); gross debt $46,069,122,913.03 ($42,318,860,858.32); increase over previous day $7,029,772.45; gold assets $22,160,067,937.06 ($18,103,130,666.28).

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	5	5	5
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	98¼	98¼	98¼
250	Alum Co Am (6a)	136	135	135
100	Am Beverage	½	½	½
200	Am Centrifugal	3/16	3/16	3/16
1600	Am Cyan B (.60)	33⅞	33	33½
600	Am Exp Lines (¼g)	17	16½	17
100	Am Frk&Hoe (1.20e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	28½	28½	28½
25	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	112¼	112¼	112¼
300	Am Light&T (1.20)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Art Met Wks (.60)	5½	5⅜	5½
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	4⅞	5
200	Atl Rayon (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
200	Atlas D Forge (.70e)	6½	6⅛	6½
100	Auburn Cen Mfg	3½	3½	3½
200	Auto V Mach	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
900	Avery&S pf ww (1½)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
40	Axton-Fish A	36	35¾	36
300	Babcock&Wil (1.40e)	26½	26½	26½
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	32	32	32
500	Baldwin Loco war	5	4¾	5
600	Bardst'n Dis	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Barium Sta Stl	1	1	1
200	Basic D'mite (.20g)	7	7	7
100	Beaunit Mills (¼e)	4½	4½	4½
400	Beech Airc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Bell Airc	20¼	19¾	20¼
10	Bell Tel Can (h8)	105½	105½	105½
400	Bellanca Airc	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Berk & Gay furn	9/16	9/16	9/16
200	Bliss E W)	15¼	15¼	15¼
60	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	21	21	21
600	Braz Tr L&P	3¾	3⅝	3¾
100	Breeze Corp (1e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Brewst Aero (¼e)	9⅜	9	9⅜
50	Brill pf	38	38	38
100	Brillo Mfg (.80)	12	12	12
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Buf N&EP $pf (5)	98¾	98¾	98¾
100	Can Col Airw	3½	3½	3½
300	Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Catalin Am (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	127	127	127
25	Celluloid uf	35½	35½	35½
200	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
225	Childs pf	7	7	7
500	Cities Service	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Cit Svc pf	58	55	58
10	Cit Svc pf BB	53	53	53
500	Claude Neon Lts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Cleve El Illum (2a)	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
200	Colon Develop	¾	¾	¾
200	Colum O & G	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Comwlth & So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	Comwlths Dis (.08e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Comm P Svc (½g)	21	20½	21
300	Conn Tel & El	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Cons Biscuit (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	64½	64⅜	64⅜
20	Con G&E B pf C (4)	107	107	107
100	Cons Gas Ut	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Cons Stl Corp	5⅞	5½	5⅞
20	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	93½	93½	93½
100	Cont Roll & Stl	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	Cor & Rey pf (1½k)	78⅞	78	78
200	Cosden Petro	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Creole Pet (½a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
400	Crocker-Wh El M	5	4¾	5
200	Darby Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Davenp Hos (¼g)	18½	18⅜	18½
600	Decca Records (.60)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
75	Diamond Shoe (1.20)	11½	11½	11½
50	Duke Power (4e)	74	74	74
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.40e)	9	8¾	9
50	East G&F 6 pf	37¼	37¼	37¼
25	East G&F pr pf (4½)	51½	51½	51½
75	East Sta pf A	15	15	15
1200	El Bond & Sh	3¼	3⅛	3¼
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	60⅜	59½	60⅜
50	El P&L 2 pf A	10¼	10¼	10¼
50	Emp G & F 8% pf	89	88¼	89
200	Emp G & F 7% pf	88½	86½	88½
30	Emp G & F 6½% pf	88	86½	88
230	Emp G & F 6% pf	88	85	88
300	Equity Corp	3/16	¼	3/16
500	Fairchild En & Air	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	Falstaff Brew (.60	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Fansteel Met	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Fedders Mfg (1e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Fla P&L $7pf (2.19k)	113	113	113
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	10	10	10
800	Glen Ald Coal (¼g)	9	8⅞	8⅞
10	Godchaux S pf (7)	95½	95½	95½
100	Gorh Mfg (½g)	29½	29½	29½
25	Gt Atl& P nv (2½g)	100	100	100
50	Gt Nor Pap	39½	39½	39½
2800	Gt NY Brew	7/16	⅜	7/16
100	Greenf T&D (½e)	9	9	9
300	Gulf Oil (1a)	32¼	31¼	32¼
10	Gulf St Ut 6pf (6)	114¼	114¼	114¼
300	Hecla Min (.20g)	6	5⅞	5⅞
50	Holt, Henry A (.70e)	5	5	5
10	Horn&Hardart pf (5)	113½	113½	113½
500	Humble Oil (⅜g)	54	53⅞	54
200	Hum-Ross F (.70e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5½	5½	5½
300	IllIowaPow pf (1¼k)	30	29¾	30
200	Imp Oil Ltd (h½a)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	ImpOilLtd reg (h½a)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	3½	3¼	3¼
150	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	67	66½	66½
100	Int Indust	2	2	2
400	Int Pap&Pow war	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Int Petrol (h1)	9½	9½	9½
100	Int Util pr pf (3½)	29	29	29
500	Int Vitamin (.30)	3½	3½	3½
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	16	16	16
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
20	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	101	101	101
500	Jones & Lau Stl	29¾	29	29¾
400	Kirby Pet (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
30	Lack RR NJ (4)	38	38	38
200	Lakey Fdy & M (.20e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1200	Lehigh C&N (.30e)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
400	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Line aMterial (½e)	7½	7⅛	7½
50	Locke Stl Cr (1.20a)	14	14	14
1700	Lone Star Gas (.70e)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
50	Long Is L pf B	22	22	22
900	Loudon Pack	1⅝	1½	1½
200	Louis L&E (.10g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	Louis P&L26 pf (6)	109	109	109
50	Lynch Corp (2)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
200	McCord Rad B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Mead John (3a)	130½	130½	130½
200	Mesabi Iron	½	½	½
100	Mid West Corp (½e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	7	7	7
100	Minn Min & M (2.40)	47½	47¼	47½
100	Molybdenum (1)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
40	Montg Ward A (7)	160¼	159½	160¼
50	Montr LH&P (h1½)	16¾	16¾	16¾
300	Mt City Con (¼e)	3	3	3
10	Mount St T&T (7)	137½	137½	137½
100	Muskeg P Ring (¼g)	14	14	14
100	Nat City Lin pf (3)	43½	43	43
200	Nat Cont (¼g)	11½	11⅜	11½
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
400	Nat Tun&Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	N E N A 6 pf (1½k)	54½	54½	54½
300	New Idea Inc (.60a)	14¼	13⅝	14¼
150	N J Zinc (½g)	64⅛	63¾	64⅛
100	NY Shipb fd sh (1e)	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
20	NY Sta E&Gpf (5½)	106¼	106¼	106¼
50	NY Wat Svc pf	37	37	37
300	Nor Sta Pw A	7½	7¼	7½
200	Novadel-Ag (2a)	24	24	24
100	Ogden Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
350	Ohio Oil pf (6)	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
50	Ohio Oil pf cld (6)	109 29-32	109 29-32	109 29-32
600	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33½	33¼	33½
10000	Pantepec Oil Ven	3	2⅞	3
50	Parker Pen (1)	12½	12½	12½
800	Pennroad (.20e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	Pa Salt (2g)	175	175	175
200	Phoenix Se	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Pitts & Lake E (5½)	66¾	66⅜	66⅜
100	Pleas V Wine (.20e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Pratt & Lam (½g)	20½	20½	20½
200	Premier Gld (h.12)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Prud Inves	9	9	9
400	P S Ind $7 pr pf	113¼	112¼	112½
575	P S Ind $6 pf	56	54	54½
50	PugSd P&L5pf (2½k)	97¾	97⅝	97¾
675	Pug SdP&L$6pf	49⅜	47	49
100	Pug Sd P&T (½g)	15	15	15
50	Quaker Oats (4)	96	96	96
120	Quaker Oats pf (6)	151	149	149
2000	RKO opt war	¼	¼	¼
500	Repub Avia	4	3¾	4
100	Roesner & Pend (1)	12½	12½	12½
200	St Regis Pap	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	Salt Dome Oil	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
300	Scovill Mfg (1½e)	25½	25¼	25¼
10	Scranton Lace (2e)	20	20	20
125	Scran-SBW pf	97	95¾	95¾
1100	Segal Lock & H	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Shaw W&P (h.90)	10½	10½	10½
60	Singer Mfg (6)	118	115	115
100	Solar Airc (.15e)	3	3	3
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	29	29	29
100	Spalding	1	1	1
230	Spalding 1pf	6⅝	6	6
100	Spencer Shoe	1	1	1
200	StandCap&S (.60e)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
200	Stand Ddredg (.10e)	2	2	2
50	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
200	Ster Br Strs (.30e)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	Sullivan Mach	12	12	12
300	Taggart	3	3	3
200	Technicolor (¾e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
80	Todd Shipyds) 8e)	87¾	86½	87
10	Toledo Ed 7% pf (7)	113	113	113
50	Tpbize Chat A (1g)	36	36	36
100	Unexcelled Mfg	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Unit Aire Pr (.10e)	8	8⅜	8⅜
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	7/16	7/16	7/16
1100	Unit Gas	11/16	11/16	11/16
200	Unit Gas pf (2¼k)	107½	107¼	107¼
500	Unit L&P pf	22½	21½	22½
150	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	56	55⅝	55⅝
500	U S Lines pf	3½	3¼	3½
100	U S Radiator	1½	1½	1½
200	U S Rubber Reel	3¼	3⅛	3¼
200	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Unit Wall Pap	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Univ Insur (1)	25½	25½	25½
100	Utah P&L (1¾k)	79¾	70½	79¾
100	VanormMT (¼g)	14	14	14
6600	Venezuel Pet	2⅝	2⅜	2½
100	Vultee Airc	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Waco Airc	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	West Va C&C	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	West Air Exp	4	3⅞	4
	Wright Harg (h.444a)	4⅜	4¼	4¼

Total stock sales today (estimated) 75,000shares. Year ago 123,920 shares.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	121.41	27.40	18.95
Net change	+1.17	+.25	—.05
Previous close	120.24	27.15	19.00
1941 high	133.59	29.73	20.65
1941 low	117.66	26.54	18.85

*Preliminary.

Commodity Futures

11 Commodities (1924-26=100)

Today's close	57.64	Fri. close	56.59
Month ago	56.71	Year ago	59.81
1941 high	58.82	1941 low	55.45

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Scullin Stl 3s '51	82	82	82
5 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	85	85	85
1 Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	85¼	85¼	85¼
7 S E P&L 6s 2025 A	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
1 So Cnty G Cal 4½s '68	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 So Ind Ry 4s '51	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 So'wes P&L 6s2022A	101½	101½	101½
10 Spalding 5s 89	36	36	36
1 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	78	78	78
1 Stand G&E 6s 51	77¾	77¾	77¾
11 Stand G&E 6s 57	78½	78	78⅛
1 Stand G&E 6s 66	78	78	78
6 Stand P&L 6s 57	78	77⅞	77⅞
1 Starrett Corp 5s 50	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	96	96	96
1 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	59½	59½	59½
2 Unit L&P 6½s 74	89	88	88
12 Unit L&P 6s 75	85¾	85	85¾
12 Unit L&Rl 5½s 52	96	95	96
5 Unit L&Ry 6s 73 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	103½	103	103
2 Virg Pub S 6s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 West Newsp Un 6s '44	64¼	63½	64¼
5 West Pa El 5s 2030	107½	107½	107½
5 West Pa Trac 5s '60	117	117	117
7 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	105¼	105¼	105¼
Foreign Bonds			
2 Nippon E P 6½s '53	40½	40	40
1 Parana Braz 7s '58	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Ala Pow 5s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Ala Pow 5s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
23 Am P & L 6s 2016	101⅛	100¾	101
6 Ark P&L 5s '56	106½	106¼	106⅜
7 As Elec 4½s '53	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
1 As G & E 4½s '49	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 As T&S 5½s '55 A	65	65	65
36 Baldw L 6s '50	114	111	111¼
2 Beth St 6s 98	151	151	151
3 Broad Riv P 5s 54	101⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 Cen Ill P S A (3½s 68	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
16 Cen St El 5½s 54	20¼	19¾	20¼
11 Cen St El 5s 48	20	19¾	20
18 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	96½	95¾	95⅞
2 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	41	41	41
4 Cities Ser 5s 69	81	81	81
6 Cities Ser 5s 58	81½	80¾	81¼
23 cities Ser 5s 50	82¼	81¾	82¼
4 Cit S P&L 5½s 49	90	89½	90
7 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	90¼	89½	89½
5 Commun P&L 5s 57	99½	99¼	99¼
21 Con Gas Ut ½s 43 st	101	100¾	100¾
21 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	91	90⅜	91
14 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102	102	102
5 Del El Pow 5½s 59	86⅜	86	86⅜
17 Elec P&L 5s 2030	80	79	80
2 Fed Water 5½s 54	102¼	102¼	102¼
27 Fla P&L 5s 54	105¼	105	105
1 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	80	80	80
2 Gen Pub S 5s 53	102	102	102
5 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Geo Pow 5s 67	104⅜	104¼	104¼
2 Geo P&L 5s 78	77¼	77	77
18 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	82¼	81¾	82¼
3 Great Nor P 5s 50 st	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	105½	105⅛	105⅛
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	100½	100½	100½
2 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107	107	107
8 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	74¼	74¼	74¼
18 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	90½	90	90½
4 Indnapls P&L 3¼s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Int P Sec 6½s 55C	19	19	19
1 Inters Pow 6s 52	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
7 Inters Pow 5s 57	69½	69⅛	69½
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s 57	103½	103½	103½
4 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	45	44¾	45
4 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	106¼	106	106⅛
1 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Metro Ed 4s 71	109½	109½	109½
10 Midland Val 5s 43	52	52	52
2 Minn P&L 5s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	103	103	103
4 Miss Riv2P 5s 51	110	110	110
5 Mo Pub Svc 5s 60	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Nassau & Suf 5s 45	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
26 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	92½	92	92¼
5 Nebr PW 4½s 81	107¼	107½	107½
5 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	113¾	113¾	113¾
6 N Eng G&E 5s 50	62½	62¼	62½
6 N Eng G&E 5s 48	62¾	62	62⅜
17 N Eng G&E 5s 47	62½	62⅛	62¼
2 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96	96	96
10 N Eng Pow 5s 48	94	94	94
9 Ohio Pow 3¼s'68	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Ohio Pub Svc 4s'62	109	109	109
1 OklaNatGas 3¾s'55	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Pac G&E 6s'41 B	104	104	104
7 Pac P&L 5s'55	96	95¾	95¾
1 Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	105	105	105
3 Pen El 5s 62 H	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Peo Gas L&C 4s 81 B	102¾	102	102
4 Phila El P 5½s 72	111	111	111
5 Peo Gas L & C 4s 61 D	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Portland G&C 5s 40	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Potomac Ed 5s 56 E	110	110	110
1 Potomac Ed 4½s 61F	110½	110½	110½
2 Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	150	150	150
14 Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	100¾	100½	100½
5 Pub Sd P&L 5s 50C	100½	100¼	100¼
2 Pug Sd P&L4½s50D	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Queens Bor G 5½s '52	84	84	84
3 Safe Har W 4½s '79	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	84¼	80⅜	83⅞	80⅞
Minneapolis	84⅛	80⅜	83¾	80⅞
Kansas City	76¾	73	76¾	73⅝
Winnipeg	77¾	77	77½	77⅛
July Wheat				
Chicago	79½	75⅜	79¼	75¾
Minneapolis	82⅛	78½	82	78⅞
Kansas City	73	69⅛	73	69½
Winnipeg	79½	78¾	79⅛	78⅞
September Wheat				
Chicago	79½	75½	79⅜	75¾
Minneapolis	79¼	75⅞	79¼	76⅛
Kansas City	73⅛	69⅜	73	69¾
May Corn				
Chicago	63	60¼	61¾	60⅝
Kansas City	59⅜	57½	59	57¾
July Corn				
Chicago	62¾	60	61⅜	60¼
Kansas City	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	57⅞
May Oats				
Chicago	36	34¾	36	34⅞
Minneapolis	32	31⅛	32	31⅜
Winnipeg	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.20	6.22	6.20	6.22	6.10
May	6.27	6.40	6.17	6.40	6.22
July	6.42	6.57	6.32	6.55	6.40
Sept.	6.57	6.74	6.47	6.70	6.57

Rye

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	41	42¾	40½	42¾	41⅛
July	43¾	44⅜	42¼	44¾	43
Sept.	43½	45¼	43⅛	45¼	44

Soy Beans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	89⅛	95	89⅛	93½	90⅛
July	87	91¾	86⅞	90½	97

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Mar No3	2.10	2.13	2.10	2.13	2.09
NY May No3	2.17	2.18	2.17	2.18	2.15
Wl May No4	.75	.75	.74	.74	.73½
Wld Jly No4	.78	.78	.77	77	.77½

Cotton

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	10.35	10.39	10.32	10.34	10.30
May	10.31	10.36	10.29	10.34	10.28
July	10.20	10.28	10.16	10.28	10.15
Oct	9.82	9.93	9.29	9.91	9.77
Dec	9.80	9.90	9.80	9.89	9.76

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	12.62	13.01	12.62	12.97	12.65
June	12.79	13.18	12.79	13.16	12.79
Sept.	13.00	13.32	13.00	13.32	12.90
Dec.	13.10	13.16	13.10	13.38b	12.95

b—Bid.

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	124.0	124.2	124.0	124.1	124.0
July	120.0	120.3	119.9	120.3	120.0
Oct.	116.0	116.8	116.0	116.6	116.2

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	11.74	11.80	11.74	11.73b	11.67
May				11.67b	11.63

b—Bid.

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85	20.85
May	20.79	20.82	20.79	20.80	20.72

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.33	6.52	6.33	6.57	6.32
July	6.38	6.62	6.38	6.60	6.42

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Easy Washing Mach Co. Ltd 7% prf	17½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
New Method Laund pf	1.62½	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Peabd Coal pf	$2	..	Mar. 10	Feb. 27
Extra				
Asbestos Corp Ltd	15c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Consol Inv Tr	10c		Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Preston E D Mines	2½c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Tacony-Pal Br	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do A	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Increased				
Am Colortype	15c	..	Mar. 14	Mar. 4
Do	15c	..	June 14	June 4
Central Cold Storage Co	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Raybestos-Manhattan	37½c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Interim				
Br-Am Tobacco	9 pence	..	....	....
London Midland & S Ry	1½%	..	....	....
London & No East Ry	2%	..	....	....
So Ry Co	1¼%	..	....	....
Resumed				
Gar Wood Indus	20c	..	Mar. 24	Feb. 24
Utah Idaho Sug	15c	..	Feb. 28	Feb. 21
Irregular				
Am Cig & Cigar	$2	..	Mar. 14	Mar. 3
Barlow & Seelig Mfg	15c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Bruce (E L) Co	50c	..	Mar. 14	Feb. 28
Bunte Bros	$1	..	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Cent Cold Storage	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Keystone S & Wire	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
New Eng Tel&Tel	$1.75	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Risdon Mfg Co	50c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Stearns & Co (F)	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Initial				
Mich Pub Serv Co 6% pf (1940)	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Final				
Carter Co (Wm) pf	$1.50	..	June 16	June 16
Gt Western Ry	2½%	..	....	....
Regular				
Aero Sup Mfg A	37½c	..	Apr. 4	Mar. 14
Am Cig & Cif pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Am Tel & Tel	$2.25	Q	Apr. 14	Mar. 17
Asbestos Cp. Ltd	15c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Barlow&Seelig Mfg	15c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Belknap Hdw&Mfg	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Belmont Radio Cp	15c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Beneficial Loan Soc (Del)	12½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Bright & Co (TG)	7½c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
British-Am Tob Co pf (reg)	3½%	S	..	..
Callaway Mills	15½c	..	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Ca Converters	50c	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 10
Ches & Oh Ry	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Do pf	$1.00	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Cons Inv Tr	30c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 7
Detroit Street	25c	..	Mar. 22	Mar. 10
Driver Harris	60c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Eddy Paper Cp	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Gen Candy A	25c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Gt No Paper	50c	Q	Mar. 3	Feb. 21
Gruen Watch	12½c	..	Apr 1	Mar. 20
Do pf C	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hewitt Rubber	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Hygrade Sylv pf	45c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 7
Intl Silver pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Investors Distribution Shares, Inc.	10c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Kingston Prod pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
La Ld & Explor	10c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Ligg & M Tob pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Merc Accept 5% pf	25c	Q	Mar. 5	Mar. 1
Do 5% pf	25c	Q	June 5	May 31
Do 5% pf	25c	Q	Sep. 5	Aug. 30
Do 5% pf	25c	Q	Dec. 5	Dec. 1
Do 6% pf	30c	Q	Mar 5	Mar. 1
Do 6% pf	30c	Q	June 5	May 31
Do 6% pf	30c	Q	Sep. 5	Aug. 30
Do 6% pf	30c	Q	Dec. 5	Dec. 1
Mock-Judson-V	25c	..	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
N Bdfd Cordage	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Do B	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Niles-B-Pond	75c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Paraffine Cos	50c	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 10
Do pf	81c	Q	Mar. 27	Mar. 10
Pa Elec Switch "A"	30c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Pa Salt	$2	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Pa Sugar	37½c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Pa Pow & Lt $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Phoenix Ins Co (Hartford, Conn.)	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Prosperity Co pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 15	July 1
Preston E D Mines	5c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Risdon Mfg Co—7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Snider Pack	25c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Std Oil (Ky)	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Stearn (Frederick) & Co—5% ptc pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Tacony Pal Br	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do "A"	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Mar. 17
Talcott (Jos) Inc	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 5½% pf	68¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Thermold Co pf	75c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
Tuckett Tobacco pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
U S Tobacco	32c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
Do pf	43¾c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
Western Express	2½c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 15
Yellow Tr & Coach pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Youngstown S & T pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 3

Bettman Says Public Not Hit By Split Fees

WASHINGTON (AP) — Clarence Bettman, former chairman of the board of governors of the New York Curb Exchange, testified at a Securities Commission hearing that while commission-splitting "is detrimental to the best interests of the exchange the public is not hurt by it."

He was a witness at the commission's investigation of the manner in which the curb punishes members who violate its rules.

Mr. Bettman, a member of the firm of Connell and Bettman, said he believed very few members of the exchange were "willing to split commission." Commission splitting is a violation of the regulations and punishable by suspension or expulsion.

The SEC contends that the exchange failed to take proper action against J. C. Cuppia and other members who were alleged to have engaged in commission splitting and other rebating arrangements among members. The exchange's business conduct committee, after an inquiry into the matter last year, withheld formal chcarges against Mr. Cuppia on the understanding that he would quit the brokerage business and leave the United States.

Hong Kong Dollar Resumes Advance

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Hong Kong dollar jumped .18 of a cent to 24.66 cents today in continuation of a rally that started early this year but was interrupted by a spell of weakness last week.

The Shanghai dollar, which usually moves with Hong Kong, dipped .07 of a cent to 5.70 cents.

Roosevelt Asks $3,812,311,197 For Expansion in Defense

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for an additional $3,812,311,197 for national defense purposes for the balance of the current fiscal year.

Of the total, $1,716,225,000 would be a direct appropriation and $2,096,086,197 would be in contractual authority.

There were these specified items:

To expedite production of equipment and supplies, including erection of new plants and acquisition of land, $292,000,000, of which $107,000,000 would be for payments under constracts authorized in appropriation acts for this year. In addition, contractual authority up to $576,396,000 would be given the War Department.

Regular supplies of the Army, $10,000,000, of which $3,280,000 would be in contract authority.

Clothing and equipment: $70,048,000, of which $50,700,000 would pay off previous contract authorizations.

Army transportation: $139,130,000, in addition to $8,256,000 in contractual authority.

Military posts: Including construction of buildings and acquisition of land: $32,000,000, in addition to $113,237,868 in contractual authority.

Signal and Air Corps

Signal Corps: $46,714,000 in addition to $17,049,550 in contractual authority.

Air Corps: $888,236,000 cash and $524,025,000 in contract authority.

Medical and hospital department: contract authority up to $3,601,819.

Hospital care: Canal Zone garrisons: $335,000.

Army engineering service: $18,944,000, in addition to $12,993,500 in contract authority, for manufacture of engineer equipment, expenses of railroad operation, and other purposes.

Defense installations, Corps of Engineers: $104,425,000 for construction and installations at locations to be approved by the President, including housing, storage facilities, fortifications, airdromes, piers, roads, railroads, and other utilities.

The House Rules Committee cleared the way for consideration of an authorization for a $84,802,883 public works program, mostly for expansion of existing facilities.

The bill taken before the Committee called for $122,802,883, including $40,000,000 for a new marine base in North Carolina, but Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the House Naval Committee said that Secretary Frank Knox had asked that only $1,500,000 be authorized for the Carolina project at this time. Mr. Vinson said that the change would be made.

War Department Requests

Other specific items in the $3,812,311,197 request, all of which was asked for the War Department, included:

Ordnance service and supplies: $82,039,000, in addition to $831,065,751 in countractual authority.

Chemical warfare service: $20,523,000 in cash and $4,240,709 in contract authority.

Seacoast defenses: $9,047,000 in cash and $5,220,000 in contract authority.

National Guard Bureau: $1,867,000.

Welfare of enlisted men: $902,000.

The message pointed out that in order to bring budget estimates for the War Department for the next fiscal year into agreement with the supplemental estimates just requested, Congress should consider making various changes, mostly reductions, in next year's budget.

Total Raised to $11,585,481,916

The new request brought President Roosevelt's recommendations for the War and Navy Departments since Congress convened Jan. 3 to $11,585,481,916.

House experts on national defense funds said that it appeared from the President's message that only about half of the Feb. 24 request was for new projects. The rest, they said, was for advances from the 1942 program as recommended in the President's annual budget estimates. These advances, however, would become immediately available upon congressional approval.

The regular 1942 appropriation will not be available until July 1, the start of the next fiscal year.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MAN experienced care and training of horses, good rider; write full details of qualifications. FARMHILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Virginia.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARTS and crafts counselor, Christian Scientist; must have had previous experience. Write 84-74 169th Street, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

ELDERLY LADY, wishing good home more than big pay, to keep house for man 67 who is away most of the time. Lock Box 426, White River Junction, Vermont.

HOMES TO SHARE

HAVE furniture; would like furnish and care for home with one or two persons desiring refinement; location Westchester County, N. Y., 6 Rockridge Road, Rye 1040.

PRINTING

Office and Factory Forms

Quick service, highest quality; special equipment, large volume permits very low prices; let us quote on your forms; BUSINESS FORMS PRINTING CO., 16 N. Main St., West Hartford, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73 (3-A)—Desirable studios conveniently located; kitchenette, private bath; business people. Call evenings or Sundays.

N. Y. C., 139 East 52nd—Attractively furnished studio room; also one or two room apartment. Wickersham 2-2847.

N. Y. C., 660 Ft. Washington Ave. (Apt. 5-K)—Large light room, bath adjoining; business woman; near church, transit; breakfast optional.

N. Y. C.—Attractive front room $5.50, single $3.00; kitchen privileges; near Columbia. 506 West 113th St., Apt. 6-B. CA. 8-3210.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600 Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID waitress or chambermaid maid, experienced; references; $60-$70. Write Box Z-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION HELPER, middle-aged woman; small adult Christian Science family; simple home life; general household duties. Write Box F-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEASONED character actress, desiring parts, available immediately; flexible; dialects, eccentrics. Write Box E-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

British to Fly Atlantic Mails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The British will step into the trans-Atlantic seaplane service again this spring, resuming flying boat schedules for mail and occasionally special passengers, it was announced here today. Paul Bewshea, representative of Airways Atlantic, Ltd., said the service would be resumed late in April or early in May.

The British aircraft will fly by way of Newfoundland and Montreal, using Pan American Airways facilities at the Marine Terminal here as last year. Mr. Bewshea said that the service might be irregular, but hoped that the flying boat Cathay would be available as a substitute for the Clyde, which was reported lost at sea in the recent storm in Portugal. Airways Atlantic used the Clyde and Clare last year.

Meanwhile the Dixie Clipper left the Marine Terminal yesterday carrying 36 passengers bound for Lisbon and Bermuda, among them Col. Eduard Chapuisat, Swiss member of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and Tracy Strong General Secretary of the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations. Both were en route to Geneva, engaged in war prisoner relief activities.

Nearly 3,500 persons are working almost full time at Geneva on the Red Cross project of handling 60,000 letters daily from families or friends of prisoners through neutral Switzerland, Colonel Chapuisat said. German officials had been co-operative, he added. Mr. Strong estimated the total of war prisoners at 3,000,000 and voiced the belief that they were receiving the full benefits of international agreements for their protection.

Newark Policeman Proves Movie Hero

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 24 (AP)—Children on Patrolman James A. Lynch's beat think he is the most generous man in the world. From his post on traffic duty he saw dozens of them rushing to the neighborhood movie—then trudging sadly away a moment later.

He learned that because of the holiday the theater had boosted the matinee admission price five cents. He thereupon dug into his pockets to the extent of almost two dollars and all the youngsters saw their Saturday afternoon movie as usual.

Glass Gives Secret Of Successful Living

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb. 24 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, says that "every person of influence, regardless of what may be the issue, should entertain brotherhood, friendliness and love while they're living."

"Be affectionate, be loved, be kindly—that's all of life," he said in response to a citation by the National Conference of Jews and Christians which honored the veteran lawmaker as "a great American, eminent among those whose example has encouraged citizens of all religious faiths to preserve religious liberty and civic freedom and to build bridges of friendliness across the valid differences of diverse creeds."

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DALY & ROGERS
Florists
1026 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
The LaSalle Washington, D. C.
Phones {National 1556 / National 1557 / OXford 0551

Maine

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

NEW DRESSES for Every Type
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear, Barbizon Garments
Smith's Specialty Shop
HATS HOSIERY Smart Accessories
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued.)

Phone 6422
JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-0623, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Sale of Bedding

Featuring outstanding savings on Pequot, Lady Pepperell, Wamsutta and other fine makes of sheets and casings. Also special savings on quality blankets, spreads and comforters.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co
PORTLAND, MAINE

Certainty of Excellence in Brilliancy, Color and Perfection is enjoyed by possessors of Diamonds sold by us
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
JEWELERS Portland, Maine

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

J. F. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
Pamilla Nontarnish Chests and Rolls for Silverware
Write or call for folder
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2251 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Wednesday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

NEW
Pompadour Hats
Give a breath of early Spring to your wardrobe . . . they're here in many variations!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

FARLEY'S DRY GOODS STORE
A Store Where Only Reliable Goods Are Sold.
Tel. 344-W—F. J. FARLEY—428 Central Ave.

J. P. KEENAN CO.
Distributors
Every House Needs a WESTINGHOUSE WASHER
Electrical Shop, 352 Central Ave.

VARNEY'S LAUNDRY
TEL. 1075
Save Your Time for Other Work and let your LAUNDRY BE TAKEN CARE OF BY EXPERTS
Called for and delivered
80 WALDRON STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street Tel. 73
FREE DELIVERY
MEATS and VEGETABLES
PUSS 'n BOOTS CAT FOOD

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

Calling All Ladies
904 M
DRESSES
MARKED DOWN TO $3 and $5
Coats Marked Down to $10.00
Your last chance—only one week more.
SERVICE SHOP, Inc.
Helen Emery—Room 6, Morrill Bldg.

DAERIS AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
3 Meals a Day Served
Fountain Service. Our Own Ice Cream.
Made from the best cream obtainable
Afternoon Tea Served
Delicious Food
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 616

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Paints, Enamels, Blinds, Draperies, Wallpaper, Artists' Supplies, Picture Framing
If you want the best at the smallest cost—come in.
Now nicely settled at new location
1128 Elm Street
MANCHESTER PAINT AND WALLPAPER CO.

STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
BAB-O
One of the many Monitor Nationally advertised products. Include it today with your order. We are also proud to announce we have the "Little Food Shop" home cooking.
Call 296 or 4567 for your Grocery, Meat, Vegetables, Dairy and Bakery Order.
815 CHESTNUT

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

DYER and CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in
Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines
Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

CRAFTSMAN
Press Incorporated
We are equipped to do all jobs, large or small. Let us print your stationery, too
357 PINE STREET

Kimball's Flowers
The Freshness of Spring is yours now in Fresh Lovely Flowers
Phone 4530-W
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
14 BROOK STREET

Something NEW for you
Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
Gate City Cleansing Co.
107 Hanover Street

COKE • COAL • WOOD • OIL
PHONE 452 or 453
Also Farming Machinery and Supplies
W. E. DUNBAR SONS
50 Hanover Street 132 Massabesic Street

NASHUA

AVARD'S
Lad and Dad Store
New Spring "Mallory" Hats, Cravenette Finish, are in. Plenty of color and zip. Visit our Shoe Dept.
161 MAIN STREET TEL. 64

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA
(Continued)

Priscilla Tea Room
Treat Some Special Friend or Relative
DINE at PRISCILLA'S
RESTAURANT SERVICE
183 Main St. Tel. 272

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

PROVIDENCE

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GAINES Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX 358

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Printing
1021 King Street Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

NEWPORT NEWS

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

NEW
Tailored Blouses
$2.98
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE. AND 32ND ST.

NORFOLK

Geo. M. Owen
Printer
2418 Granby St. — Phone 22239

Milton Music Company
"The Complete Convenient Music Store"
108 W. FREEMASON ST.
Pianos, Electric Organs, Accordions, Band Instruments, Musical Accessories and Records
— Convenient Terms —
PHONES: 21875 and 21876 NORFOLK, VA.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 61313, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY"
SHOE
for Men

Fresh Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Black & White Food Store
3024 WEST CARY ST. Phone 5-1763
We Deliver

ROANOKE

Thurman & Boone Co. Furniture Est. 1893
Deluxe DRY CLEANERS *Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art*
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7728 817 1st Street S. E.

Look to
Pugh's
For your Smartest Spring
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

DAYLIGHT BARBER and BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service for the ENTIRE family. Complete line of Frederics, Gabrieleen, Rilling Koolerwave, Machineless and other Guaranteed Permanents.
DIAL 33, 633 418 VIRGINIA ST. WEST

SLIP COVER SHOP
(Home of Beautiful Fabrics)
Slip covers, draperies and curtains made to order.
1510 Virginia St. E.
Phone Cap. 22-448

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St. Tel. 4-3448

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THAT PERSONAL TOUCH
Have
Robinson's
Personal Shopper choose and wrap that birthday gift and deliver it on The Day
PHONE 7-4411

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4281

PARTICULAR PEOPLE
EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

MUTUAL PRESS Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

General Insurance
P. F. Howe
(Chartered Life Underwriter)
ALSO
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—etc.
2-9621 2-9115 Res.: 8-4273

TORONTO

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Pine Tree Floor Wax
Delivered throughout the City also:
FURNITURE POLISH
SILVER POLISH
SHOE WHITE FOR ALL WHITE SHOES
For Delivery Phone: Hargrave 9745
W. KOUWENHOVEN

All Makes Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Machines
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses
Sweaters, Scarves, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

CHARLES R. HARRIS
INSURANCE
Fire, Auto, Theft and All Other Coverages
26 Adelaide St., W. Phone AD. 0311

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3571. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kate J. Nicol
Announces New Arrivals
Flexees Foundations
from 2.95 to 15.00
GRENIER'S,
from 98c to 19.95
Nylon Hose, 1.65
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 Bloor W.
Open Fri. and Sat. Nights—fittings

SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868
A FUEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE
CONGER COAL
CONGER LEHIGH COAL CO. LTD.
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201
Day or Night

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DON'T LET WASHDAY Spoil Your Hands
Hot and cold water, steamy clothes and wash suds could not be recommended as a beauty treatment. Let us take care of your wash-day worries.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Miss Puritan Says: Why not save my routeman call for your laundry and dry-cleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue
For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Mac Leake Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

PLUMBING HEATING
J. H. BRADY
HO. 6841
24-HOUR SERVICE

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Subscription Coupon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1878. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens. Ask for Descriptive Booklet.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store
Since 1843

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg


ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
OXO BEEF CUBES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ENGLAND

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S.W.1.
'Phone SLOane 6580
Individual styles a speciality

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Tools and Cutlery Ground Daily
CUTLERS and TOOL DEALERS
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

LANGTONS
(A. P. Langton)
Time Expert
Jeweller, Silversmith
3 PRINCES PARADE
MUSWELL HILL, N. 10

LONDON N.W.—Hampstead
BOWEN & MALLON
(Est. 1905)
Let us help you to Furnish your home
We specialize in
DIVANS, CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, BROCADES and OTHER FABRICS
LOOSE COVERS, Etc.
185-189, Finchley Rd.
Tel. Maida Vale 0071 N. W. 3.

LONDON N.—Highgate
The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) Ltd
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford
W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.
Dulwich Village
ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
• Babylinen
• Corsets
• Hosiery
• Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood
Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes
HEY PRESTO
Cleaners
SAME DAY SERVICE
401, Upper Richmond Rd., East Sheen, S. W. 14
Tel. Prospect 1800
49a, Church Rd., Barnes, S. W. 13
Tel.: Riverside 1800

Ireland
DUBLIN
Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN RATHMINES
DUN LAOGHAIRE BRAY

Switzers
FOR CHILPRUFE, PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of Underwear
SWITZER & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

HELY'S
DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE
PHONE 92325
GORMAN BROS.
168 Upper Rathmines
Motor Repairs — Spare Parts
New Cars — All Types
Oil and Petrol
The Garage You Can Rely On

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/6 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensure prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS

BEAUTIFUL MINIATURES from life or photo. H. M. Forces and Families. Special price 5 guineas, with pocket case 5½ guineas. GRACE CRESWELL, A.R.M.S. 13 St. George's Square, London, S. W. 1. VICtoria 3306

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER welcomes permanent or paying guests; modest charges and comforts. 20 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 3918.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

DUPLICATING

J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chas. 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service as usual. Promptness, neatness, accuracy.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRIANGLE AGENCY. Tel. Palmers Green 4477. 5 Aldermans Hill, London N. 13. Commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

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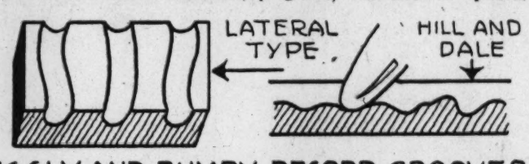
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Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Records Play From the Inside Out?

Connecting sound with "movies" was a dream long before it became an actuality. As far back as 1874, Thomas Edison worked his crude phonograph with a cinematograph, but the combination did not catch the public fancy. In 1910, another Edison experiment in talking movies ran a few months in vaudeville,



WIGGLY AND BUMPY RECORD GROOVES

and then disappeared from sight and hearing. It was not until 1927 that the "talkies" won enthusiastic public support and became a sensation overnight.

The early talking pictures had the sound and voices cut on discs like phonograph records. There was an important difference, however. The talkie discs were much larger and packed fuller of sound. The theater records played for eleven minutes or so, as compared with phonograph records for home use which played only four. And in transcribed or recorded radio programs, the disc or "platter" plays over fourteen minutes to reproduce a "15-minute" drama or music show.

In disc recording, the sound waves are translated into wriggles or into hills and valleys in a groove. As the needle travels the groove, it reproduces the sounds made when the recording was made.

To obtain better reproduction and to pack more music on a disc of a given size, the movie and radio records revolve at 33⅓ turns per minute, instead of the 78 turns of household phonographs.

The disc revolves at a constant speed, but the amount of disc passing under the needle increases steadily as the distance from the center of the disc increases. This means that near the center the wriggles, or bumps and hollows, have to be packed closer together to produce the sound than they are near the circumference. By playing radio and theater records from the inside out, these close-packed portions are traversed while the needle is still fresh and sharp, resulting in better sound reproduction.

In making quick play-back recordings in radio studios, cutting from the inside out has the advantage of cutting away from the shavings, whereas making the groove run from outside in would mean that the cutting point would be continually running into the shavings it had made.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. The Sangre de Cristo range?
2. A bowie-knife?
3. The Lloyd Barrage Dam?
4. The fifth largest city in the United States?
5. The baseball club to which the "standout rookie of 1940," chosen annually by the Baseball Writers Association, belongs?
6. The native country of the wife of Boris III of Bulgaria?
7. Sandalwood Island?
8. The first real cotton manufacturing plant in the U. S.?
9. Haifong?
10. The C. I. O.?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Many Parts

An airplane engine may contain more than 8,000 separate pieces of metal.

A Verse for Today . . .

Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons: But in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him.—Acts 10:34, 35.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A mountain range in Colorado.
2. A United States hunting knife, having a strong blade and a two-edged point; named for its inventor Rezin P. Bowie.
3. It is on the Indus River, British India; built 1928-1932 for irrigation.
4. Los Angeles, with a population of 1,504,277 (1940).
5. Dominic Di Maggio is a member of the Boston Red Sox.
6. He married Princess Giovanna, third daughter of the King and Queen of Italy, on Oct. 23, 1930.
7. An island of the Malay Archipelago.
8. It was begun by Samuel Slater at Pawtucket, R. I., in 1790; Old Slater Mill, now restored to its original appearance, is still standing.
9. A seaport town in French Indo-China.
10. The Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bautista, Gonzalo (gôn-sä'-lō bou-tēs'-tä)—New Governor of Mexico's politically important Puebla State.

Beriya, Lorenti (lä-rēn'-tyė bē'-rė-yä)—General Commissar of State Security for Soviet Russia.

Bianchi, Manuel (mä-nwĕl' byäng'-kē)—Foreign Minister of Chile.

Cvetkovitch, Dragisha—popular spelling for **Dragiša Cvetković**—(drä'-gē-shä tsvĕt'-kō-vich)—Premier of Yugoslavia.

de Carteret, Samuel Laurence (dė kär'-tėr-ĕt)—New Canadian Deputy Minister of National Defense for Air.

Jouett, Col. John H. (jōō'-ĕt)—President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce in the United States.

Muro, Dr. Alfredo Solf y (äl-frä'-thō sôlf ē mōō'-rō)—Peru's Premier and Foreign Minister.

Pabst, Gen. J. C. (päpst)—Netherlands Minister to Japan.

Peirse, Sir Richard (pērs)—Air Marshal in British R. A. F.

Yamashita, Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki (tō'-mō-yōō'-kĭ yä-mä'-shĭ-tä)—Head of a military mission from Japan to Germany.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Kufra—alternate spelling for **Cufra**—(kōō'-frȧ)—Region of Libyan oases, and an important military post from which the Free French forces are operating.

Saigon (sī-gŏn'; Fr. sä'-ē'-gôN')—Capital and commercial city of Cochin-China.

Sofia (sō'-fē-yä; or, commonly in English, sō-fē'-ȧ)—Capital of Bulgaria.

Zagreb (zä'-grĕb)—City of Yugoslavia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ądd, ąccount, ārm, ąsk, sofą; ēve, hēre, ęvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.


Monitor Camera Club from F. E. Houghton, Sacramento, Calif.

"My Move Next!"

Daily Quotation

MANY persons might have attained to wisdom had they not assumed that they already possessed it.—Seneca.

In Lighter Vein

No Alternative

"You'll have to pay your bill or leave."

"That's real nice of you. My last landlady made me do both."—Answers.

Lullaby Time

Little daughter: "Why is father singing so much tonight?"

Mother: "He is trying to sing the baby to sleep."

Little daughter: "Well, if I was baby, I'd pretend I was asleep."—Two Bells.

Plenty to Learn

"And to whom does this lovely violin belong?" asked the visitor of the cotter's wife.

"My 'usband, ma'am; 'e wouldn't rest till he 'ad one."

"Dear, dear," went on the visitor, "but I didn't know that Mr. Gibson could play the violin."

"Bless you, no, ma'am," said the old woman, "nor can 'e. Why, 'e don't even know 'ow to wind it up yet."

First-Line Defense

Government Official: "Just what kind of job do you want under the defense program?"

Applicant: "A job as chief linesman for a wireless telephone service will do very well."—Pathfinder.

Modesty

Mrs. Black was vigorously powdering her face before going out.

"Why do you go to all this trouble?" asked her husband, who was waiting impatiently.

"Modesty, my dear," was the reply. "I've no desire to shine in public!"—Tit-Bits.

Returned

"Do you happen to know," Mr. A. asked the hall porter of his club, "if I left an umbrella here last night."

"Why, yes sir," said the hall porter. "And thank you very much. It is the one that Mr. B. missed two weeks ago.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Community Help

(Youth Today)

Over a year ago high school students in Troy, Mo., drew up a list of things that needed changing in their town. There were no refuse cans on the main thoroughfare; many streets had no name plates; vacant lots were covered with trash; the water and sewage systems were far too small, and run down.

Instead of just recommending changes and letting it go at that, boys and girls organized committees and visited various clubs and organizations, outlining what had to be done. At the end of their campaign all the changes they recommended had been made.

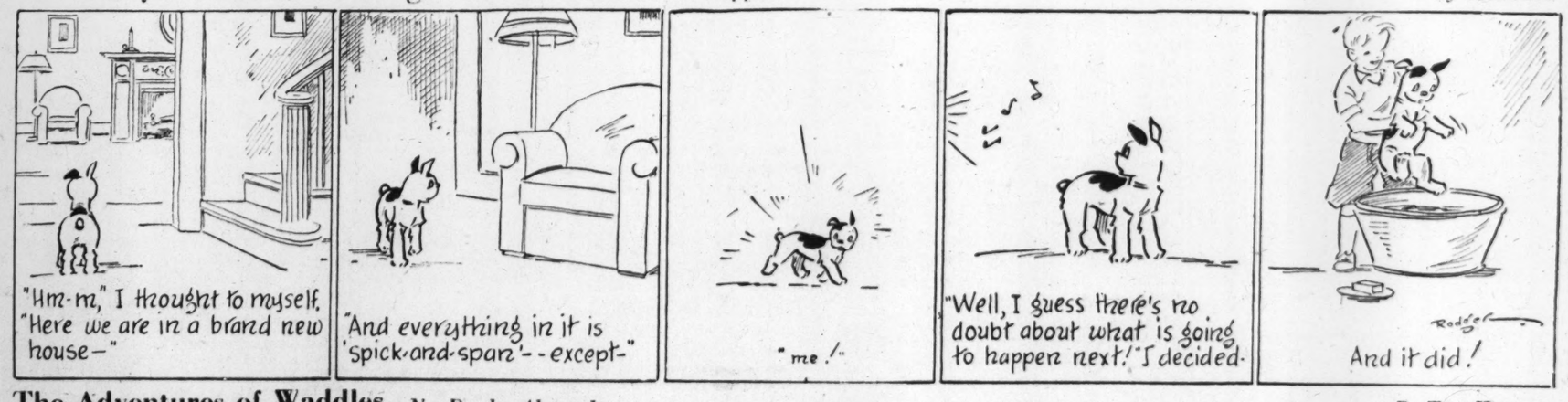
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*If at First You Don't Succeed . . .*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Was Just Bound to Happen!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*No Doubt About It*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mussolini's Discovery

"History takes you by the throat." It may be a wiser, if sadder, Duce who offers this explanation to the Italian people. The statement has the ring of a personal discovery: History had kicked other conquerors about a bit, but it could do likewise even unto Benito Mussolini! "History" took Haile Selassie by the scruff of the neck; it strangled the Spanish Republic. But it is no longer synonymous with Il Duce's will!

There is always something momentarily pathetic about a man who has found himself out. If the discovery promised a soberer leadership for the Italian people, there would be something heartening also about the spectacle. But the remedy for Fascism's military mistakes, the Italian people are told, is to commit a moral one. They are asked to hate with "cold, implacable, conscious" hatred. This, according to their leader, is necessary to victory.

It is not clear why Premier Mussolini chose this moment to make a "surprise" speech. Could it be that the "negligible minority of cowards, weepers and anti-social people" in Italy is really neither negligible nor cowardly, and that a warning that they would be smashed "when and how we please" was urgently needed? Could it be that the concrete military value of sheer words in the mouth of a Churchill offering his people only blood, sweat, toil and tears has impressed the Italian dictator? Could it be that Italian morale needs a lift now that the political position of the United States is being underwritten by American industrial power?

If so, what will be the effect on the Italian people of Il Duce's analysis of Italian defeats? He holds that these have come because Italy—the first country in the twentieth century to return to the militaristic ideal—was not ready for war in 1939; that the losses in Africa are due to Italy's having to fight war far from home (against an enemy fighting still farther from home); that Italy's hope for the future lies in the strength of Germany (which strength has always been one of history's threats to Italian prosperity). His hope is that in any case, provided Nazi aid helps to change the Mediterranean picture, Italy may yet succeed in beating little Greece.

Premier Mussolini has in the past shown himself one of the world's most spectacular orators. Reports from Rome say he was never in better voice or fettle than on Sunday. But the speech could hardly have seemed impressive even to his own countrymen. History takes one by the throat at such a time.

Il Duce did not have the materials for an impressive statement. In victory, one needs only a voice, but in defeat one needs a cause to which the moral fiber in human beings responds. Aggression, conquest, the neo-imperialism of the Axis—these are the circuses that distract a people for a time. But they are not bread.

What! No Saturday Paper?

Subscribers to small-town dailies in a number of States have failed recently to hear the familiar thud of the paper against the front door on Saturday afternoons. The 40-hour-week clause of the Federal Wage and Hour Law is responsible. Rather than pay overtime, many publishers are abandoning their Saturday issue. The result has been a smaller pay envelope for the workers, reduced income for the newspaper owner—and no paper for the family to read Saturday evening. Nobody seems to like it particularly.

The alternative—paying extra wages—would have meant a gain for workers, but a real loss to publishers. It would have been difficult to pass on the additional costs to advertisers in most cases. But even had advertisers accepted an upward revision of rates, they would have had to pass the costs on to consumers.

Possibly, in these days of radio news services and Friday afternoon bargain advertisements, it is no great hardship to readers to do without some Saturday afternoon papers. But many workers, along with the owners, feel that the law is disadvantageous. It is applied because of a comparatively small number of out-of-State subscribers. The law possibly was not intended to apply to small-town dailies—but it does.

The average small-town worker does not especially prize an extra holiday if he loses a day's pay. The law was principally intended for city workers who can hardly go shopping for a new suit of clothes or a parlor rug without taking a day off. Applied to the small newspaper, it apparently only cuts down employment. A number of lawmakers believe it needs amendment in this respect.

The Brightest Stars

Americans have little cause to quarrel with the selections of the committee of the British Film Institute which has recently chosen the twelve stars who have contributed most to the development of motion pictures. All but three of these twelve—Greta Garbo, Rudolph Valentino, and Charlie Chaplin—are American by birth; and it was in American films that even these three achieved their world-wide fame.

The Film Institute has ranged right back to the beginnings of cinema history. Its choice includes Theda Bara, the inventor of the vampire; Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., who put motion into motion pictures; Fred Astaire, Tom Mix, the cowboy; Spencer Tracy, Harold Lloyd, Shirley Temple, and Marie Dressler.

The Institute invites suggestions for amendments to the list from all over the world, though it is not expected that many violent criticisms will be forthcoming. Child films are so important a branch of the industry that the inclusion of Shirley Temple is not surprising, though a case no doubt could be made out for Jackie Coogan as the pioneer of this form of entertainment. Some people may feel that the performances of Conrad Veidt, Emil Jannings, or Charles Laughton over a long period of years deserve recognition, and that Pauline Frederick was in her day as notable as Garbo. But, on the whole, it is probable that the Institute's selections are as just and comprehensive as the variations of human taste permit.

The Eagle Has Strong Wings

A mock battle in British skies has dispelled one of the most insidious reports of the war with respect to aviation. No longer can the rumor persist that American combat planes are an inferior product.

For when an American ship, in test combat, recently "brought down" one of the famed British Hurricanes, it provided more than an accurate military assessment of the kind of craft coming from American production lines. To a nation, itself facing potential emergency, the test must be as reassuring as it is to the British who are staking so much on American "tools."

The test combat was carried out under convincing auspices with the American plane converted to British combat standards, which may be assumed to mean addition of armament and armor plating. That the American plane acquitted itself under these conditions emphasizes what American military and civil sources have known—that the performance was equal to or better than British planes of similar design. The armament of American planes admittedly has been light.

It is a matter of record, however, that the British incorporated power-driven gun turrets in their planes well before the war crisis. Yet neither France, Germany, nor the United States heeded the lessons that might have been drawn from this innovation. Only when a handful of Royal Air Force planes was able to beat off the numerical superiority of the Luftwaffe with this superior weapon did it convince the doubters, including the Nazis, of its combat value.

The facts of the case are that Britain in its urgent need for planes accepted many American craft which both it and the United States knew were inferior. Hence they were assigned to secondary missions so that the British could employ their plant capacity on superior planes for major missions.

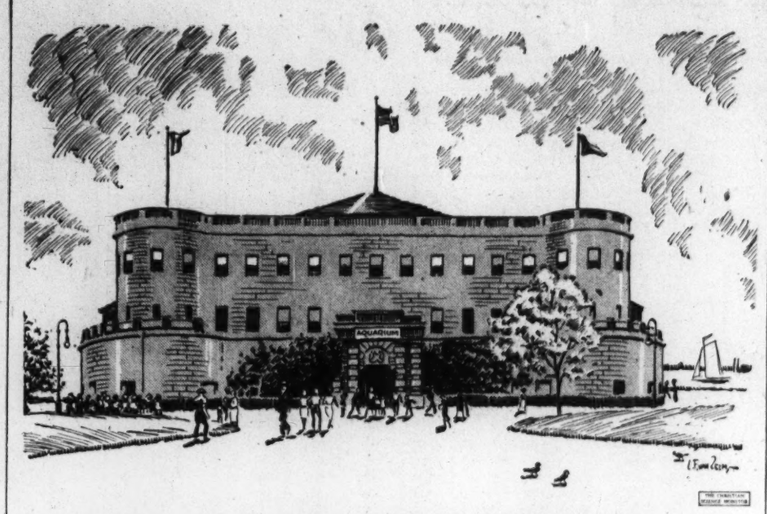
That publicity from the employment of these inferior planes should have gone beyond the disgruntled pilots' ears was, indeed, unfortunate. But when American aircraft manufacturers made the changes necessary to include power-driven turrets and adequate armored guns, then Britain began, and has since continued, to receive American planes which can do everything that the British require.

In Surrey (England) a civilian was fined a pound for firing at a German raiding plane with a pistol. Though under fire, England maintains its traditional regard for behavior, and even its humblest citizen is aware when "it just isn't done."

Junior, who is just beginning to be interested in philately, innocently asked Father, who had an accumulated pile of monthly statements on his desk, if he was a bill collector.

Some of the Balkan countries are finding out that one way to get into a war is to be willing to stay out of it.

The Fish Will Have to Move



New York's Aquarium, in Battery Park, Which Must Soon Be Razed to Allow Construction of a New Vehicular Tunnel to Brooklyn

Time Storms the Battery

New York's Park Commissioner Robert Moses has announced that the old round building in Battery Park, the Aquarium, is to be torn down and its piscatorial residents moved to the Bronx. Thus will pass the structure that began service as a fort 134 years ago, became Castle Garden 118 years ago (where Jenny Lind gave her first American concert), an immigration station 86 years ago, and a home for fish 45 years ago.

Besides the fact that its roof leaks, a circumstance probably not very distressing to its principal occupants, the sturdy old fort must go because it happens to occupy the site where it is planned to start digging the new tunnel to Brooklyn.

Progress makes its demands and New York is not resistant. It will trade a quaint landmark for a skyscraper, or a tunnel, any day. And that, probably, is as it should be, but it necessitates readjustments.

* * *

Some of the tugboats that warped in the big liners for years have tied up alongside the Battery. On warm summer afternoons small boys could lie on their stomachs and watch the deck hands polish the brass, or listen to the Captain tell how he had scaled up the side of the "Queen" or the "Isle" that morning to be presented to the "Maharajah of Farflung."

Sometimes you would hear a deep voice rumbling over the park. That would be Gus Knippler, the tug dispatcher for the Moore Company. His office was across the street and up eight flights, but he had "Big Liz" the giant megaphone. He also had the voice of an old sailing captain who could stand on the deck and blow a man off the skysail yard.

Gus would get a call from the French Line or the Cunard folks about the time their ship would clear Sandy Hook Quarantine and be ready for a little help up the river. This information would be carefully, though publicly, relayed to the tug captains below.

The squirrels in the Park got to know his voice. They'd hear it, pause in their nibbling of nuts for a brief moment, and then resume, reassured because Gus was their friend. He fed them regularly.

When it got too warm outside you could always wander in through the nine-foot-thick walls of the Aquarium, and watch the penguins for a while. They were very amusing in their full dress. They stood insouciantly beside their pool and weaved back and forth. It was almost imperceptible at first, a shifting of balance from one foot to the other, but the motion accelerated a little bit and the penguin swung back and forth like an upside down pendulum. Finally, the swing would be just a mite too far, and Mr. Popper's friend would go overboard for a cool dip. You could stand for hours and just watch the penguins.

* * *

But, then, there were lots of ways for passing time in Battery Park. There was a man who—during the late depression—used to occupy a certain bench. Quite often you could catch him with a rapt look, as if he were listening to something.

From the expression, you might conclude that he was a poet, listening to the throbbing voice of the city, and getting a message from it. But when you sat down beside him he had a different explanation.

"That clock," he said, "you hear it now? It's quarter after hour, and it goes, 'da-la-da'" (in three ascending notes of the scale). "Now, if you listen, at the half hour it goes, 'da-la-da-la'; so if you wait for the full hour you hear the whole theme, 'da-la-da, la-la-da.' Quite interesting, isn't it?"

But "time marches on," as the movie voice says—

ROBERT R. MULLEN

Mirror of World Opinion

To Rejuvenate Liberalism

Twenty-one years ago America turned its back on Europe. In vain President Wilson pleaded that sooner or later it would have to face the facts. Today we are confronted with the same choice that America decided negatively then: whether to strive to influence world events for the next century or more by acting quickly, decisively and boldly . . . or whether to accept the advice of those who seek to hem this mighty land into a corner of the world map, strip it of its foreign trade, sap its influence in international affairs and relegate it to a position of some small, backward, illiterate helpless State of one-tenth its size. . . .

Let us state firmly that we want to help England because the English are our friends, and that we want to see Germany, Italy and Japan defeated because they have characterized themselves by word and deed as our intransigent enemies. And let us then proceed to lend every aid despite the consequences. Away with the selfish argument that we ought to help England for our own narrow, petty interests. Self-preservation is not yet involved and probably wouldn't be even if England fell. We want to help England . . . to rejuvenate the spirit of liberalism that has been steadily reduced to a plaything of intellectuals devoid of meaning for the masses durihg the past forty years.—ROMAN LAPICA, in *The Trident*, Ukrainian organ published in New York.

Beware Isolationism!

It would be highly detrimental to any party today to stamp itself as definitely isolationist—and equally detrimental to any party to reveal itself as positively interventionist, a "war party." Between these two extremes there is a safer course, as safe as a world in turmoil would permit.

Senator Austin of Vermont is the assistant minority leader of the Senate. As the British aid bill is shifted from the House to the upper chamber of Congress the Vermont Senator warns his Republican colleagues against an obviously partisan or obstructionist attitude. The warning is timely, because the great bulk of the House opposition was Republican.

If that is repeated in the Senate it is going to look bad. There is ample latitude for differences of opinion as to further revision of the measure without a position that would appear on its face as outright antagonism. The bill has Democratic opposition of that nature in the Senate. Republicans should be reluctant to join it or seem to fall in with it.

Isolationism is a lost cause for the America of 1941. Let the G. O. P. beware of it.—*Kansas City Star.*

Inscrutability: Western Style

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

The story is told of two Japanese business men who were not a little suspicious of each other. One morning they happened to meet as they both entered the principal railroad station in Tokyo. After polite greetings, one asked the other if he were going to Osaka.

"No," was the reply, "I am going to Kobe."

"Oh," said the first with a knowing smile, "you tell me you are going to Kobe so I'll think you are going to Osaka, when you really are going to Kobe."

That, no doubt, is being inscrutable.

Now the question is: Was President Roosevelt being very inscrutable, indeed, last Friday morning when by "regretting" the publicity given to the "secret" report that the United States is strengthening the air arm of its Pacific fleet, he inevitably drew pointed and prominent attention to it?

Was the President talking of publicity by way of secrecy so that there would be no doubt—at least in the minds of the Japanese—about the effect of that publicity?

The circumstances of this incident are worth examining because whatever their interpretation, they are important.

* * *

What happened is this: On Thursday, February 20, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, appeared before a closed session of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and gave the congressmen a confidential picture of the general war situation, with particular reference to where America stands in it all.

Part of General Marshall's testimony "leaked." Some Senators told some correspondents about some of the testimony. For their part the Senators salved their consciences by "explaining" that they weren't disclosing any of the confidential information but were only giving their impressions of it. That's a neat ethical distinction. Anyway, members of the Senate committee let it be known that General Marshall had stated that the United States is preparing immediately to reinforce its Pacific fleet with an unspecified number of Army and Navy fighting planes.

At his press conference the next morning President Roosevelt said that he had an interesting question to raise and proceeded to raise it. It seemed evident that he was deeply but not angrily concerned at the publicity given to the testimony attributed to General Marshall. He expressed the view that this publicity had done an injury to American defense. He wondered if the disclosure by congressmen of secret military testimony given to a congressional committee and the publication of these disclosures by newspapers and radio didn't raise an important ethical, moral and patriotic question which the Nation ought to think about.

On its intrinsic merits, the Marshall incident constitutes a reasonable case for voluntary censorship on the part of congressmen, press and radio. The American press is fortunately not a Government press and it must, therefore, judge for itself what defense news should be withheld from the public until there is a law to specify this. But voluntary acceptance of restraints on defense information will be willingly and patriotically extended by the press and radio, particularly if the Administration doesn't begin to resolve too many things, especially in the field of defense production, on the side of secrecy.

* * *

Undoubtedly the President performed a timely and useful service in emphasizing the increasing care with which elected officials, the press and the public must handle important military knowledge. But did he do something beyond that? There are these circumstances which point to the conclusion that he did:

After the President had quietly questioned the propriety of printing the reports of General Marshall's "secret" testimony, one correspondent quietly informed the President he had obtained confirmation of his story at the Navy Department before writing it. This concerned the dispatch of planes to the Pacific fleet. This was not the Navy Department's story to give out but there appeared to be no hush-hush on it from that source.

The President remarked that secret congressional committees had invariably "leaked" from the year 1776. How really secret would a military officer expect his testimony before a congressional committee, even in executive session, to be in view of the known record?

Every Washington correspondent knows that it is the intended and considered policy of the United States Government to keep the Japanese on tenterhooks, to keep them worried, to give them no assurance that they can move into Singapore or the Netherlands East Indies while America looks passively on. This is America's little war of nerves, and the President, the State Department, the War and Navy Departments are playing it.

When General Marshall testifies before a Senate committee he will get a fair-sized headline with a shortish story in quite a few newspapers. When the President comments he gets front-page position in 2,000 daily newspapers serving 130,000,000 Americans, and radio broadcasters send his views over air waves leading into 50,000,000 radio sets in 27,000,000 American homes. If Mr. Roosevelt wants to soft pedal a story he'd better not call attention to it.

* * *

But if President Roosevelt wanted to let the Japanese know that the United States meant business by the dispatch of war planes to strengthen the Pacific fleet, he couldn't do better than to say that the publication of this news had done American defense a grave injury.

That's being inscrutable to the inscrutable, with no smile at the end of the gun.

Britain Under Bombs: A Berkshire Farmer's Predicament

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX

Dear Mrs. H——

I had seen pictures on the films and read about scenes in Poland, and Spain, and China. I had always thought we could not possibly put up with such things, and at the beginning of this war, I admit I was somewhat terrified of what might come. But now it is different. . . .

It doesn't cause the shock and panic that I thought it would. One just seems cold about it, and filled with iron determination to see this business through to the bitter end.

W. M.

READING, BERKS.

Dear Auntie:

If you like hearing about England I can tell you we all adore hearing about America. One of my last few pleasures left is to pore over American magazines, whenever we can get hold of them, reading them from cover to cover, but what we linger over almost longer than anything is the large colored ads of luscious chocolate layer cakes, ice puddings, and "Spam" and eggs and corn on the cob. Eggs! I've almost forgotten what they look like. On the cinema today in an American film, we saw a conjurer nonchalantly breaking eggs into a bowler hat (incidentally the mixture turned into white rabbit). We could hardly bear to look, it was so painful to us to see the waste! . . . If by any chance you have any odd copies of magazines given you for journeys, we should be more than grateful if you could get someone to post them to us (if any room on the ships). We pass them on to the soldiers who also devour them. . . .

A German airplane sailed down into a field here the other afternoon at about 2:30. A farmer who thought it was English rushed along to help. He was taken aback when three handsome men climbed out and flung revolvers at his feet. Being a yokel he still didn't know what they were in spite of large swastikas painted all over the machine. He said, "Boche or Eyetalian?" They said "Boche" and there the conversation ended. Not a soul in sight, and they stood there doing nothing until there was a passer-by about an hour later. . . . The farmer has been the village hero ever since! . . .

Terrific excitement in the bus yesterday as a woman had got hold of one lemon (practically unheard of now) and was holding it up for all to admire and envy.

BARBARA

CAMPDEN, GLOUCESTER

Dear Mr. B——

How proud and grateful we all are at the amazing way in which the U. S. A. is standing by us in this life-and-death struggle. . . . Even I, who have been privileged to know American open-hearted hospitality and kind-heartedness over many years, feel overwhelmed. . . .

C. J. W.

STROOD, KENT

Dear Phyllis:

. . . Our church gave a lecture at the height of the Blitzkrieg, but that day there were no sirens until 5 p. m. So everyone was able to get home in perfect harmony. The peace in our Lecture Hall was marked. . . .

My artist sister is now official war artist which is an appointment by Government authorities to paint pictures of life in wartime. There are only three or four women chosen for the work and her task is to depict women in various work such as Land Army (or Farm Hands), knitting parties, ARP workers, etc.

JOSIE

STOCKPORT, CHESHIRE

Dear Alice and Osborne:

. . . The worst up to now was the night of the Manchester Blitz. It lasted just twelve hours. . . . The next night . . . when I went to the door the sight was beyond words. You could have read small print, the light was so intense, a white kind of light. . . . The hills were alight with incendiaries. . . . The ground was so wet the incendiaries had failed to set anything going. . . . Mother and I have been to Manchester . . . and we have seen the devastation there. It is indescribable. . . . You know notwithstanding all this we are firmer than ever that we shall win. If we were determined before to end this tyranny, we are quite implacable now. . . . We in England are grateful to your President for his unstinting support. . . . Don't worry about us even if we don't see the end of this war . . . we shall know that it will continue at whatever cost. As individuals we don't count. It is the cause of freedom and we shall stand fast until final victory is gained.

BEATRICE

LONDON

Dearest Lilian:

September and October were ghastly months for us and it is never-endingly astonishing to me the way the old gray town has stood up under it. If you had told me a few years ago I could go on loving life through such a hazing, I should never have believed you. I pass now for a courageous person. But my dear, I can tell you, it is not courage at all but the . . . understanding that has been vouchsafed to me. . . . When we first came to London . . . we were terribly in need of help—arriving as we did without our possessions, without future prospects—forlorn refugees, exhausted and dazed. . . . I have not known so generous a community anywhere in my life as that of England, so full of heart and warm feeling—and the world calls England cold!

LOUISE

WESTMINSTER

Dearest Rowena:

. . . There are many instances of wonderful protection everywhere. A woman was bathing her baby in a cottage in our village and her cottage was literally demolished around her and she and her baby were quite intact.

One is so very grateful for the guidance and protection ever at hand. The testimony meetings are mostly held at lunch time these days. . . .

ANNA

BRISTOL

Dear Blanche:

. . . Dear lovely old Bristol is nothing but a heap of ruin, but are we downhearted? No! but we are more determined than ever to live and see this through. It is remarkable how brave the children are. Though the fire and H. E. bombs are falling thick and fast, one never hears a cry or scream. They have the heroism of seasoned veterans. . . .

ANNE

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